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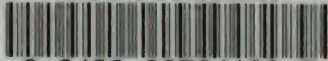
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THE
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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NO. 1.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

ON THE FAILURE OF WHEAT CROPS IN NEW ENGLAND.

MR. EDITOR, No one can peruse the writings of Dr. Dwight, on any subject, without pleasure and profit. Yet his pen may have erred, when writing upon subjects upon which he was not practically conversant; and the errors, as well as the virtues of great men, have an imposing influence on society. The same motive, that of doing good to others, which prompted the Doctor to suggest the cause of the failure of the wheat crop, in modern times, in New England, induces me to call in question the correctness of his theory.

Doctor Dwight ascribes the failure of the wheat crop to the deleterious influence of animal manure or stable and yard dung, which induces plethora in the plant, or an excess of sap in the culm or stock, and which, not finding a ready passage in warm and damp weather, ruptures the sap vessels, flows out upon the surface, becomes acrid, corrodes the straw, induces rust, and finally blasts the grain. His reasons for this belief are, that lands which produced wheat formerly, as Northampton flats, will not produce it now; that new lands yield wheat perfectly well in most parts of the country at the present time; and that lands dressed with gypsum, lime, ashes or fish, yet produce good crops. Either, then, dung is the cause of blast, or the ashes, fish and lime, afford to the wheat a more pabulum, which the soil did not before contain. The Doctor adopted the first opinion, I think erroneously.

That he has accurately described a cause of rust I readily believe; but I do not know, nor can I think, that the blasted wheat crop is *always*, or *commonly*, marked with this disease; or that a failure happens only when the soil has been recently dressed with animal manure. The bad effects of a heavy dressing of dung, especially when applied to wheat grounds in an unfermented state, by causing a too luxuriant growth of straw, and inducing rust, are well known to the wheat farmer; and hence it is a general practice with them, either to apply the long manure to the previous crop, as corn or potatoes, or to apply it after it has undergone the fermenting process. The wheat crop, I am confident, is not prejudiced by a moderate dressing of dung under either of these modifications. Again, if animal manure is the cause of the failure of the wheat crop, why does its application not produce a similar effect in the wheat districts of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, &c. where these manures are as extensively used as they are in New England? Like causes produce like effects, and if dung is deleterious to the wheat crop in New England, it must be equally deleterious in the adjoining state of New York. And yet we have heard no complaint of this kind from the latter state. Doctor D. speaks of the Pennsylvania practice of using lime; yet according to Dr. Darlington, who resides in the liming district, this mineral is there applied to grass and corn, and seldom if ever to the wheat crop. [See proceedings of N. York State Ag. Soc. 1833, pp. 28, 30.]

The true cause, I suspect, of the uncertainty of the wheat crop in New England, is a want of the specific food of the plant—in the soil. New England, with trifling exceptions, is a primitive formation, deficient in some of the elements of wheat, particularly nitrogen. New lands may afford these elements for a time, from the animal matters which centuries have accumulated upon their surface. The atmosphere, it is true, contains nitrogen, one of the properties of animal matter; but philosophers deny that plants, generally, possess the power of abstracting it for their wants. There are districts in New York, New Jersey, &c. which will not yield good wheat. There are plants peculiar to the primitive formation, which can never be made to thrive well in transition or secondary formations, and vice versa. The lime, the ashes, and the white fish, the application of which to the soil the Doctor thinks has induced good wheat crops, may contain the specific pabulum of that grain. Bones, horns, slaughter-house manure and the urine of animals also contain it; but I question if it is to be found in the ordinary contents of the cattle yard, in the ordinary mode of management.

Not being myself located on a primitive formation, I have not the opportunity of testing the correctness of my hypothesis by practice; but the question may be readily solved by any farmer in New England, who will apply any of the manures I have enumerated, as containing the specific food of wheat, to a part of a field, and sowing the whole field with this grain. B.

For the New England Farmer.

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer,

SIR, In perusing the writers on the cultivation of the grape, I find that no one has prescribed any particular mode of culture for the native vine. I should hope that amongst your numerous patrons some one can give an accurate account of the best mode of culture—especially as to the pruning of them, if they are pruned as the foreign grape, yearly. This is what I wish to know: and this information, or any other on the same subject, will much oblige

A FRIEND TO HORTICULTURE.

Cattskill, July 4, 1833.

By the Editor. Mr. S. Vose, of Macon, (Geo.) in a letter to the Editor of the N. E. Farmer, observes, "I am much inclined to believe that nearly every foreign kind [of grape] will in a few years be abandoned, unless cultivated for variety or curiosity. The natives are much the most thrifty, produce the largest quantity of fruit, and are least liable to rot. The kinds most easily cultivated, and preferred, are the *Catawba* and *Bland's Madeira*. The *Isabella*, though with us liable to some objections, produces very abundantly in favorable seasons; the Warrenton grape succeeds better than any other foreign variety. All these kinds produce a very considerable crop the third season after planting. In a vineyard of that age, last season, I saw three distinct crops on nearly every vine, which appeared to be entirely the result of a proper system of pruning, which was as follows:—At the winter pruning the vines were cut quite low, generally 12 or 15 inches from the ground.

After a proper number of shoots had put forth, and the fruit had attained the size of a bird shot, the vine was cut off beyond the third eye from the fruit; from one of these eyes another shoot was allowed to spring, which soon produced fruit; the branch was then cut as at first: a third put out and also produced fruit. Each of these successive crops was as large or nearly so, as the first; and the fruit matured before frost." See likewise Mr. Fosdick's Observations on Horticulture, New England Farmer, vol. x. p. 323, 330.

For the New England Farmer.

PROTECTING TREES AGAINST MOLES, &c.

MR. FESSENDEN, Will you, or some of your correspondents, have the goodness to inform the public if some kind of a wash may not be applied to trees, so as to protect them from those little quadrupeds usually called Moles or Field Mice. Many plans have been suggested, and many experiments tried, to prevent the ravages of the cankerworm; but it is a fact, which we are called to witness every spring, that these troublesome animals are much more destructive to fruit trees than the cankerworm. Any gentleman who is in possession of any cheap and effectual remedy, will confer a favor by communicating it to the public.

Yours truly, G. H. D.

Hampton Falls, July 8, 1833.

By the Editor. There are two methods of preserving fruit trees against the ravages of moles and mice. The one is to destroy the animals, the other to protect the trees, &c. against their depredations. With regard to destroying them, the following among other recipes have been recommended.

"Take one quart of oat meal, four drops of oil rhodium, one grain of musk, two nuts of nux vomica powdered. Mix the whole together, and place it where the rats frequent, and continue to do so while they eat it, and it is said it will soon destroy them."

Another recipe, still more simple, we have heard recommended; but have not tried it. Take equal quantities of unslacked lime and powdered oat meal; mix them by stirring, without adding any liquid, and place a small quantity in any place infected by rats, mice, or moles. The vermin will swallow the preparation, become thirsty, and the water which they drink will cause the lime to swell and thus destroy them.

A mode of preserving young trees against being injured by rats, rabbits, &c. would doubtless answer against moles: it is somewhat troublesome, but may answer when nothing better occurs. Take any quantity of tar, and six or seven times as much grease, stirring them well together. With this composition brush the stems of young trees as high as the vermin can reach, and it will prevent their being barked. Mice frequently destroy trees in nurseries by gnawing off the bark beneath the surface of the snow. An application of the kind above mentioned, just before winter sets in, will, no doubt, prevent their depredations. Another method is to tread down the snow when it has recently fallen around the stems of trees, which prevents the access of the spoilers to the trees near the surface of the ground, where they do the mischief.

From the Genesee Farmer.

HINTS TO FARMERS. No. IX.

ON leaving the paternal roof, to seek my fortune in the wide world, when about 18 years of age, my father gave me this parting admonition: "My son, take care always to *let well enough alone*." The occasion served to impress the advice deeply on my mind, and amid the diversified scenes of the subsequent thirty-five years, it has seldom been forgotten; and I have reason to believe it has had a very salutary influence upon my prosperity and happiness. It has afforded, withal, something of a standard by which to gauge the indiscretions of others. How often has a disregard, in others, to this maxim, reminded me of the Italian epitaph: "I was well, wished to be better, took physic, and here I am." The true philosophy of happiness is to depend on one's self for the blessing—on the lively exercise of the virtues which can alone confer it. The man who is industrious and frugal, and who scrupulously fulfils the relative and social duties, whatever be his condition or profession, stands the best chance of enjoying a goodly portion of the comforts and pleasures of life, and of perpetuating in his children his habits and his virtues. While he who would live by the industry of others, or who expects to find happiness in the frail applause which wealth or ostentation may extort from those around him, seldom succeeds in his desires.

Tom Tape was my schoolmate. Tom had rather high notions from his boyhood; and persuaded his father to put him to a merchant. In due time Tom became the master of a shop of goods, was attentive and fortunate, and acquired a snug estate. Had he *let well enough alone*, he might now have been the head man of our town. His pride got the better of prudence, and persuaded him that he might *do better* at New-York. He went there, figured as a *wholesale* merchant, for which neither his capital nor his experience were adequate, for three years, and then came the notice in the state paper for his creditors to show cause, &c.

Tjerck Wessel's farm joined mine. He was one of our best farmers, and understood the value of "*come boys*," as well as any one. Good luck was so constantly by his side, that he considered that any man might get rich who had a mind to. Yet he could not *let well enough alone*—he wished to *do better*. He therefore removed to the village and opened a tavern, and had the promise of the Justice courts and of the stage custom. "*Go boys*," did not improve the farm, and it soon became neglected and unproductive. By and by, the courts were removed by law, the stage went to the new hotel, and the temperance era wound up the tavern business. Tjerck had got back to the farm, with habits very much altered, and his fortune not a little impaired. Yet he consoles himself, that he is not half so bad off as

Joe Sledge, once our master blacksmith, afterwards a merchant, and now a journeyman. Joe was so famous for his edge tools, that people came to him from all parts. He had his journeymen and his apprentices, and was always present to oversee them, and to be seen by his customers, as all master mechanics ought to be. Joe got rich, because he was adapted to his business, and his business adapted to him. Joe thought, with Sam Patch, that some things could be done as well as others—and that because every body liked him as a blacksmith, they must like him as any thing else,

forgetting that it was his *trade*, and not his mind or his person, which had brought him into notice. And as *merchant* was rather more respectable than *mechanic*, and withal a more tidy employment, he in fact sunk the blacksmith, and became a dealer in tapes and sugars. It fared with Joe as it generally does with others who embark in new business, of which they know nothing, after they have arrived at mature manhood. Those who had been bred to the business, proved successful rivals, and the sheriff finally closed his mercantile concerns, by selling the entire effects of "a merchant unfortunate in business." Joe insists to this day, that if he had *let well enough alone*, he might have been as well off as the best of his neighbors.

Time would fail me to narrate half the cases which have come under my observation, of men abandoning steady habits, and fair prospects of wealth, in the employments in which they had been educated, and in which they were best calculated to succeed, for the very hazardous chance of doing better in business in which they had every thing to learn. The fascinating charms of fashion and show, the ostentatious pride of wealth, and the alluring smiles of office, are as bad as were the syrens of Calypso, to beguile men from the paths of true happiness. The moderate but certain gains which are the reward of industry and frugality, are the most abiding in their nature, and most benign in their influence. It is the mild early and latter rains which induce fertility, and cover the earth with fruitfulness; while the tempest and its floods cause waste and desolation. The mushroom grows up in a night, and withers in a day.

The farmer should be the last to be dissatisfied with his condition. Of all classes he is the most independent. He produces within himself more of the necessities and comforts of life than any other class. If he does not find the elements of happiness on the farm, his search for them elsewhere, I fear, will be in vain. But he must not forget that it is the province of the *mind* to arrange and combine these elements; and that it becomes qualified to perform this office, in proportion as it is enlightened and cultivated. The mind, like the garden, will yield the most grateful fruits when nurtured with care; and few have more opportunities, or are better requited for their labors, in cultivating both, than him who thrives by the plough.

B.

From the Columbia Sentinel.

ON RAISING GOOD CROPS OF WHEAT AND INDIAN CORN.

THE introduction of Gypsum or Plaster to aid the germination and growth of Clover, has produced nearly as great and desirable a change in farming, as the introduction and use of Steam has in the navigation of our streams. Both have been sources of developement of powers with which we were recently unacquainted, and whilst the one has fertilized and is fertilizing our fields, the other is adding to our span of life, because it enables us to accomplish more. Strange as it may seem they are mutual aids; for whilst the first causes the earth to yield of her abundance, the other gives a quick transit of that abundance to places from whence we are to expect the most ample returns. Gypsum furnishes us the means of bringing land into a high state of cultivation, and of producing a rapid succession of crops which are constantly improving. Experience, the guide of the farmer, has long since established the fact, that a good

Clover ley, well turned under, is as sure to give a good crop of either Wheat or Corn as it is almost possible for the farmer to insure, with all the uncertainties that are incident to his occupation, and are likely to lessen his produce. The addition of stable manure is not considered essential to insure a crop, and will hardly, on some soils, compensate the farmer for the labor and expense of its application where Plaster has been freely used. The point I wish to establish is this—that, with suitable management, a good crop of Clover will insure a succeeding one of grain, whatever it may be, if the soil is carefully turned over and the tilth permitted to remain undisturbed, so that it may afford food for the plants that follow. But with the growing grain, neither grass nor weeds must interfere, and rob the earth of the sustenance which has been prepared with so much expense, labor and care. The crop must have the whole of it; and to permit either grass or weeds to grow is evidence of bad farming and consequently bad policy. The best fields of Wheat, and there are many of them, which are now growing in this vicinity, have been prepared in the manner before stated, and their promising appearance is abundant evidence that the course which has been pursued is a correct one. It is but lately that it has been adopted; and I have often been forcibly struck with the very perceptible improvement, not only in the quantity raised, but in the quality which has followed the practice. It is demonstrative proof that we have become better acquainted with the appetencies of the plant, and furnish better supplies of the food it requires for its growth.

Another fact I have repeatedly noticed, and have frequently seen most strikingly exemplified; and that is, that once ploughing of a Clover sod is better than oftener. I have this year two lots by the side of each other—the soil is the same—both were in Clover last season and pastured—one was only once ploughed, the other twice, and both put down to Wheat. The difference now in the appearance of them is nearly one half in favor of the lot ploughed once. The same fact, under exactly similar circumstances, occurred to me last year. I was aware before, that ploughing once was better than oftener; but I thought I had particular reasons for departing from the rule—the result however was the same. The observant farmers in this section of country, guided by experience, endeavor as much as possible to conform to this rule. But it is indispensable to a good crop of Wheat that your land should be clear of the Couch or Quitch grass, and likewise blue grass. It is the same with Corn; but then what with ploughing and hoeing between the plants, you have a better opportunity to subdue it. I would ask our farmers to point out the best method of destroying Quitch grass. It is becoming very troublesome; at the same time it is extremely detrimental to the growth of wheat. I will only add that Clover, besides insuring a good crop of Wheat and Corn, is valuable for hay. For draught-horses and sheep it is superior to any other, as it keeps them in finer condition. Of this I have an experience of at least fifteen years. But for feeding cattle it is not so profitable as other hay. A.

A man in Alabama is under sentence of death for passing a counterfeit Mexican dollar. The rigor of the laws in that state is the subject of much newspaper discussion.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, July 13, 1833.

FRUITS EXHIBITED were of a good quality and of choice kinds.

From Messrs. WINSHIPS, Currants of thirteen kinds—No. 1. White Antwerp; 2. Red, do.; 3. Rose colored, do.; 4. Spanish white, very large; 5. White Champagne; 6. Wilmot's red Seedling; 7. Brown's white Seedling; 8. New white, largest clusters and berries; 9. Grizley; 10. New red grape; 11. Morgan's red Seedling; 12. Black Naples; 13. Black English grape. All recently imported by them, and chiefly of new varieties, and of extraordinary size and beauty; grown in the Nursery under common cultivation.

CHERRIES. By Dr. L. WARD, Roxbury, very fine native Cherries. By Dr. L. B. Adams, Bigreau, Harvey Heart Cherries.

By Mr. SPARHAWK, Brighton, American white Raspberry, wanting in flavor.

By Mr. W. WHITMARSH, Brookline, 3 bunches white Chasselas Grapes; one bunch weighed 9 oz.

By THOMAS MASON, Charlestown, fair grapes, not quite ripe.

GOOSEBERRIES. S. WALKER, Lady of the Manor; Waiting Maid; White Smith; White Eagle; Medal; Sir John Calgrove; Crown Bob; Huntsman; Thrasher; Lancaster Lad, weighed 12 pennyweights, 13 grains; Top Sawyers; Roaring Lion; Elijah; Savining, 6 weighed 3 oz. 16 pennyweights; Angler; Hero; Golden Lion.

JOHN A. KENRICK, Newton; Gooseberries; Green Mountain; Roaring Lion; Bangup, 6 weighed 2 oz. 16 pennyweights, 9 grains.

Mr. ABEL HOUGHTON, Lynn, yellow walnut Gooseberry, of excellent flavor.

Our season for fruit is approaching, and as there is a prospect of large crops and new varieties, it is hoped that all rare kinds and good specimens will be presented at the Hall, with the names, by the cultivators. Cards will be in the hands of the Librarian, so that each individual can label his own fruit, which will prevent mistakes and confusion.

In behalf of the Committee, S. A. SHURTLEFF.

Messrs. Z. COOKE, E. VOSE and T. G. FESSENDEN, were a Committee to choose an Orator for the next Annual Celebration of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

From S. WALKER, Roxbury, Hyrenthrum portulacium pl., Carnations and Picotees, Campanula alba plena, Verbascum, &c. &c.

THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard, Dahlias varieties, Carnations and Herbaceous plants.

Mr. HOVEY, Cambridgeport, some fine specimens.

R. WARD, Roxbury, flowers, one kind of which, the Echinops spherocephalum attracted much attention.

Messrs. WINSHIP, Pinks, Carnations, &c.

Per order, JON. WINSHIP.

Cholera. The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette of the 22d June, contains the names of the individuals ascertained to have died of the Cholera. There have been about 400 deaths, and the population of Lexington is about 6000; consequently the deaths have been one to every fifteen of the population. Business of all kinds appears to have been suspended, and for two weeks no paper was issued from the office of the Gazette.

LOCUST TREES ON LONG ISLAND.

FOR some ten or twenty years past the attention to this valuable tree has been constantly increasing in many parts of the Island. It is now quite common to see them not only occupying the lanes, avenues and yards, about the residences and out-buildings, but whole fields. They are propagated in various ways, but generally by ploughing among them, thus causing them to sprout from the broken roots. Some farmers begin to sow the seed, and cultivate them with corn and other crops that require the ground to be enriched and frequently stirred. In the spring, while in bloom, the air is literally fragrant with their perfume. From locust trees alone the value of property on the Island is increasing, and will continue to increase.—N. Y. Farmer.

MANURE IS WEALTH.

IN our intercourse with some of the farmers residing within forty or fifty miles from New-York, on Long Island, we have been surprised at the instances related to us of the profitableness of farming. Some farmers, known to have labored and toiled hard, have continued yearly to fall in arrears until they have commenced buying manure. Fifty-six cents are given per carman load at the landing, for the apparently worthless dirt swept from the street. This applied at the rate of twenty loads produces wealth. The very farmers who could not obtain a living by using only manure made on their farms, have, in a very few years, not only freed their farms from incumbrances, but purchased others in addition, and are now, from the yearly profit of their farms, putting money out at interest. If then it is found so profitable to buy manure, and be at the various expenses attending the carting, how very important is it to give special attention to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of that made on the farm. There is no question but that almost every farmer can double the quantity of his domestic or yard manure, without scarcely any additional expense. It is thought too, that at least fifty per cent. of the nutritive properties of yard manure are lost by drenching of rain, excessive fermentations, and injudicious application to soil. The more we consider this subject the greater does it become in importance, and justly regarded as the primary object in farming.—N. Y. Farmer.

From the Columbia Telescope.

SODA WATER.

WE know nothing that we can in this weather, more appropriately offer to our readers than the following method of preparing that very cheap, healthy and refreshing drink, soda water.

Take 20 grains of Tartaric acid: 25 grains of super-carbonate of Soda: dissolve a lump of sugar, on which you have poured one drop of oil of Lemon in two wine glassfulls of water: add the Tartaric acid: stir it till dissolved. Then dissolve the carbonate of soda in a like quantity of water, and pour the two solutions quickly together; toss them off as rapidly as possible.

Ice, or the coldest spring water, is necessary to give the above form its most perfect success. We would advise that the glasses be previously cooled. Any other syrup may be used, that one prefers to Lemon.

Super-carbonate of Soda and Tartaric acid may be bought, in Charlestown, for about \$1.25 per lb. This preparation is good; and does not cost more than one cent per glass.

DOMESTIC SILK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHEN on an excursion to the country a few days since, we found, much to our surprise and gratification, that some of our female friends had turned their attention to the culture of SILK, and that many of them had made such progress in this laudable experiment as already to have realized considerable profit from the production of the raw material, and manufacturing it into cloth. Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, of this District, who, among her other many excellent virtues, is remarkable for her industry and attention to her matters of domestic concernment, showed us, in a house she had fitted up for the purpose, at least, we would say, one hundred thousand silk worms, all healthy and busily engaged, some of them in forming the cocoon, and others fitting themselves for the production of that valuable material. Mrs. Calhoun, who had tried the experiment last year on a smaller scale than she is doing the present, assured us that she had no doubt, should no unforeseen accident occur, she would be able to raise silk enough by the latter end of August to manufacture more than a hundred yards of cloth.

We know two other ladies in this District, Mrs. Covington and Mrs. Baskin, who have been similarly engaged for several years, and we have seen some pieces of silk cloth manufactured by them, which, when worked up into clothes, makes a beautiful and lasting dress. The cloth manufactured by them sold at this place for \$3 per yard, and it is sought for with avidity, not only on account of its rarity, but also for its beauty, durability and cheapness. We hope that our ladies will turn their attention to this interesting, profitable, and laudable employment, and that we will be pardoned by those whose names we have given to the public, for having done so without their permission.—Abbeville Whig.

MECHANICAL INGENUITY

Is certainly an attribute of the American man. We have just seen a beautiful exemplification of it in a pin-making machine, invented by Dr. John I. Howe, of this city, who sails with it in a day or two for England, there to procure a patent for it.

The model machine is small, beautifully made and worked by hand. We saw it in operation; and from two sorts of wire with which it was fed—one stout for the pin, the other fine which was twisted into the head—we saw pins complete poured forth at the rate of 40 and with the capability of 60, in a minute. The pins are perfect in every thing but the coloring, which, as in all cases of pin-making, is imparted by a chemical wash afterwards.

The machines now used for pin-making, only make the pin, the head being afterwards put on by hand, to each separately. Here the head is more firmly, uniformly and smoothly made, and fastened on by mechanism. We cannot doubt that this all but reasoning machine will well reward its ingenious inventor.—N. Y. Amer.

The oldest member of Congress now living is the Hon. Paine Wingate, of Stratham, N. H. He was of the first Congress held in New York, under Gen. Washington's administration—is the eldest living on Harvard College catalogue, having graduated in 1758, 75 years ago. He married a sister of Col. Pickering, whom he buried a few years since. He still superintends his farm at the age of 95 years, is an old school gentleman, and wears his Revolution hat and ruffles.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF RYE.

BY JOHN KEELY.

To the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society—

GENTLEMEN, Having for many years past been more than commonly successful in raising large crops of winter rye by a process of cultivation which, I believe, is entirely new, I have been induced, by the suggestion of some gentlemen whose judgment I very much respect, to submit for your consideration a statement of the mode of culture, with the produce. And, that the success of the experiment this season may not appear to be altogether accidental, it will, perhaps, be as well to communicate the result of the process for the three or four previous years.

The land on which the experiment has been conducted is situated on the Merrimack, about a mile and a half east of Haverhill bridge; and came into possession of my father in 1827. The soil is a sand, approaching to loam as it recedes from the river. Perhaps the term *plain land* (by which it usually passes) will better convey an idea of the quality of the soil. It is altogether too light for grass. The crops we find most profitable to cultivate on it are winter rye, Indian corn, potatoes, and to some extent turnips. Oats might probably be raised to advantage, were it not that the land is completely filled with the weed commonly called charlick, which renders it entirely unfit for any spring crop, excepting such as can be hoed. The crops of rye, on the neighboring soil of the same nature, vary, I believe, from seven or eight to twelve or thirteen bushels per acre, according to the cultivation, and their approximation to the river. We usually raise on land from thirteen to thirty bushels of Indian corn per acre. Potatoes are very good in quality, but the quantity is quite small; not sufficient to be profitable, were it not that the land is very easily cultivated.

In the summer of 1827, we sowed three bushels of winter rye near the river, on about two acres of land, which produced twenty-eight bushels.

In 1828, we sowed four bushels on four acres of land running the whole extent of the plain from the river. This piece was sowed in the spring with oats; but they were completely smothered with charlick, and about the middle of June, the whole crop was mowed to prevent the charlick seeding. By about the middle of August, a second crop of charlick having covered the land, it was ploughed very carefully, in order completely to bury the charlick; and then suffered to remain until the 15th of September, when we began sowing the rye in the following manner. A strip of land about twelve yards wide was ploughed very evenly, to prevent deep gutters between the furrows, and the seed immediately sown upon the furrow and harrowed in. Then another strip of the same width, and so on until the whole was finished. We found the oat stubble and charlick entirely rotted, and the land appeared as if it had been well manured, though none had been applied to this part since it had been in our possession. The rye sprung very quick and vigorously, having evidently derived great benefit from being sown and sprouted before the moisture supplied by the decaying vegetable matter in the soil had evaporated to any considerable extent. This crop produced 133 bushels.

In 1829, the charlick was suffered to grow on the land appropriated to rye, until it had attained its growth and was in full blossom. The land was then ploughed very carefully, and the charlick

completely covered in. In a short time a second crop appeared more vigorous than the first. This also was allowed to attain its growth, and then ploughed in as before. A third crop soon appeared, which of course was destroyed, when the land was again ploughed for sowing about the middle of September. This piece of land was a parallel strip running from the river, and containing two acres. Two bushels of rye were sowed. The crop presented a remarkably promising appearance, and yielded seventy-four and a half bushels.

In 1830, the land appropriated to rye included nearly all the lighter part of the soil, and owing to a pressure of business was not attended to as we could have wished. It was ploughed in the early part of the summer. But harrowing to destroy the weeds was substituted for the second ploughing. This, and the unusual blight which affected all the grain in this part of the country, led us to anticipate a small crop. It yielded, however, fifteen bushels to the acre.

The land on which the crop of rye was raised the present season had for three or four previous years been planted with Indian corn: and owing to the extent of our tillage land, we have not been able to apply more than four or five loads of manure to the acre this season. The charlick was suffered to attain its growth as usual; and on the 18th and 19th of June it was carefully ploughed in. The second crop was ploughed in on the 6th and 7th of August. On the 14th and 15th of September it was sowed in the usual manner, namely, a small strip of land was ploughed, and the seed sown immediately upon the furrow, and then harrowed in. Then another strip of land was ploughed, and so on until the whole was completed. One bushel per acre was sowed as usual. The seed was originally obtained from a farmer in this vicinity, and I suppose is similar to that which is generally used. We have never prepared our seed in any manner, but have directed our attention solely to the preparation of the land; and to this we attribute our success. Owing to the unusual severity of the winter, the crop was considerably winter killed, but recovered very soon in the spring, excepting in the midfurrows. There, as the land lies very level, the water settled, and so completely destroyed the rye that they continued bare the whole season. This would of course cause some diminution in the crop; perhaps a bushel or two. The rye was reaped at the usual season, and, as the weather was favorable, immediately put into the barn. The land contained one acre and thirteen rods, and yielded *forty-six bushels and three pecks. A remarkably fine sample.*

In entering a claim for your premium, I would ask your attention particularly to the process of cultivation. It is I believe entirely new, and capable of general application.

Sowing the seed immediately after the plough we consider very advantageous to the crop. The soil being then moist, causes the seed to spring immediately, and gives a forwardness and vigor to the plants which they ever after retain.

The process of ploughing in three crops of weeds before the seed is sown, very much enriches the soil. It would be altogether unnecessary to attempt to refute the notion, that by such a process nothing more is applied to the soil than was before derived from it. If one could not discover by the light which Chemistry has shed upon the subject of Agriculture, sufficient reasons for the contrary conclusion, observation, one would think,

would be sufficient to convince any intelligent man of the fact.

And here I would suggest, that I do not consider the experiment, as we have conducted it, quite complete. To render it more so, in the first place, in ploughing in the weeds, I would not turn a furrow after the dew had evaporated. I have no doubt but that a large portion of that fertilizing quality in the soil, which (during the summer months) is continually exhaled from the earth, is by the dew brought again within our reach, and it would be wise to avail ourselves of the opportunity of again burying it in the soil. And in the second place, I would by all means use a heavy roller after each ploughing. It would fill all the cavities left by the plough, and by pressing the soil more closely to the weeds, at once hasten their decomposition and very much retard the evaporation from the soil.

But the land is not only very much enriched by this process. There is, I conceive, no method by which it can be so effectually cleaned. Three times during the season a fresh surface is presented to the atmosphere; and each time, as the decaying vegetable matter increases in the soil, so is the exciting cause augmented to make a more vigorous effort. We have in this manner gone over nearly all our land which is infested with charlick, and the diminution of the weeds is quite sufficient to warrant the expectation, that in a few years it may be comparatively eradicated.

Very respectfully, JOHN KEELY.

Haverhill, Sept. 22, 1832.

The undersigned having assisted in measuring the rye, an account of which is given above, hereby certify that the quantity is as there stated, namely, forty-six bushels and three pecks.

JOHN KEELY,
THOMAS E. KEELY,
SAMUEL THOMSON.

I have this day measured a lot of land belonging to Mr. Keely, on which is a crop of rye, and find it to contain one acre and thirteen rods.

C. WHITE, Surveyor.

Haverhill, Aug. 1, 1832.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, January 1, 1833, the foregoing statement having been read and examined:

Voted, That the first premium offered for the cultivation of rye be awarded to Mr. Keely.

Attest, J. W. PROCTOR, Secretary.

LABOR.

WHEN we read the lives of distinguished men in any department, we find them almost always celebrated for the amount of labor they could perform. Demosthenes, Julius Caesar, Henry the Fourth of France, Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Franklin, Washington, Napoleon,—different as they were in their intellectual and moral qualities, were all renowned as hard workers. We read how many days they could support the fatigues of a march; how early they rose; how late they watched; how many hours they spent in the field, in the cabinet, in the court: how many secretaries they kept employed; in short, how hard they worked.—*Everett's discourse.*

COAL.

SEVERAL gentlemen in Thomaston have commenced exploring for coal, and have already reached the depth of sixty feet. The Republican gives some reasons why they will probably be successful.

THE SEASON, &c.

THE weather in Quebec has been much the same as with us. *Neilson's Gazette* mentions that it had continued very unsettled, and by no means favorable to the growing crops. "Since Saturday evening the weather has been rainy, and since last night, cold, with easterly wind. The health of the city and neighborhood continues good."

The Crops in Lower Canada, June 1833. The early part of the month of May was like the preceding one, very cold and wet, and the season backward, so that planting progressed slowly until nearly the middle of the month, from which time great exertions were made to finish putting potatoes in the ground, but even up to this time (1st of July) considerable quantities still remain to be planted. The consequence is, the dressing of potatoes will take place during the hay and harvest, which will cause much additional expense and trouble to the framers. Wheat has a tolerably flourishing appearance on many farms, although it is stated the large white grub has destroyed some fields almost entirely; and on wet low land, wheat has a very poor appearance. Oats look very fine, and do not appear to have been so much hurt as other grains by the heavy rains. Barley, on dry up field lands, is fine; but on damp low lands, it has met with the same fate as other grains, poor and short; in fact, nothing but weeds appear to profit by cold rainy weather. Peas and Indian Corn are almost a total failure, excepting on new cleared lands. In the May report we stated that hay had a promising appearance, which we are sorry to say does not hold good at present, as almost every one is complaining of the crops (particularly on old meadows) being uncommonly light; indeed, many state they will hardly be able to cut them at all. It is wonderful how much hay has been affected by the cold and wet this spring; even natural meadows, *gros foïn*, are very light, so that betwixt pea straw, corn stalks, and short hay, we may expect to be at least one third or one fourth short of the bulk of last year. Pastures are excellent, and the stock in good condition. Hops are said generally to promise an excellent harvest. The caterpillar, with a smaller sort called by the Canadians the *arpenieur*, from its mode of creeping, has totally destroyed fruit trees over a great part of the country.—*Montreal Herald*.

This summer has been attended with more rains than are usually experienced in Canada; and for some time serious fears have been entertained that a very injurious effect on the crops would be the result. Since Tuesday, however, the wind has set in steadily from the south west. The barometer has risen slowly, and the air has been cool and favorable for vegetation. Some pieces of low lying land have suffered considerably. Peas are generally injured, and Indian corn is a failure; but in all other grains, there is every reason to expect that should the present favorable appearances of good weather continue for a short time, we shall have a good average crop.—*Montreal Courant*, June 29.

Apple Blossoms. A friend last week shewed us two bunches of apple blossoms he plucked from a tree in the meadows. By the side of them were apples larger than a hen's egg. Blossoms not unfrequently are seen in the fall, but at this season of the year, they are rare and unusual.—*Northampton Courier*.

From the Columbia Telescope.
FLOUR.

THE following result of a scientific investigation is likely to be exceedingly important. The facts were exhibited in one of the late sittings of the French "academie des sciences."

"Economical researches relative to the bran or hull of wheat and other bread stuffs, by Dr. Herpin. The author gives the results of his researches in the following propositions:

1st. That the envelope or cortical part of the wheat forms at least one twentieth of the weight of the grain.

2dly. That nevertheless, by the customary mode of grinding, wheat produces one-fourth of its weight in bran.

3dly. That about 25 per cent. of the nutritive substance of the grain is left in the bran.

4thly. That by simple washing, there may be drawn from the bran one half its weight of the first quality of flour, or oat-meal, according to the nature of the grain.

5thly. That there may, by this mode of proceeding, be made from grain at least 15 per cent. more bread than is at present obtained; that is, from the same quantity of grain now used in France, there might be had three millions of killograms of bread per day, more than is now obtained."

PARTIAL EXPERIMENTS.

Wood ashes, both dried and leached, have long been recommended as tending to injure and destroy insects in the soil. We have heard of a farmer, who has been in the habit of using ashes extensively as manure, declaring his intention of discontinuing the use of them altogether on his farm, being convinced that they tend greatly to increase insects and worms injurious to crops. It is very questionable whether this farmer has taken into consideration all the circumstances that are requisite to draw his conclusion. It is very probable that causes, such as the state of the seasons, the changes in the soil by other agents, an unusual prolificness of insects, or the introduction of other grains and grasses, and a thousand other things, may have produced the effect attributed to ashes. It is owing to such partial and deficient experiments that so much contrariety of sentiment exists among farmers.—*N. Y. Far.*

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Capabilities of Machinery. In the single but important article of Cotton, one man can now produce two hundred times more goods in a week than he could in 1760, when George III. ascended the throne. One mill in Manchester can, when all the spindles are at work, spin as much cotton thread in a week as would go round the world. In the manufacture of hosiery, which is seated chiefly in the midland counties of Nottingham, Derby and Leicester, machinery has reduced stockings one hundred per cent. compared with what they were twenty years ago. Owing to machinery, lace, which was 2s. per yard eight years ago, may now be bought for 4d; what was £4 10s per yard twenty years ago, is now 18d; and some kinds may be bought as low as one farthing per yard!

Woollens have experienced less reduction in price than any other kind of wearing apparel. At a paper manufactory in Hertfordshire a quantity of pulp can, at a distance of twenty-seven feet from the cistern in which it lays, be converted in three

minutes by machinery, into a sheet of paper, ready to be written upon! Such is the continual advancement made in the Manchester manufactures by machinery, that the trade say, if a manufacturer were to leave manufacturing for a few years, he would be quite lost upon returning into it again.—*London Merc. Jour.*

The Lime or Linden Tree is now in most places in its greatest grandeur. For foliage and perfume of blossoms, few if any of the ornamental trees will compare with it. Those who have a taste for beautiful foliage and flowers will be well paid by examining the Linden Tree at the west end of Sweetser court, on Washington street, or that on the estate of B. Bussey, Esq. Arch street, while in their prime.—*Advocate*.

The Author of Junius. The Belfast (Ireland) Whig of the 9th ultimo, contains the following:

"Lord Grenville, now very old, is seriously indisposed. On his death the secret respecting the author of Junius' Letters will be disclosed—his lordship having long been in possession of it. The documents are at Stow, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, who is also ill."

CONTINENTALS.

The number of regulars furnished to the Revolutionary Army were—

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| By New England, - - - | 117,441 |
| By the Middle States, - - - | 56,571 |
| By the Southern States, - - - | 56,997 |

It appears by the above, that New England, consisting of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, furnished more troops for the defence of her country, than the other nine States, by 3,872. The number of troops furnished by South Carolina was 6,447—by Massachusetts, 67,907—Georgia 2,697—Connecticut, 31,939! New England lost more men in defending South Carolina against her tory citizens, than S. C. raised during the whole war!—*Vi. Rep. and Jour.*

ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is related in the London New Monthly Magazine for last month:

"In that inglorious attack on Buenos Ayres, where our brave soldiers were disgraced by a recreant general, the negroes, slaves as they were, joined the inhabitants to expel the invaders. On this signal occasion, the city decreed a public expression of their gratitude to the negroes, in a sort of triumph, and at the same time awarded the freedom of eighty of their leaders. One of them having shown his claims to the boon, declared that to obtain his freedom had all his life formed the proud object of his wishes; his claim was indisputable; yet, now, however, to the amazement of the judges, he refused his proffered freedom! The reason he alleged was a singular refinement of heartfelt sensibility;—'My kind mistress,' said the negro, 'once wealthy, has fallen into misfortunes in her infirm old age. I work to maintain her, and at intervals of leisure she leans on my arm to take the evening air. I will not be tempted to abandon her; and I renounce the hope of freedom that she may know she possesses a slave who will never quit her side.'

FLIES EAT CHERRIES.

Those flies that are drawn to heaps of fish used for manure, are very fond of cherries, so much so as to consume all the cherries on a tree in a few days.—*N. Y. Far.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1833.

Cheese Making. The proper season for making cheese is from the beginning of May till the close of September, or in favorable seasons till the middle of October. Very good cheese, however, may be made in winter, provided the cows be well fed. The milk, according to Marshall, at the time of adding the rennet, should be from 85 to 90 degrees of heat, and about two hours time should be allowed for it to change into curd. In some dairies the milk is heated over a fire, to the proper temperature; but according to Marshall, the most approved practice is to mix boiling water in such a proportion as shall render the milk of a proper degree of heat to receive the rennet; this the thermometer should be used to determine.

The proportion of rennet to be used is differently stated by different authors, but a little experience will decide. The salt, according to the best authors, may be one ounce, fine, to so much curd as will make a cheese of fifteen pounds, and in that proportion for a greater or less quantity. During the process of turning the milk into curd it should be covered, so as to lose but little of its original heat.

When the coagulation has taken place the curd is broken or cut with a cheese knife, which causes the whey to rise through the incisions, and the curd sinks with more ease. After a short time the cutting is repeated, still more freely than before; and is continued until the curd is reduced to small uniform particles. This operation will require about three quarters of an hour; the cheese tub is again covered with a cloth, and is allowed to remain for the same time. When the curd has sunk to the bottom of the vessel, the whey is taken off with a dish after it is pretty well separated from the curd.

It is almost an invariable practice to scald the curd. The mass is first broken very fine, and then the scalding whey is added to it and stirred a few minutes; some make use of hot water in preference to whey, and it is in both cases heated according to the nature of the curd; if it is soft, the whey or water is used nearly boiling; but if hard, it is only used a little hotter than the hand. After the curd is thoroughly mixed with the hot stuff, it is suffered to stand a few minutes to settle, and is then separated as at the first operation. After the scalding liquor is separated, a vat, or what is often called a cheese hoop, is laid across the cheese ladder over the tub, and the curd is crumbled into it with the hands and pressed into the vat, to squeeze out the whey. The vat being filled as full and as firmly as the hand alone can fill it, and rounded up in the middle, a cheese cloth is spread over it, and the curd is turned out of the hoop into the cloth; the vat is then washed, and the inverted mass of curds, with the cloth under it, is returned into the vat and put into the press; after standing two or three hours in the press, the vat is taken out, and the cloth is taken off, washed, and put round the cheese, and it is replaced in the vat and in the press. In about seven or eight hours it is taken out of the press and salted, the cheese is placed on a board and a handful of salt is rubbed all over it, and the edges are pared off if necessary; another handful of salt is strewed on the upper side, and as much left as will stick to it; afterward it is turned into the bare vat without a cloth, and an equal quantity of salt is added to it, and the cheese is returned into the press; here it continues one night, and the next morning it is turned in the vat, and continues till the succeeding morning, and the curd is taken out and placed on the dairy shelf; here they are turned every day, or every other day, as the weather may be. If it is hot

and dry, the windows and doors are kept shut, but if wet or moist, the doors and windows are kept open night and day.

Cleaning the Cheese. The cheeses having remained about ten days after leaving the press, are to be washed and scraped in the following manner; a large tub of cold sweet whey is placed on the floor, the cheeses are immersed in it, where they continue one hour, or longer if necessary, to soften the rind. They are then taken out and scraped with a common case knife, with great care, so as not to injure the tender rind, till every part of the cheese is smooth; they are after the last operation rinsed in the whey and wiped clean with a coarse cloth, and placed in an airy situation to dry, after which they are placed in the cheese room. The floor of the cheese room is generally prepared by rubbing it with bean or potato tops or any succulent herb, till it appears of a black wet color; on this floor the cheeses are placed, and turned twice a week; their edges are wiped hard with a cloth once a week, and the floor is cleansed and rubbed with fresh herbs once a fortnight. They must not lie too long or they will stick to the floor. This preparation of the floor gives the cheese a blue coat, which is considered of great consequence.

Stilton Cheese—how made. The Stilton Cheese, which may be called the Parmesan of England, is not confined to Stilton and its vicinity, for many farmers in Huntingdonshire, and also in Rutland and Northamptonshire make a similar sort, sell them for the same price, and give them the name of the Stilton Cheeses.

Take the night's cream and put it to the morning's new milk with the rennet; when the curd is separated let it not be broken as is done with other cheese, but take it out, disturbing it as little as possible, and suffer it to dry gradually in a sieve; and as the whey separates, compress it gradually till it has acquired a firm consistence; then place it in a wooden hoop and suffer it to dry very gradually on a board, taking care at the same time to turn it daily with close binders round, and which must be tightened as the cheese acquires more solidity.

Parmesan Cheese. This sort of cheese was formerly supposed to be made from the milk of goats, but it is merely a skim milk cheese the curd hardened by heat, well salted, pressed and dried, long kept and rich in flavor from the rich herbage of the meadows of the Po, where the cows are pastured.

The process, according to Pryce, (*Bath Papers*, vol. vii.) is as follows:—the evening's milk, after having been skimmed in the morning, and standing till ten o'clock, and the morning's milk skimmed in about two hours after it is drawn from the cow, are mixed together. The mixture is then suspended in a cauldron, over a wooden fire as represented in the figure, and frequently stirred till it attains about 82 deg. of Fahr.; the rennet is then put in, and the copper taken from the fire, the coagulation quickly takes place, and the curd is afterwards worked with a stick till it is reduced to a small grain. The whey now occupies the surface, and a part of it being taken out, the cauldron is again

put over the fire, and raised to a temperature of about 145 degrees, or nearly a boiling heat. A little saffron is now added to impart color, the whole being all the while well stirred, and the superintendent examining it from time to time, with his finger and thumb, to ascertain the exact moment, when the curd shall have become suffi-

ciently solid. When this is the case, the cauldron is removed from the fire, and the curd allowed to subside; three fourths of the whey is then laded off, water poured round the bottom of the cauldron outside, to cool it, so as to admit of a cloth being passed below the curd, which is thus brought up and placed in a tub to clear. When drained it is put into a wooden hoop, and about half a hundred weight laid on it for half an hour; the cloth is then removed, and the cheese being replaced in the hoop, is laid on a shelf; here it remains for two or three days, at the end of which it is sprinkled over with salt; this sprinkling is repeated every second day for about thirty days if it be summer, and for about forty, or forty-five days if it be winter; after which no further attention is required. The best Parmesan cheese is that which has been kept for three or four years; but none is ever carried to market for sale, until it has been kept at least six months.

We have given the shape of the cauldron, and the manner of setting it as above, because it appears to us to possess advantages over the common mode of setting kettles, in taking less room, and presents more surface to the action of the fire in proportion to the contents of the vessel.

Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, for the Year 1832.

A large and valuable pamphlet with this title, was sent us sometime since, by a friend to whom we have often been indebted for similar acts of kindness. We should sooner have acknowledged this favor, but by accident the pamphlet was mislaid, and did not come into our hands till after most of the matter for our present No. of the N. E. Farmer was in type. A cursory view of the contents of this work has given us a high opinion of the publication, and we intend from time to time to make a free use of its treasures of agricultural information for the benefit of our readers.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

CHOLERA. *The Cholera at Castine.*—A vessel has arrived, it is said, at Castine, from New Orleans, with the scourge of the world on board. Two have died on the passage, and one since their arrival at Castine. Our citizens should meet this disease with coolness and fortitude, if so be that we are to be visited. It is not our opinion that we are in immediate danger.—*Belfast Journal*.

From Maysville (Ky.) Monitor of July 4th, we learn that the cholera still continues in that place, though its malignity has considerably abated. The whole number of deaths is stated to be 53. In the same paper the following synopsis of deaths, in other places, is given.

In Flemingsburg, a population of about 700, there have been 63 deaths.

Maysville, a population of about 800—53 deaths.

Lexington—population of 6,500—400 deaths.

Paris—population about 1100—700 deaths.

Lancaster—about 600—12 deaths in 4 days.

Lawrenceburg—population of 200—40 deaths.

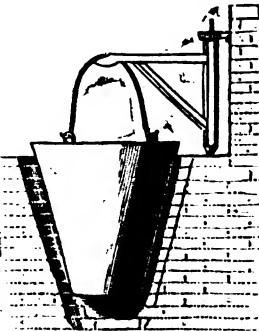
Millersburg—population of 400—200 deaths.

Cythinana—population 00—12 or 15 deaths.

Washington—population of 690—8 deaths.

Mayslick—population 400—7 deaths.

A letter of a late date from Valparaiso, received in this town, states that the cholera had not yet appeared at the Ports of the Pacific, but that the Scarlet Fever had been quite as destructive there as the Cholera has been in other parts of the globe. A tenth part of the population of Valparaiso, had been carried off by this disease in four months.—*Essex Register*.



Drilling to some purpose. Mr. Holt, of New York, who has for a long time kept a steam Engine employed in boring for water, has at length accomplished his object. His drill, having passed through 510 feet of rock, the surface of which was 130 feet below the ground, making a total depth of 640 feet, sunk suddenly into a depth of two feet of water, and it is believed that he will obtain not only enough for his own establishment, but for all the lower part of the city.

The treasurer of Charles River bridge has paid to the President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association \$696 44, in aid of the Bunker Hill Monument fund, the same being one half of the nett amount of tolls received at the Bridge during the month of June. This would seem to indicate that the public do not feel much interest in the Bunker Hill Monument, so long as they remain uninformed as to the debts of the association, and the application to be made of the money.

Remarkable Willows. A friend assures us that there are now growing at East Boston two willow trees of the following extraordinary dimensions. One at six feet from the ground in the smallest place measures 13 feet 8 inches; at 2 feet from the ground 15 feet 4 inches. The other, at six feet from the ground, measures 12 feet 6 inches.

BOSTON FANEUIL MARKET, July 17, 1833.

Green Peas \$1, 00 per bus. String Beans 75 cts. Turnips 6 to 12 1-3 cts. per bunch; Cucumbers from 25 to 37 1-2 cts per doz; Early potatoes 57 cts to 100 per bush. Cabbages 50 to 75 cts per doz. Squashes 12 1-2 per doz. Onions, Beats and Carrots 6 cts. per bunch.



FRUIT TREES.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Fir, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,
JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J.19.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office. July 17

SPLENDID DAHLIAS.



THE Subscriber now offers about 500 most splendid and select varieties of the Dahlia, a large number of which are in pots and ready for immediate delivery. They have taken extreme pains to select only the most choice and magnificent from the largest collections of Europe, and those now concentrated constitute the *acme* to which this favorite flower has attained, the inferior varieties not being admitted in their catalogue. More than 150 of these kinds are *entirely new*—and having been introduced only the present year, *this is the first season of their blooming in our country, and the first time of their being offered for sale.*

In the collection there are 40 striped, variegated, mottled and shaded varieties, and a large number of the new kinds so remarkable for their beauty and brilliant colors. The color and height of every variety is designated in the catalogue; in addition to which the garden contains a *specimen bed of a thousand plants*, near one hundred of which already show their flower buds, thereby affording to every one the means of making selections from an inspection of their bloom.

The Catalogue is priced exceedingly low, and a discount of 25 per cent. is made when a dozen plants or more are taken. The following list constitutes a part of the varieties ready for delivery in pots, and the catalogue embracing the whole collection, will be forwarded to every applicant. The prices are mostly from 75 cents to \$1 each, and \$6 to \$9 per dozen; a few are higher priced. *Scarlet*—Young's Aurora, Panoply, Beauty of Sussex, Romulus, Eximia, Mount Etna, Highland Boy; *Crimson*—Bright Venus, Machin's superb, Well's Dwarf, Queen of August, Well's Aurora; *Yellow and Orange*—Queen of the Yellows, Well's Dwarf, superb straw color, Crocea superba, Orange bicolor, Von Weber, Lord Lyndhurst; *Purple*—Veitch's superb, Zelinda, superb dwarf, Bella, Young's Pilot, Delectum, Purpurea elata, Pule dwarf, Wheeler's Turk; *Black and Maroon*, coronation, decora, Premora, Sowerby, Mogul, black Turban, black Prince, Bronze, Vulcan; *Red*—Luna, Heroine, Adonis, Royal Sceptre, Montpelier; *Blush*—Modesta, New Blanda, Pomponne Blanche; *Lilac*—Lady Lacon, New Quilled, Grandiflora; *Shaded and Variegated*—Daphne, Levick's incomparable, Suprema, Crimson Velvet, Prince Eugene, Rosea Alba; *Anemone Flowered*—Tricuspidata, Brown, Scarlet, Iron Red; *Globe Flowered*—Feathered Light Crimson, Small Blood Red, Globe Orange, White, Superb white, Inwood's white, French dwarf white, etc.

It is desired that all orders be sent *direct by mail.*

WM. PRINCE & SONS, Flashing.

July 10

2t

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, late the residence of Mrs. RUTH MACKAY, in Weston. It contains 110 acres of as good, and as well watered land, as there is within 100 miles of Boston. On 40 acres there is a thrifty wood lot of white oak and walnut, a fine young Apple Orchard which gained the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, a Peach Orchard, for which the Horticultural Society granted a premium on peaches, with all the new varieties of Pears and Cherries, Quinces, and other choice fruits, the farm is in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with strong stone walls. There is a good house with 4 rooms on the floor, 2 kitchens. Barn, granary, chaise and wood house, cider mill. It is 14 miles from Boston on the great post road to New York, 1-4th of a mile from the road. The place has many advantages, both for the Farmer and the gentleman. It can be seen at any time by calling there, or on application to JOHN MACKAY, at 416 Washington-st. July 3 ew3w&ew9w

FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

For sale at the New England Farmer office the Farmer's Own Book or Family Receipts. Being a compilation of the very best receipts on agriculture, gardening and cookery, with rules for keeping farmers' accounts, &c. Price 50 cents.

Also, the FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE, by Mrs. Child, dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy,—a work which should be in every family. Price 50 cents.

GENTLEMAN'S POCKET FARRIER.

For sale at the Farmer Office, showing how to use your Horse on a journey; and what remedies are proper for common accidents which may befall him; by F. Tuffnell, Veterinary Surgeon. Price 15 cents. July 17

TURNIP SEED.

For sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Early Dutch Turnip. Early Garden Stone do. Yellow tone do. White Flat Winter do. Long Yellow French do. Yellow Aberdeen do. Ruta Baga do. The two last are very excellent kinds for cattle.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER COMPLETE.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office a complete set and the last of the N. E. Farmer in 11 volumes bound, the whole containing 4570 pages, with a copious index to each vol. Price 3,75 per vol.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|----------|
| APPLES, russetts, | barrel | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| baldwins, | none | | |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 10 | 1 37 1/2 |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 50 | 11 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1, | " | 8 50 | 5 75 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | pound | 14 | 15 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 7 | 8 |
| four meal, | " | 4 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| southern, geese, | " | | |
| FLAX, American, | " | 9 | 12 1/2 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 75 | 5 87 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | none | | |
| Alexandria, | " | | 5 87 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | | 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 67 | 69 |
| white, | " | 65 | 68 |
| Rye, | " | 75 | 80 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Oats, | " | 40 | 43 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 17 00 | 19 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 40 | 50 |
| HOPS, 1st quality (nominal) | pound | 30 | 32 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | | 9 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 19 | 20 |
| upper, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 16 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 26 | 29 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 25 | 28 |
| LIME, | cask | 90 | 1 06 |
| PLASTER PARIS retails at | ton | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices, | bushel | 25 | 30 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 18 50 | 19 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 12 50 | 14 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | none | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 25 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| southern, | " | 12 | 13 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 60 | 62 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3/4 washed, | " | 50 | 52 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 40 | 42 |
| Native washed, | " | 35 | 38 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 48 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 25 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 9 1/2 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, keg and tub, | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 20 | 22 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 17 | 18 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 35 | 40 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JULY 15, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 346 Beef Cattle, (including 30 unsold last week) 2130 Sheep, 8 Cows and Calves, and 200 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Prices well supported from last week. We noticed one or two yoke taken at \$6.25. We quote prime at \$5 75 a 6; good at \$5 a 5 50; thin at \$4.50 a 5.

Cows and Calves. Sales were effected at \$20, 24, and 30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sales quick—lots were taken at 1 75, 2, 2 17, 2 25, 2 33, 2 50 and \$3.

Swine.—Small Shoats were retailing at 6 for Sows, and 7 for Barrows; large Shoats at 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows.

SITUATION WANTED

As a GARDENER, by one who has been some years in the business and thoroughly understands it. The best of recommendations can be given. Apply at the Farmer Office. July 3 Sw

WANTED, 1000 Boxes Red Raspberries. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 3w July 17

MISCELLANY.

A BRANCH OF THE MAPLE.

BY DAVID EVERETT.

LET the tall oak the bolts of heaven deride,
Or deal his mimic thunder on the tide;
Be this the theme of Albion's lofty muse,
An humbler task, my fameless pen pursues.

Shall roses bloom in verse from age to age,
Shrubs spread their foliage on the poet's page;
The willow, poplar, fir and cedar throng
Alike the rustic and the classic song;
Pines wave in Milton, and no bard be found
To plant the maple on poetic ground?

Columbia's muse forbids, in simple strain
She sings the maple and the hardy swain,
Who draws the nectar from her silvery pores,
Nor envies India all its pamper'd stores.

What though the cane, our colder clime denies;
The cultured plant a native tree supplies;
A tree, the fairest of the forest kind,
Alike for use and ornament design'd.
For use to those, who first essay the wood,
To form the table and supply its food;
To warm the laborer by its bounty fed;
And rear the lowly cottage o'er his head:
For ornament, to grace the winding rill,
Shade the green vale or wave upon the hill;
Or leave the forest, where it useless grows,
Rise in the cultured field in stately rows,
Spread o'er the rocky waste a shady grove,
The haunt for sportive mirth and pensive love.

Ere jarring seasons rest in equal scales;
While winter now, and now the spring prevails;
Sol's milder beams around the maple play,
Frost chills by night, a thrilling warmth by day
Dilates each tube; the tube by mystic laws
The sap nutritious from earth's bosom draws;
As higher still the swelling tube distends,
The circling sap to every branch ascends;
Now each young bud the rich donation shares,
For laurel'd spring his earliest wreath prepares.

Great universal Cause, mysterious Power!
That clothes the forest, and that paints the flower;
Bids the fell poison in the Upas grow,
And sweet nutrition in the maple flow;
Let Berkeley's pupil dream in endless trance;
The wilder'd athlete form his world by chance,
By this, his reason, that, his sense belied,
A world discarded, and a God denied;
In spite of these, the impartial eye must see
Each leaf a volume—its great author, Thee;
Nor less in every twig than Aaron's rod,
Behold the agency of nature's God!

GLEANINGS.

Warning. The wife of Mr. Chester Beard, of Rockdale township, is lying dangerously ill. Near a year since she was picking her ear with a pin (a very common practice among females,) the head of which coming off lodged in her ear, and all attempts to extract it proved unavailing, and it is supposed that this will soon be the cause of her death.—*Meadville Messenger.*

"What did Mr. ———, die of?" asked a simple neighbor. "Of a complication of disorders," replied his friend. "How do you describe that complication, my good sir?" "He died," rejoined the other, "of two physicians, an apothecary and a surgeon."

A writer in the *Friendship's Offering* commences a chapter with 'I love an old maid.' Who can say as much?—Much as he may admire an old maid, he omits to tell us how much better he likes a young one!

A boat ascending the Ohio river, was hailed by one coming up—and the following conversation ensued—What boat is that? The *Cherry stone*. Whence came you? From *Red stone*. Where are you bound to? *Lime-stone*. Who is your captain? *Thomas Stone*. What are you loaded with? *Mill-stones* and *Grind-stones*. You are a *hard set* to be sure, take care you don't go to the bottom—*Farewell*.

A person who cannot relish absurdity and wit, and must, moreover, have a satisfactory reason for whatever is said or done, is a philosophical blockhead.

By putting a piece of lump-sugar, the size of a walnut, into the tea-pot, you will make the tea infuse in one-half the time. This fact is very well known to bag-men and stage-coach travellers.

If a woman writes in a bold, manly hand, depend upon it she has got a masculine mind, and in all probability wears the breeches. There is a much greater analogy between the hand-writing and the character of individuals than people are aware of.

Members of dilettanti societies are generally especial asses; their eternal talk about the fine arts, drawing, coloring, harmony, composition, chiaroscuro, fore-shortening, design, &c. is enough to turn the stomach of a horse. The thing is more insufferable, because they absolutely know nothing of the subject, and have about as much real appreciation of genius as a pig possesses for the inventions of Watt or Dædalus.

There is, perhaps, not an instance of a man of genius having had a dull woman for his mother, though many have had fathers stupid enough in all conscience. Talent, therefore, is much more communicable to the offspring from the maternal side than from the other. If a man wishes to have clever children, this may perhaps serve him as an apology for marrying a woman of talent, should all other excuses be wanting.

'Go'—*A transitive verb.* A teacher not long since in explaining the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs, told the classes that the verb 'go' was intransitive, because it would not make sense with the words *a person* or *a thing* after it. When a little fellow looking very significantly at him said 'Sir, don't people go the whole hog sometimes?'

Anagrams. The letters in the word "warranted," will spell 167 good English words, besides many other in different languages.

In boiling salmon, split the fish from head to tail; if you do not do this, but boil it entire, or cut horizontally through the middle, it is impossible to cook it thoroughly, the thickness of the back and shoulders being such, that if the outside be properly done, the inside must needs be little better than parboiled. On the Tweed, and other salmon districts, the latter system is held in abomination.

If you wish to annoy a little man, quiz him about his diminutive stature. He will affect to laugh at himself; but will, for all that, hate you like the devil.

Snuff-taking in a woman is abominable, unless she be very aged—say eighty, or upwards,—when it is rather becoming than otherwise.

Never praise or talk of your children to other people; for depend upon it, no person except yourself cares a single farthing about them.

If a person has a great knack at finding out tricks of legerdemain, you may pronounce him a blockhead. I never knew a clever man who was worth a farthing at detecting such tricks.

Arguers and spouters are invariably asses, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414, Washington Street, (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints of all prices and qualities—20 cases Petticoat Robes—1 case Cambric Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrics do. do.—1 case White Lilies for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambric for do. do.—3 cases do.—100 cases bleached and brown Sheetting and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Marseilles Quilts, from 8 to 10 quarters—5 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—4 cases Chapp's spool 6 cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do. at very low prices by doz. or case—2000 fancy boxes—a large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases cold Battiste—1 case black and colored Barage—4 cases French and London printed Muslins of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three corded superfine Italianettes, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do—1 case Plaid Palmgrin's super quality—1 case Pon de Soi a genteel article for ladies' summer dresses, 9d per yd—20 ps super mix'd, drab, and olive Merino Cassinets for children's summer dresses—20 ps Rouen Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres—20 bales Pelisse Wadding—3 cases superior Ticking—4 cases cheap do—10 cases improved soft finished 4-4 Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—301 barrels and 360 sacks Butter Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt.

Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale. June 5 CHAS I. CAZENOVE & CO.

YOUNG FLORIST'S MANUAL.

JUST Published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

THE YOUNG FLORIST'S MANUAL, or a description of the Plants usually cultivated in the Flower Garden with their *Habits and Modes* of cultivation. The whole being a compilation from the best Authors, and intended for Common use—price 37½ cts. J 19.

TREATISE ON SILK.

For sale at the N. E. Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52, North Street, A Brief Treatise on the Culture of Silk. Price 6¼ cents. June 12 eop6w

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
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Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS, Merchant.
Newburyport—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1833.

NO. 2.

Extracts from "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1832."

IRRIGATION.

ONLY one claim was entered for experiments in Irrigation,—by Mr. Ebenezer Jenkins of Andover South Parish. Your Committee visited his farm on the 25th of July last, and witnessed the result of his experiment. Mr. Jenkins, by erecting a cheap dam in an adjoining pasture, and by digging a small trench for about thirty rods, has taken the water from a brook and so conducted it as to irrigate about half an acre of dry gravelly upland and about half an acre of meadow land adjoining. In consequence of this, he believes that he has obtained nearly double the quantity of Hay which the land formerly produced. Your Committee estimated the Hay taken from the acre of upland, to be about 2700 lbs. The grass standing on the meadow, was very good. He states the expense of the experiment, including \$10 paid for use of the water for ten years, to be \$30. By altering his trench, he can convey the water over another acre of land, and intends doing so the next season. Your Committee did not consider the experiment sufficiently extensive or complete to be entitled to the Society's premium; but regarding it as a specimen of well directed industry, highly creditable to Mr. Jenkins, and being desirous to excite others to similar attempts, they recommend that a gratuity of five dollars be presented to Mr. Jenkins.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES H. DUNCAN, *Chairman*.

Sept. 27, 1832.

MILCH COWS AND HEIFERS.

THE Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Milch Cows and Heifers offer the following Report—

This subject is interesting not only to those who make farming their business, but to every family whose situation and circumstances make the keeping of this valuable animal practicable; it is important not only because cows supply the market with milk and butter and cheese, but because they contribute so much to substantial domestic comfort and convenience.

Sportsmen and naturalists, and perhaps some others of the *unproductive class*, have supposed their favorite horse to be the most valuable of domesticated animals, but the calculating utilitarian, and the discriminating farmer, have with united voice pronounced the Cow, "the noblest conquest made by man."

There is a great difference in the quantity and quality of milk given by cows of the same appearance, and treated in the same manner. Not unfrequently in the same yard, the product of one cow is worth double that of another. A good cow will more than repay her cost in the milk she will yield in six months. Suppose her to give six quarts per day, this, for six months, at three cents per quart, amounts to more than thirty dollars. It is presumed that every man who keeps a cow is desirous of having one of superior qualities, but it is more the result of good fortune than prudence, if he obtains such an one, in the ordinary way. He goes to the market, or the drover, and purchases an animal which those who have had an opportunity

to try, are willing to dispose of. The raiser of stock knows his best animals, and will prefer to reserve them at home. We think the farmers of our county should make the experiment of rearing their own cows; the cost may be a little enhanced, but the chances of having better stock are greatly increased. Let them raise the young of their cows which they *know* to be good milkers, and to have other good properties, and in a few years, instead of four or five quarts as now, the average yield would be eight or ten. We have heard of great success in improving stock in England, we have witnessed something of it here, and are satisfied that with proper attention, our cows will become much more valuable. In raising stock at home, there are these additional advantages, that the animal is already acclimated, there is no danger of her straying and she is accustomed to the food and treatment. A change of situation and fodder is sometimes fatal, and frequently causes, at least, a temporary derangement of the system. This may be one reason why imported stock, excellent as some varieties of it unquestionably are, have not answered the expectations of those who had made an unsuccessful, because perhaps, a not sufficiently protracted and careful trial.

A principal cause of the general character of our cows being so low, is the quality of their winter keeping. Their natural food, in their wild state is green and succulent. Their winter keeping with us is almost exclusively, dry hay. The quantity of moisture lost in curing different kinds of grasses has been ascertained by accurate experiments, and it is found that

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 100 lbs. Green red clover make | 27 lbs. of hay, |
| 100 " " herds grass | 40 " " |
| 100 " " fresh meadow | 38 " " |
| 100 " " salt grass | 39 " " |
| 100 " " Eng. 2d crop | 19 " " |
| 100 " " Corn stalks | 25 " dry stalks. |

600 188
so that more than two thirds the moisture, which must be a large constituent in the secretion of milk, is lost in the process of drying. Do not such experiments, as well as common observation, demonstrate that our farmers do not provide a sufficiency of green food? We think it would be profitable to raise root crops, such as mangold wurtzel carrots, Swedish turnips, and even round turnips to feed out to cows at the season, when other succulent food is inaccessible. If a cow is suffered to become poor in the winter, it will be difficult to restore her flesh, and her product of milk, for that year, will be greatly diminished. Keep no more stock than can be well fed both through winter and summer. It is more satisfactory and pleasant to obtain ten gallons of milk from five well conditioned, than from ten "ill favored and lean fleshed kine."

Neither very young, nor very old cows, are considered so valuable for their annual product, as those of intermediate ages. Unless of extraordinary properties, they should not be kept after they are ten or twelve years old. Such cows require better keeping, and are more liable to accidents and diseases. No kind of stock better compensates for liberal feeding. If a supply of roots has not been procured, a small quantity of meal or a

few ears of Indian corn daily, will cause a perceptible improvement. A cow that is worth keeping is worthy of liberal feeding. On short commons and poor fodder, her milk qualities, and her progeny will degenerate. Give her an abundance of nutritious food, and in return, she will give you

"New milk that, all the winter, never fails,
And all the summer overflows the pails."

* II. Eclogue of Virgil, 22d line.

We think it unnecessary to extend our remarks, since this subject was so fully and satisfactorily discussed by the Rev. Henry Colman in his report, published in the last year's transactions of this Society, and which is in the hands of every farmer who feels an interest in such investigations. And we are doing but common justice to that distinguished scientific and practical cultivator, who has since removed to a distant part of the state, when we express a sentiment of lasting gratitude and profound obligation for his valuable services as a member of this Society, as well as for his very interesting publications on subjects connected with rural economy.

The Committee on Milch Cows and Heifers, report—that eleven Milch Cows were offered for exhibition and premium, viz.

For exhibition, a very handsome cow, in fine order, by Ebenezer Moseley of Newburyport.

Moses Bartlett of Newbury, offered a handsome five years old cow, which, on common pasture feed, has made 10 lbs. butter in one week.

Nathaniel Ladd of Bradford, offered a cow six years old, which, from June 1st to Sept. 26th, made 90 1-4 lbs. butter, besides supplying three families with milk; fed on grass only. Undoubtedly a good cow, but the statement was not sufficiently explicit.

A small sized cow belonging to Rev. Mr. Miltimore of Newbury, which, from May 27th to Sept. 25th, made 87 3-4 lbs. butter, besides supplying a family of eight persons with milk and cream.

A cow belonging to E. W. Allen, of Newburyport, which, from June 1st to Aug. 15th in the year 1830, made a little over five pounds of butter per week, besides supplying two families with from three to four pints of milk per day—and she has yielded as much this year as in 1830.

Stephen Tilton of Newburyport, offered a cow four years old, which is a good milker.

The Committee have awarded to Parker M. Dole of Newburyport, for his two native cows, which, from about the 1st of May to Sept. 27th, have made 157 lbs. butter, besides about 40 gals. milk, used and sold, kept in a poor pasture, a gratuity of \$2.00.

To Edward Titcomb, jun. of Newburyport, for his four years old cow, half Holderness, which on scanty keeping, has yielded from July 10th to Sept. 26th an average of 10 quarts per day, a gratuity of \$2.00.

To Timothy Noyes, of Newburyport, for his six years old cow, which in the last thirteen months has yielded 1116 gallons of milk, more than 11 1/4 quarts per day, (her butter qualities not mentioned,) a premium of \$5.00.

To John O. W. Brown of Newbury, for his sev-

* "Lac mihi non estate novum, non frigore deficit."

en years old cow, which, from June 6 to July 11th, gave more than 15 quarts of milk per day on ordinary pasturing, and which, besides supplying 3 quarts per day for families' use has afforded from June 1st to Sept. 26th, 107 lbs. 7 oz. of butter, a premium of \$10.00.

To Timothy Flanders of Haverhill, for his cow, nine years old, raised in Deerfield, N. H. \$15.00.

On common pasture feed, (till the time when stalks became fit to cut,) besides 46½ gallons of milk for family use, she has yielded milk from the 20th April to Sept. 22d, from which 163 lbs. 4 oz. of butter were made. She has never given more than 16 quarts per day. Mr. Flanders' statement was well authenticated and satisfactory.

The Committee award to Nathaniel Jackson, of Newburyport, for his two years old heifer, which, from June 1st to Sept. 27th, has given more than two gallons of milk of good quality per day, the 2d premium of \$5.00.

To John Torrey of Newbury, for his three years old heifer, which has yielded more than two gallons of milk per day, of superior quality, a gratuity of \$2.00.

To Ralph H. Chandler of Andover, for two heifers, one two and the other three years old, which have yielded a good quantity of milk and butter, a gratuity of \$2.00.

Capt. Hector Coffin offered, for exhibition only, two handsome heifers of native stock; in his statement, Capt. C. remarks, "I make it a point to bring all my heifers in with their first calves after pasturing time has commenced that so green fodder may aid in swelling out their young udders; which process followed for the two or three first years, invariably makes a good milker."

Col. Moses Newell of West Newbury, offered for exhibition, four very handsome two years old heifers, one eighth Admiral, not in milk; they were of promising appearance. Col. N. raises his own dairy stock, and it is safe to follow the example of a farmer of so much skill and discrimination.

For the Committee, DANIEL P. KING.
Sept. 27, 1832.

From the Maine Farmer.

ENGLISH TURNIPS.

A PRACTICE obtains with many of our farmers of fencing off a small piece of land, and yarding their cattle upon it a few weeks, and then sowing it to English Turnips; but I have rarely known an abundant crop as the result of this practice. As the season has now arrived for sowing this Turnip, I would suggest a few remarks relative to raising it in a cheaper and more productive manner than the one above mentioned. Select a field of corn which has been highly manured, and previous to your last hoeing sow your seed, and hoe as usual. Any further care is unnecessary till time of harvest. I have obtained a better crop in this way than any other. Twenty, thirty, and even fifty bushels may be raised from an acre, according to the season and the richness of the soil.

Much depends on the season, a warm and wet one being necessary to the rapid growth of this vegetable. The corn in this case (as in fact it ought to be in every other,) should be hoed three times, and care should be taken not to seed too heavily.

The difference of the two methods here presented, may be stated in a few words, and will be found to exhibit results highly favorable to the latter. The former method is attended with con-

siderable labor and expense; the latter comparatively none. In the one case the liability to which the Turnips are subject in being overrun with weeds, grass, &c. is ten to one that of the other. Should any local or accidental circumstance destroy your crop, your loss of labor, &c. by the former process is considerable; by the latter none except the seed. A trial will prove the correctness of these remarks.

This vegetable for culinary purposes is greatly esteemed, and a highly nutritious food for cattle and sheep.

CAROLUS.

AROMA OF FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c.

THE fragrance of a garden, particularly in August, is delightful, from the combination of both fruits and flowers. It is said that the fragrance of flowers depends on the volatile oils they contain; and these oils, by their constant evaporation, surround the flower with a kind of odorous atmosphere, which, at the same time that it entices larger insects, may, probably, preserve the parts of fructification from the ravages of the smaller ones. Volatile oils, or odorous substances, seem particularly destructive to minute insects and animalcules which feed on the substances of vegetables. Thousands of aphides may be usually seen on the stalks and leaves of the rose, but none of them are ever observed on the flower. Camphor is used to preserve the collections of naturalists. The woods which contain aromatic oils are remarked for their indestructibility, and for their exemption from the attacks of insects. This is particularly the case with the cedar, rosewood and cypress. The gates of Constantinople, which were made of this last wood, stood entire from the time of Constantine, their founder, to that of Pope Eugene IV, a period of 1100 years.—*Time's Telescope*.

BUTTER.

BUTTER is one of the staple productions of our State; and every hint that serves to improve its quality, or increase the quantity, must be useful. There are various methods of making butter, as from new milk, lobbared milk and cream; and there is certainly a great diversity in its quality. The cause of this difference may partially be owing to the season, the feed and the breed of cows, but most is owing to bad management. Our dairy women are very much like their good husbands, apt to be somewhat conceited, too wise to learn, and generally believe their own mode the best, and never suspecting that philosophy or science can have any sort of connexion with this humble branch of household labor. All seem to be agreed, however, upon the following points:

1. That cleanliness is the first requisite, for many and very obvious reasons.
2. That every sort of liquid should be separated from the butter—because if such is suffered to remain it soon becomes rancid, and taints the mass.
3. That the salt used to preserve it should be pure, because bad salt will not keep it sweet; rock salt, and that produced by solar evaporation being deemed best.
4. That no more salt be used, than is necessary to render the butter palatable—all excess being injurious to the taste, and an imposition upon the buyer.
5. That the vessel in which it is packed should be incapable of imparting to it bad flavor—wood abounding in pyrolignic acid, and red earthen being improper—the first giving a bad taste, and the

latter, by reason of the decomposition of the glazing which contains lead, being in a measure poisonous.

That when packed, the external air should be wholly excluded from the butter—because the air soon induces rancidity.

My dairy woman has added two other rules, which she deems all important to the preservation of good butter, but which I am induced to think are but little known and less practised, viz:

7. That no water be suffered to come in contact with the butter in any stage of the process—because it tends to lessen the essential volatile matter which gives to the butter its rich peculiar flavor.

8. To have the salt incorporated with the butter in the first operation of working, and after an interval of twenty-four hours to apply again the butter ladle until the whole of the liquid is expelled. By this operation the salt is dissolved and effectually blended with the butter, which is freed more effectually from buttermilk.—*Gen. Far.*

From the Southern Planter.

RHUBARB.

MANY of your readers may not be acquainted with the fact, that Rhubarb (raised in most of our gardens) is nearly as useful in making tarts as apples or peaches. It is easily cultivated, and the produce of one root will make several tarts. The seed from one stalk will sow all the spare ground which may be found in a common garden. If extensively cultivated, it would supply a great deficiency in the pastry department, as it is the earliest plant that appears in the spring. It is prepared for use thus: the stem or stalk of the leaf being stripped of the thin useless parts, is to be cut into small pieces an eighth of an inch in length, taking care in the operation to peel off the thick rind which encircles the lower part of the stalk. Thus prepared, it must be boiled in the same manner as dried apples, and with seasoning similar to what is used for those, is made into pies. A bed of rich earth forty feet square, will produce plants enough for 100 tarts.

RUSTICUS.

CARPENTERS BEWARE OF FRAUDS IN PURCHASING YOUR TOOLS.

MR. N. P. AMES, of Springfield, Mass. the maker of the most approved cast steel carpenters' compasses, called upon the editors of this paper, and exhibited a pair of *English Compasses*, marked "N. P. Ames" Springfield, cast steel, being made of nothing but iron. These compasses are imported and sold in this city, as genuine, at a reduced price, but a slight examination will discover the difference. The spurious article is not so large as the true one, nor by any means as neatly made; the taper of the prongs is not as regular, and the joint in the Springfield made compasses gives them an equal degree of tension in opening them, throughout the whole span; being made by a cutting machine—whereas, the joint in the counterfeit *English* articles is filed, and has a greater or lesser tension, as the prongs are more or less expanded or opened.

It is in this way that England has the character of making articles so cheap as it is called! when on strict examination, in all edged or pointed tools, more particularly those used by carpenters and joiners, the American made implement is generally one hundred per cent. more useful and durable than a similar one made elsewhere.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, July 20, 1833.

APPLES. Early Harvest, by Mr. Winship from the garden of Gorham Parsons, Esq.

PEARS. Petit Muscat, by Mr. Samuel Downer, from Scions received by him from Messrs. Blood-good, as the Bleekers Meadow.

By Jacob Tidd, Esq. of Roxbury—Handsome small early Pears.

GOOSEBERRIES. By Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Roaring Lion; White Smith; Green Gage and Golden Ball.

By Mr. Samuel Walker, Roxbury, several varieties.

By Mr. Abel Houghton, Jr. Lynn, Long Yellow, White Rock; Green Walnut; Red Warrington; Smiling Beauty.

By Mr. A. D. Williams, Roxbury, several varieties.

CURRENTS. By Mr. A. D. Williams, Large White and Large Red Dutch. By Mr. Samuel Walker, Large Red Dutch.

A fine specimen of Gridley CHERRIES was exhibited, for premium on Saturday last, by Mr. Richard Ward of Roxbury; and Large Green Ocean GOOSEBERRIES by Mr. Samuel Pond, Cambridge, which were omitted.

For the committee on Fruits, &c.

E. Vose, Chairman.

Specimens of the following varieties of Peas, were exhibited by Mr. Haggerston, from the garden of the Society grown from seed received from the Horticultural and Botanical garden of Naples. Piselli di Roma grandi, a good bearer. Piselli Rossi sanga filo grandi. Piselli Rossi sanga filo. Piselli sanga filo. Piselli di Roma; Piselli Rossi; Piselli di Boemia, the three last varieties prove to be shy bearers.

Poinsett Peas—pods very full and good bearers, grown from seed received from Mr. S. Walker—introduced into this country by the Hon. Mr. Poinsett.

FROM S. WALKER, Roxbury, Dahlia Imperiosa; Carnations Picotees; Scabiosa auto purpurea; Tradescantia virginica; do. do. alba; do. do. rubra; Statice tartarica; Monarda didyma; do. purpurea; Lythrum salicaria; Veronica virginica;—Spirea ulmaria, &c.

THO. MASON, Charlestown Vineyard, Dahlias and other kinds of flowers.

ABEL HOUGHTON, Jr. Lynn, variety of Carnations and Pinks.

Messrs. WINSHIP, several kinds of flowers.

Per order, JON. WINSHIP, Chairman.

GLASS HONES.

A HONE, called the 'Patent Sillex, or Glass Hone,' has been recently made, possessing the combined virtues of the most improved hones and straps, for the use of razors and penknives, and perfectly free from grit, and does not require the use of oil or water. It produces the keenest edge without wearing away, and leaves a polish to the blade. It has four sides, from a coarse ground to a smooth and freely polished surface, and does not destroy the temper of the blade. The price, it is said, will be reasonable, and one hone will last a life time.—*N. Y. Adv.*

From the New York Farmer.

MISCONSTRUCTION OF WHEEL CARRIAGES POINTED OUT.

It is the practice to make the hind wheels of wagons, and most other four wheeled carriages, the highest; but the advantage of so doing is not clear to me, and from the following experiments, it seems to be erroneous. Most people, too, concerned in the loading of wagons, have an idea that they are drawn more easily if loaded heaviest before, that is, on the fore-wheels. Having long since embraced a different opinion, I resolved to put it to the test of experiment. I made a small model of a wagon, in size a twenty-fourth part of the size of those used by farmers in general, and weighing 10 oz. This I placed on an horizontal board, three feet long, which had a small (pulley) wheel at one end, over which ran a thin cord, one end of which was fastened to the fore-part of the wagon, while from the other end there was suspended a small scale to contain weights, which of its own weight would just move the wagon along the board when unloaded.

The first trial was with four wheels of 2 inches, and hind ones of 3 inches diameter. The forepart along the board took 5 oz. in the scale. When off the carriage was then loaded with 33 oz. and the hind wheels with 16 oz. To move this the loading was reversed, that is, 16 before and 32 behind, it was drawn by 4 oz. It was next loaded with 32 oz. on each pair of wheels, and was then drawn by 6 ounces.

The fore-wheels were next placed in two hollows sunk in the board three-eighths of an inch deep, loaded as in the first trial. The carriage was drawn out by 29 oz.; when the loading was reversed, as in the second case, it was drawn by 21 oz.; when loaded equally, as in the third case, it was drawn by 33 oz.

The hind wheels were then taken off, and their places supplied by a pair of equal diameters with the fore-ones, namely, 2 inches.

Loaded as in the first, second, and third instances, it took to move it along the level nearly the same weights; but when the fore-wheels were placed in the hollows, it took less by 4 oz. each trial; when the loading was reversed, and made equal, the results were as before.

The pulley-end of the board was then elevated to an angle of 33½ degrees with the horizon, which is nearly equal to that of a hill rising 4 inches in the yard; if loaded as in the first instances, the carriage required to draw it up 13 oz.; loading reversed (as before) 15 oz.; equal, 14 oz.; wheels in the hollows, nearly as before.

To the above may be added the very great uneasiness occasioned to the shaft-horse, when either of the fore-wheels meets with any obstruction from stones, &c. and which is evidently increased in proportion to the smallness of the circumference.

E. VIALLS.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOLS.

We cannot refrain from a few remarks on this excellent system of education, the progress of which has become so rapid, and which we see from a notice in the last Emigrant is now gaining a place in this Territory. It comprises advantages not to be found in any plan of instruction ever before adopted. The objects of education have become better understood of late, and a new era is about to commence in its modes of operation. The fact is but lately well known and acted upon that the

body and mind must share equally in our attention if we would insure the improvement of either. We now begin to hear less of the martyrdom of students, whose efforts have been prematurely arrested by disease, leaving their friends to weep over their untimely fate, and the loss of all they had hoped to gain from sacrifices of comfort and convenience, to facilitate the progress of their sickly favorites. The student is now like other men—breathes the same air, tastes the same food, and enjoys the same undisturbed slumbers, as the rest of the busy moving throng around him. This is as it should be. The scholar may now be greeted as a fellow by every man of worth and industry, and his efforts may be seen combined with those of the mechanic, the agriculturist and the merchant, in the accomplishment of real substantial ends. He is no longer a visionary, mistaking the delusive phantoms of his disordered brain for the spirits of a clear and perfect perception, but he is in a word a practical man, and one of the world. This system too has another recommendation. It will do away aversion to bodily labor. Many students become so merely from indolence. They think it very pretty to wear a genteel dress, and be excused from the heats of summer or the frosts of winter, while the labors of others procure them all the necessities and luxuries of life. To such anti-republican motives a stop is now to be put. He who adopts the student's life hereafter will not be deceived by appearances. He will find that he is not entering a distinct and privileged order. He will see no difference between this and the most laborious class. Heat and cold, hunger and thirst, fatigue and rest, are equally shared by both. But more than all this, we shall in time know of no such distinction as the laboring, and the upper classes. All will be laborers; all will be students. Every one may rear his children under the same privileges. The poor man may find the education of his offspring not a burden, but a relief to him, for while they are improving the mind, the labors of the body will more than support it. Such a state of things as a whole community well or highly educated is not impossible or improbable. Occurrences stranger than this are common. In this country nothing is too high or noble in the character of the people, which we may not hope for.—And this once secured, we may be content. All things else are ours when this is attained. Disunion, anarchy, despotism, need no longer be dreaded. We are above their reach.—*Detroit Courier.*

INDIAN RUBBER TABLE CLOTHS.

We have recently seen, and have in our possession a sample of a new and superior kind of cover, for tables and stands. They are manufactured by Samuel Steele & Co. Woodbury, Ct. They are composed of cotton, with a composition of Indian rubber, &c. varnished and bronzed in an elegant manner. They cost but little more than common oil cloths, and are much superior both for beauty and durability. One very important quality which they possess over any oil cloth covers, is their elasticity, as they can be doubled in every possible manner without breaking or injuring the composition of which they are made.—*Danbury Herald.*

Temperance Poet. The immortal Bard of *Paradise Lost* entertained a decided aversion to all sorts of strong liquors.

From the Turf Register.

OSAGE HORSES.

Cantonment Jesup, Lou. July 15, 1832.

THE modern turf horse is said to be deficient in the powers of endurance and ability to carry weight, which were so eminently possessed by the immediate descendants of the Arabian, Barb and Turkish horses, which produced the unrivalled English stock. My object is to direct the attention of American breeders to a stock of horses possessing good wind, great powers of endurance, and hardy constitutions, with fine, bony, sinewy limbs. They are indigenous to our continent; and if the experiment I recommend, of crossing them with our bred horses, succeed, will preclude the necessity of recurring to the present race of horses in England, which is doubtless degenerate. I allude to the wild or prairie horse, inhabiting the southwest region of our continent, and roaming amid the immense grassy plains of that section, and to this race, partially tamed by the savage tribes of the country. No one who has seen the Osages galloping over their boundless prairies, under their fervid sun, and maintaining this gait for hours—viewed their muscular and handsome steeds, and compared his own jaded nag with the bounding and restless animals around him—but has confessed the superiority of their horses over ours. In July, 1829, the writer accompanied a party of gentlemen on a visit to Clermore's band of Osages, on the Verdigris river, a tributary of the Arkansas. A runner having been despatched to apprise them of our intention, upon arriving within two miles of the town we halted to await their welcome. In a moment they were in commotion, and the chiefs and principal warriors (in number about a hundred) mounted, and approaching at full speed; bearing lances, and shields, painted of various colors, and otherwise adorned; their heads surmounted with helmets of feathers and red and blue cloth; their arms and legs clasped by tinkling bands; some naked, with the exception of the breech-clout; others clothed in the favorite dress of the Indian, a blue frock, with red collar and cuffs; and another portion with only the painted blanket streaming from their shoulders; sounding their war cry, and advancing rapidly and tumultuously; rushing in among us to give a welcome, and then wheeling their horses on the vast surrounding plain, in mimic pursuit of each other. They presented a most joyous, novel and splendid barbaric spectacle. Here it was that my admiration of their horses was first excited; for this was the first opportunity I had of viewing their good horses. Among them were three or four, evidently of the same family; on one of which Clermore himself rode. They were of a beautiful cream color, with black manes and tails; a dark stripe along the back, and dark or black legs from the knees down; not over fifteen hands in height, but of compact, stout frames. A mahogany bay, of this size and form, caught my eye, as possessing a most superior walk. One brave sported a Pawnee head dress, horse, and other spoils, taken in battle. The stallion was of a very dark and peculiar iron grey, tall and slender, but a most beautiful animal. There is now at Cantonment Gibson a wild mare, caught by the Osages when on a hunt. She is white, with a neck like a stallion; finely formed in every respect; of great length of body, and having remarkably fine limbs. Every attempt has been made to break her, but with indifferent success; she having thrown, at

their imminent hazard, all her riders. She has produced a likely, but small, brown bay filly, by one of the worthless Cherokee ponies about the garrison. When we consider the firm, elastic soil, excellent herbage, and fervid sun of the plains over which these horses roam—the question, what advantages in soil, climate or food, the desert or mountain Arabian horse possesses over them, naturally presents itself. They ought to possess, in an equal degree, the flinty hardness of limbs, speed, &c. of the Arabian. But one reason can be given for the superiority of the latter, (if they be in fact superior,) viz.: that the Arabs have been more careful in perpetuating a good strain and in suffering no inferior cross. But from the fact of the Osages prizing very highly their good horses, and the reluctance with which they part from them, together with my observing a particular family of horses among the chiefs, induce the conclusion that a peculiar breed exists among them; and I submit to sportsmen, whether an experiment, with a few of their stallions and mares, is unworthy a trial. Assuredly there are in our country gentlemen of fortune, enterprise and patriotism enough, to make the experiment; and though the immediate cross with the blood horse should not evince speed enough to make first rate turf horses, yet their stamina would, by judicious crossing, produce those fine saddle and draft horses which a late writer (Mason) asserts the Virginia turf horse of the present day rarely produces. Should the experiment be made, (and there are so many mares and stallions of every degree of excellence and blood, in Virginia and Kentucky especially, that it might be conducted without bearing too onerously upon an individual sportsman,) it should not be abandoned in despair, though the first or second cross should not equal expectation. When we recollect the perseverance, repeated trials, and number of years, devoted by a Duke of Cumberland, before he succeeded in obtaining a superior stock of horses; and the pertinacity of an Earl of Oxford, in establishing the truth of a theory, by continuing a cross (of greyhounds) to the eighth remove, ere he attained the degree of perfection anticipated, we should be incited to attempt and continue our experiments. In order, Mr. Editor, that breeders may know what facilities they would meet with, and be enabled to form some idea of the expense they might have to incur, I will state the most expeditious mode, and best season, for reaching the country of the Osages.—From January to June the Arkansas has water enough for the steamboats which ply from the mouth of White river and New Orleans, to ascend to Cantonment Gibson. This post is, by water, about six hundred and fifty miles from the Mississippi; by land, about three hundred and fifty. Clermore's village is distant from it fifty-five miles. Forty miles from the garrison is the residence of their trader, Col. A. P. Choteau, of St. Louis; a gentleman whose predilection for the sports of the turf would induce him to exert his great influence to persuade the chiefs to part with their best horses. I cannot, at this moment, refer to the Indian laws; but think they prohibit any purchase from the tribes without the sanction of their agents. The agent of the Osages is Mr. Humtramck, who resides at White Hair's town, situated on the Osage river, a tributary of the Missouri. But, upon application, doubtless the President or Secretary of War would authorize an attempt to purchase.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To preserve Beans and Peas. Peas and beans may be preserved through the winter by scalding them in a strong syrup of sugar and drying them—after which they should be put in a bottle and corked close. If each part of this process is conducted with care, it will be found when they are cooked that they have lost but little of their flavor, and that they will form a great addition to vegetable dishes during the winter.—*Genesec Farmer.*

SWEET APPLE PUDDING.

TAKE one pint of scalded milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a tea cupful of molasses, a tea spoonful of salt, and six sweet apples cut into small pieces—should be baked not less than three hours—the apples will afford an excellent rich jelly. This is truly one of the most luxurious yet simple Yankee puddings made.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

CREAM.

New Method of obtaining Cream from Milk, by G. Carter, Esq. of Nottingham Lodge, near Eltham, Kent. The process of divesting the milk of its component portion of cream, to an extent hitherto unattainable, has been effected by Mr. Carter, and is thus detailed by that gentleman in a paper presented to the Society of arts. A peculiar process of extracting cream from milk, by which a superior richness is produced in the cream, has long been known and practised in Devonshire; this produce of the dairies of that county being well known to every one by the name of "clotted" or "clouted cream." As there is no peculiarity in the milk from which this fluid is extracted, it has been frequently a matter of surprise that the process has not been adopted in other parts of the kingdom. A four-sided vessel is formed of zinc plates twelve inches long, eight inches wide, and six inches deep, with a false bottom at one half the depth. The only communication with the lower compartment is by the lip, through which it may be filled or emptied. Having first placed at the bottom of the upper compartment a plate of perforated zinc, the area of which is equal to that of the false bottom, a gallon (or any given quantity) of milk is poured (immediately when drawn from the cow) into it, and must remain there at rest for twelve hours; an equal quantity of boiling water must then be poured into the lower compartment through the lip: it is then permitted to stand twelve hours more, (i. e. twenty-four hours altogether,) when the cream will be found perfect, and of such consistence that the whole may be lifted off by the finger and thumb. It is, however, more effectually removed by gently raising the plate of perforated zinc from the bottom by the ringed handles, without remixing any part of it with the milk below. With this apparatus I have instituted a series of experiments; and, as a mean of twelve successive ones, I obtained the following results:—Four gallons of milk, treated as above, produced, in 24 hours, 4½ pints of clotted cream, which after churning only 15 minutes, gave 40 ounces of butter. The increase in the cream, therefore, is 12½ per cent. and of butter upwards of eleven per cent. The experimental farmer will instantly perceive the advantages accruing from its adoption, and probably his attention to the subject may produce greater results. I shall feel richly rewarded if, by exciting an interest on the subject, I can produce any, the slightest, improvement in the quality or mode of producing an article which may properly be deemed one of the necessities of life.

From the Lowell Daily Journal.
LOWELL.

THE whole amount of capital at present invested is \$6,150,000. The number of mills in actual operation is 19. These mills are each about 157 feet in length, and 45 feet in breadth—of brick, 5 stories high, each story averaging from 10 to 13 feet high, thus giving opportunity for a free circulation of air. The aggregate number of spindles used is 84,000—looms 3,000. The whole number of operatives employed is about 5000, of which 1200 are males, 3800 females. The quantity of raw cotton used in these mills per annum, exceeds 7,000,000 lbs. or 20,000 bales. The number of yards of cotton goods, of various qualities, manufactured annually, is about 27,000,000. Were the different pieces united, they would reach to the distance of 15,300 miles! In this estimate is included about 2,000,000 of yards of coarse mixed cotton and woollen negro clothing, in the manufacture of which about 80,000 pounds of wool are used per annum.

The quantity of wool manufactured annually into Cassimeres is about 150,000 yards.

The Lowell Carpet Manufactory is in itself a curiosity—68 looms are kept in operation by hand labor, viz: 50 for ingrained or Kidderminster carpeting, 10 for Brussels, and 8 for rugs of various kinds. 140,000 lbs. of wool are in the course of a year manufactured into rich and beautiful carpets, the colors of which will vie with any imported. The number of yards of carpeting made per annum is upwards of 120,000, besides rugs.

The operatives at present employed in all these mills receive for their labor \$1,200,000 per annum.

The Lawrence Company has now but one mill in operation. One other is erected, and will be in operation in about three months. The foundations of two others are laid, which will be ready to go into operation, one in 9 months, the other in 12. These mills will contain about 16,500 additional spindles for cotton, and 550 looms, and will use 2,500,000 lbs. raw cotton annually, furnishing employment for 700 operatives. These three mills will probably be the means of adding at least 1500 to the population of Lowell.

The Middlesex Company has lately erected another mill for the manufacture of Cassimeres and Broadcloths, which is said to be one of the first manufacturing edifices in the United States. It is 153 feet in length, by 46, and 6 stories high. Nearly 1,000,000 of bricks have been used in its construction. It will go into operation in about two months, and will contain 2880 spindles, and 64 looms for Cassimeres, and 40 for Broadcloths. It will work up about 300,000 pounds of wool annually, and employ about 225 operatives.

The edifice in which all the machinery employed in the mills is manufactured, is termed the "Machine Shop," belonging to the Locks and Canal Company, and is probably the largest "shop" in the country, being built of brick, four stories high, 220 feet in length and 45 in width. About 200 machinists, some of them the most skilful and ingenious workmen in the United States, or in the world, are constantly employed. About 600 tons of cast and wrought iron, two thirds of which are of American production, are annually converted into machinery, besides a large quantity of imported steel.

It is computed that upwards of 5000 tons of anthracite coal are annually consumed in the Low-

ell Manufacturing establishments and Machine Shop, besides immense quantities of charcoal and pine and hard wood fuel.

Wool.—The Bellows Falls paper states that most of the wool grown in that vicinity has been sold to the manufacturers at from 50 to 75 cents. One fine lot was sold at 80 cents.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.
THE SWORDFISH.

THE swordfish, the natural enemy of the whale, is often taken in this vicinity, and its flesh is held in such great estimation, that it always commands a high price in our fish market. To those who delight in devouring the inhabitants of the deep, a slice of this formidable sea-warrior affords a meal of great delicacy. In shape, the swordfish is nearly cylindrical, handsomely tapering from the head downwards, and terminating in a wide scolloped tail, in which, as in Sampson's hair, lies its chief strength. It has a black and shining skin, without scales, similar to that of the spermaceti whale. They are commonly from ten to fifteen feet in length, weighing from 200 to 500 lbs. The sword, as it is called, or bone, projecting horizontally from the head, is the principal instrument which it employs, either as a weapon of attack, or as a means of procuring food. This "sword" is extremely hard, with a rough, grating surface, some four to six feet long, five or six inches wide, two-edged, and through the centre about two inches in thickness.

Instances are quite common of whales being found wounded on the under side—doubtless by this instrument; and whale ships have frequently been attacked in like manner. We have seen a plank taken from the bottom of a whaler, through which the sword of one of these fish had penetrated, leaving nearly a foot inside the vessel, and twice that length outside. Unable to draw it, the weapon of course became forfeit, and the head of the adventurous assailant must have experienced much pain in parting with it—for it was found broken off near its junction with the skull.

One of these gigantic warriors of the deep was captured on Saturday last, on the south shore of our island, in a manner somewhat remarkable. He had probably given chase to some straggling bluefish or scuppaug (pauggy, as the New Yorkers call them) which instinctively fled towards shoal water, where the pursuer got aground; when the surf rolled him further up the strand, subjecting his head and fins to exposure in another element. In this situation he was discovered by two females from Siasconset. It certainly required some nerve to attack a monster of his dimensions, grovelling and floundering just within his native brine; and the elder of the two felt rather disinclined to engage in such sport. But the younger went manfully to the scratch, and her companion followed. They took him by the horn and by the dorsal, but he wouldn't stay taken in that ignoble style.

At length, after tugging and struggling for half an hour—the tumbling billows the only witnesses, to see fair play, and clear the ring—all the parties being alternately half in and half out of water—the amphibious combat terminated in favor of the assailants. Swordfish had unluckily got canted sideways, just as one of his antagonists was advising an abandonment of the battle ground; but the younger of the fair amazons, vowed she'd cut his throat first, and seizing this

auspicious moment, she plunged into his gullet the deadly weapon—her scissors! It was all she could do for the glory of the conquered! So leaving him with an awful gash in the thorax, writhing upon the beach, the victors trudged half a mile to the nearest farm house, where they procured more effective implements, and returning, finished their work, by decapitating the prostrate sea dragon, chopping him into portable sections, and sending about half "the spoils"—upwards of two hundred weight, to market. When the women first told the story of their having taken this prize, they were asked if they felt sure that the fish was not already dead when discovered? One of them replied, "I guess you would'n't ha' thought so, if you'd ha' seen the sand fly."

From the Northampton Courier.
TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC.

SOME theorists and practical men believe the ravings and delirium of a diseased intellect cannot be mitigated by any external circumstances or disciplinary treatment. We are not advocates or believers in the absurdities of such irrational doctrines, and here we relate an incident illustrating it. At the time appointed for the removal of the Lunatics to the State Asylum at Worcester, upon investigation, one was found in the County House of Correction there, who seemed beyond the reach of human aid or control. For a long series of years the light of Heaven had scarcely dawned in upon him. He was confined in a dark cell of the prison, and his situation was spoken of as indescribably loathsome and wretched. His beard was unshaven, his body attenuated to a mere skeleton, and his mental and physical powers evidently in ruins. He was not merely suffering from ordinary aberrations of mind, but he was afflicted with all the dreadful ravings and painful extravagancies of a confirmed madman. To keep him clothed was deemed an impossibility, and he was suffered to remain in his dungeon with only a few tattered rags and some filthy straw about him.

When the Lunatic Hospital was opened, he was taken from his cell, his long, matted beard shaved, his body thoroughly cleansed, and a coarse suit of strong cloth put upon him. His former keeper remarked it would all avail nothing, for he would never wear clothes, but would still remain the same furious lunatic and raving madman he ever was. When he arrived at the Asylum, he was placed under the care and management of the judicious Dr. Woodward, Superintendent of the Institution. He was then shown his room and told how pleasant and airy it was, compared with the dark, offensive one he had just left. His personal pride was flattered when he was told how well he looked in his new clothes, an object of envy as he was to the other prisoners. He examined himself carefully, looked at his garments and exhibited quite a degree of pride and self-complacency. From this time, he grew fond of his clothes, and when any of the other lunatics approached him, he would shrink back, declaring they wanted to rob him of them. He became pleased with his room and his situation, and the kind treatment and soothing manners of the Superintendent has changed him into one of the most docile, cleanly and promising inmates in the Hospital. He appeared to us passive and kind-hearted, and any thing else rather than the demon they supposed him to be, when confined, naked and filthy, a hideous object in the county prison.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1833.

FIRE BLIGHT.

In some of the former numbers of the N. E. Farmer, we have published a number of facts, essays and observations on the subject of Blight in the Pear tree and some other fruit trees. In *Goodsell's Genesee Farmer*, of the 4th inst. this subject is discussed, by the Editor, at considerable length, and his remarks appear to be derived from personal and careful observation. After quoting largely from the N. E. Farmer, the observations on this disease by Evan Thomas of Baltimore, E. B. Kenrick of Newton, his Excellency Gov. Lincoln, W. Jackson, Mr. Lowell, Dr. Fiske, Mr. Cranston and others, Mr. Goodsell gives his own opinion as follows:

"One reason why horticulturists have not made more satisfactory discoveries as to the cause of this disease is that they have not commenced their examinations sufficiently early, and have been led to watch the progress of it after the first cause has ceased to operate.

"I am inclined to think that careful examinations will support the following conclusions.

"First—That the blight in Pear, Apple and Quince trees, is occasioned by an insect.

"Secondly—That it is communicated to the pistil of the flower at the time that organ is in its greatest perfection or during the expansion of the flower.

"Thirdly—That it gradually spreads from the point of infection to other parts of the tree, in a manner similar to mortification in the animal kingdom.

"Fourthly—That it is as capable of being communicated by inoculation as the Small Pox.

"Fifthly—That no tree has it, unless by inoculation, until it has produced flowers.

"In support of the first conclusion, so far as we have observed this disease, it has spread from the place where it first commenced in an orchard in every direction, without reference to the general course of the wind at the time; and as the Quince does not come into flower until after the Pear has shed its flower, it cannot be attributed to an intermixture of pollen from the pear tree.

"That it commences at the point of the pistil has been evident from every case we have examined, before the different parts of the flower are decayed. It often appears that not more than one flower in the cluster is infected, the fruit of the infected flower does not swell as the others, which continue their growth, until the mortification has by degrees descended through the stem, to the woody part of the fruit spur, over which it spreads, and ascends the stems of the remaining part of the cluster, which may readily be observed, by a discoloration of them as it advances. In this section of country the disease will be found to have advanced thus far by the first of June, when the leaves on the fruit spur, so affected, will be found withering. After this, the rapidity with which it spreads, depends on circumstances. Where there is the greatest quantity of albumen, or elaborated sap, the disease spreads with greatest rapidity, which is increased by the state of the atmosphere; as in warm moist weather it progresses further than when dry and cool.

"It is not till the middle of June, that this disease begins to manifest itself to superficial observers. About this time the mortification, from the fruit spurs, will have reached the limbs; and where they are numerous, and most of them affected, they will in a short time destroy the branch, so as to cut off all communication between the bark and wood. As the ascending sap passes through the sap-wood to the leaves, before it is elaborated, this communication is not cut off until later in the

season, and the outer ends of the limbs remain green, until the disease has penetrated the wood; at which time the ascent of the sap is cut off, and the whole limb becomes discolored in a short time, often in the space of a few hours.

"We do not pretend to be such an adept in the science of Vegetable Pathology as to be able to describe the manner in which the *virus* of this disease acts upon the healthy parts of the tree, but of this we are satisfied, by repeated experiments, that it is as capable of being communicated by infection as the Small Pox or any disease to which the human family are subject. The manner in which we have conducted these experiments is as follows: We have taken the discolored vivid matter from between the bark and wood of a diseased limb, and put it beneath the bark of a healthy tree, in some instances covering the wound with a strip of rag, which had been dipped in melted grafting wax, in others leaving the incision open; in some instances the quantity of *virus* introduced into the healthy tree was not greater than would be used to inoculate a person for the small pox; and yet in every instance, within from three to five days, the disease has shown itself spreading the same as in a tree which had it the "natural way."

"Trees do not have it the natural way until they have put forth blossoms. We have repeatedly seen young trees growing near those which were in a diseased state, which remained in perfect vigor, and this present season we have examined one which was of a large size which had never produced any blossoms before, and this year only upon one small limb, which produced one dozen bunches of flowers, nearly all of which were diseased, so that we think by the first of July the limb will have turned as black as if it had been scorched by fire.

"Amputation is the only remedy known at present. As soon as the disease is observed, the limb should be cut off below where it can be discovered, in doing which the operator should remember that the smallest quantity of *virus* is sufficient to communicate it to a healthy part, if brought in contact between the bark and the wood; he should, therefore, be careful not to use an instrument for amputation which has been used to examine the diseased parts, unless it has been thoroughly cleansed.

"We have been thus lengthy in regard to this disease because it is one of vital importance to every farmer who would cultivate a valuable orchard or is fond of this delicious fruit. Every Pear tree in this section of the country will be cut off by it unless exertions are made to check it."

We think favorably of Mr. Goodsell's theory, which appears to be supported by his experiments in communicating the infection from one tree to another as above mentioned. This theory nearly coincides with the opinion of Judge Buel, who in an article on "Fire Blight" published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. vii. page 137, gave the following observations:

"My theory is that the new disease of the pear and apple trees, like that of the plum and Morello cherry, is occasioned by an insect, which injects a matter through the bark that poisons or vitiates the descending sap, and causes disease and death. And my reasons for this opinion are briefly,—

"1. That the progress of the disease is down with the elaborated or proper sap towards the trunk and root, and not up with the ascending sap towards the extremities and leaves; that it is perceptible to a greater extent on the cambium, and inner bark, than on the exterior surface. The former will be found brown, in longitudinal slips, sometimes an inch lower than the exterior is affected. The sap frequently continues to ascend, is elaborated and nourishes and preserves the verdure at the extrem-

ity, after the branch is affected, and the whole circle of the bark below has become brown and withered; and in these cases it is not until the sap-wood under the blighted part is contracted by disease, and refuses to perform its office, that the extremity perishes.

"2. That the commencement of the disease, from what I have stated, is in the descending sap, is communicated next to the bark, and finally to the wood.

"3. That it is most common in thrifty branches, tender bark, and new wood. And

"4. That it appears only when the sap is in full flow, and vegetation luxuriant; and extends in proportion to the vigor of circulation and growth.

"What the insect is that does the mischief, I will not pretend to determine. I have seen insects, in the morning, so firmly attached to a branch, (at the commencement of the new growth,) of an apple tree, that cutting off the limb did not disturb them; and at evening I have found many of them enveloped in the dead and curled leaves of a branch which they had probably destroyed in part. As I am no entomologist, I submitted them to a gentleman of science, who gave them the generic name of *saperda*, the specific name not being known.

THE SEASON IN MAINE.

Extract of a letter from the Proprietor of the N. E. Farmer, now travelling in the State of Maine, to the Editor.

The State of Maine has now, July 20th, a beautiful appearance. Hay crops are good. Corn has improved rapidly, and the prospect is quite favorable for the farmer. The country between Augusta and Bangor is under very good cultivation, and there are some most excellent farms in this part of the State, especially in Vassalborough and Dixmont. Indeed there is nothing wanting throughout the State but a still more general and extended circulation of the *New England Farmer*, to make Maine a great Pattern Farm, inviting and rewarding the inspection and imitation of cultivators generally throughout the Union.

Mow your Canada Thistles. Now is the time to cut down this troublesome enemy and prevent its going to seed. Every part of the farm and every highway and byeway should be visited with the scythe, and every thistle cut and raked up and put into the *Hogpen*; or if there should chance to be any that have been out of blossom a little while, these should be burnt, for the seed will draw nourishment enough from the stalk to ripen it, and multiply itself on the wings of the slightest breeze, ten thousand fold. Hundreds of loads of Manure might be made from it in some places, and this manure converted into something valuable. Now is the time, UP, UP, UP AND BE DOING.—*Maine Farmer.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

FRANKFORT, Ky. July 9.

Cholera. We are still under the necessity of filling columns with accounts of the progress of this disease. It still prevails extensively in many parts of the state, and we hear daily of the deaths of some of our useful and enterprising citizens. The summer of 1833 will long be remembered by the people of Kentucky, as the year of mourning and distress. No country has suffered more, and no country had reason to expect a lighter visitation from cholera. Here, there is nothing in the habits of the people,—in their diet,—or in the climate, tending to produce unusual mortality—on the contrary, the abundance of food—the cleanliness of the people, and the purity of the air, have heretofore rendered Kentucky remarkable for health.—*Commonwealth.*

A woman at St Louis, Missouri, supposed to be dead, was put into her coffin, and the lid fastened down; but happily, before her interment, she revived, and, at the last date, was convalescent and likely to recover.

Bark. We understand that such is the scarcity of the best kind of bark used by tanners, that the kind usually denominated Spanish Oak will readily command from \$20 to \$21 a cord. The scarcity of the article has interrupted the regular business of several tanners.—*N. Y. paper.*

Masons. There is a great scarcity in this city of bricklayers and stone masons, even at 15 shillings a day, now the wages. This fact is mentioned, that those out of employ in other places, may know where to find work and good wages.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

A machine has been invented in Cincinnati for cutting wheat, or any other small grain, by horse power. It is stated that it will, when propelled by two horses, cut as fast as eight persons can bind. A fair trial has been made of it, in the presence of several members of the agricultural society of Hamilton county. It met their fullest approbation, and the editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, who has seen the machine, expresses the opinion that it may be applied to cutting grass also. This, if it proves fully successful, is an important invention; but so many novelties have been brought forward of late, and so few have answered the expectations at first held out of their utility, that we are disposed to be somewhat cautious and incredulous.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Singular Fact.—A Frankfort, (Ky.) paper says:—"In many parts of this country chickens and other fowls have died in great numbers with all the symptoms of cholera. A gentleman of our acquaintance administered spirits of camphor to several chickens which were apparently near death, and they instantly revived and speedily recovered."

MARKETS.

Hay. The prospect of a fair average crop in our own immediate neighborhood has been much more favorable of late, and the anticipated advance on Eastern prices is not likely to be realized.

Wool. There have been some operations in Domestic Wool during the week at our quoted rates. Wool of the new clip is coming in freely.—*Courier.*

The Vegetable Market is now abundantly supplied with all kinds of early vegetables and fruit.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Real Estate in the town of Palmelia, on the Black River, opposite the village of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, state of New-York, consisting of a Saw Mill, Flouring Mill, with four run of Burr Stones in good orders, Machine Shop and Distillery, and is one of the best hydraulic privileges in the State.

Also, six small Dwelling Houses, with suitable out-houses.

Also, one large two story DWELLING HOUSE, with a barn and all other out-houses attached to it that are necessary, with a garden extending to the banks of the river.

Also, about three hundred acres of first rate Land, lying over one mile on the river and road leading from Watertown to Brownville; about one half is under cultivation, and the remainder is good wood land.

The above property will be sold at auction on the first day of October next, (unless sooner sold at private sale,) in such parts as may suit purchasers. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain two or three years on bonds and mortgages. Those who wish to make good bargains would do well to call and examine the premises. Any information that may be wanted can be had by applying to the subscriber at Watertown. J. FOSTER.

July 24.

GRAIN CRADLES.

FOR sale, at the AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, No. 52 North Market street, a few of Willis' improved GRAIN CRADLES, a superior article. J. N. NEWELL.

July 10

TURNIP SEED.

For sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street,

Early Dutch Turnip. Early Garden Stone do. Yellow tone do. White Flat Winter do. Long Yellow French do. Yellow Aberdeen do. Ruta Baga do.

The two last are very excellent kinds for cattle.

WANTED,

Wanted, 1000 Boxes Red Raspberries. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 3w July 17



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/4 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chesauts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pionies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 33 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J.19.

YOUNG FLORIST'S MANUAL.

JUST Published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

THE YOUNG FLORIST'S MANUAL, or a description of the Plants usually cultivated in the Flower Garden with their Habits and Modes of cultivation. The whole being a compilation from the best Authors, and intended for Common use—price 37 1/2 cts. J 19.

FOR SALE,

AT the Agricultural Warehouse, 50 1/2 North Market Street, Harris' Patent PAINT MILLS, being a great improvement on the common Paint Mills now in use, and are calculated for grinding all kinds of paints—as they are easily cleaned, and no way liable to get out of order.

Howard's Improved expanding CULTIVATOR. The Cultivator is well adapted to free and easy drill cultivation, and much approved for various purposes—as it works very easy, and leaves the ground light and free, for Hoeing, and for cultivating corn, potatoes, &c.

Howard's Double Mould Hand PLOUGH. This plough is calculated for furrowing out lands, splitting hills, ploughing between corn, potatoes and vegetable cultivation, to great advantage, and is a great labor saving machine.

Davis' Patent Road and Dirt SHOVEL. This Shovel is made much in the common form, but much improved by being shod with Iron something in the shape of a Ploughshare, and on an entire new plan. Jy 24

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable country seat and farm formerly owned by E. H. Derby and J. Crownshield, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Endicott, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a genteel family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 5000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Danvers, March 27, 1833.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|----------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 10 | 1 37 1/2 |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 50 | 11 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| prime, | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | pound | 14 | 15 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 4 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| southern, geese, | " | 9 | 12 1/2 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 5 75 | 5 87 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 74 | 75 |
| Alexandria, | " | 68 | 70 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 66 | 68 |
| southern yellow, | " | 75 | 80 |
| white, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Rye, | " | 40 | 43 |
| Barley, | " | 17 00 | 19 00 |
| Oats, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| HAY, (best English,) | ton | 40 | 50 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 50 | 52 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 94 | 10 |
| HOPS, 1st quality (nominal) | pound | 8 | 9 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | " | 19 | 20 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 23 | 25 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 16 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| upper, | " | 25 | 26 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | " | 90 | 1 06 |
| Baltimore, sole, | cask | 2 00 | 3 00 |
| LIME, | " | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| PEAS, EARLY | ton | 18 50 | 19 00 |
| PLASTER PARIS retails at | " | 12 50 | 14 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | none | 2 50 |
| Navy, Mess, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 12 | 13 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 12 | 13 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 60 | 62 |
| " southern, | " | 70 | 75 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 50 | 52 |
| Wool, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 42 | 45 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 40 | 42 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 35 | 38 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 48 | 50 |
| Native washed, | " | 35 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 25 | 30 |
| { 1st Lambs, | " | 42 | 45 |
| { 2d " | " | | |
| { 3d " | " | | |
| { 1st Spinning, | " | | |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 9 1/2 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 61 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, keg and tub, | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 22 | 24 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 17 | 18 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 35 | 40 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JULY 22, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 376 Beef Cattle, 14 Cows and Calves, and 2240 Sheep. About 110 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Prices well supported from last week, particularly on the Cattle. We noticed a yoke or two which were taken for something more than \$6. We quote prime at \$5 50 a 6; good at \$5 a 5 25; thin at \$4 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves. Sales were effected at \$11 25, 14, 21, 22, 25, 30 and \$38.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lots were taken at \$1 54, 1 71, 1 92, 2 00, 2 17, 2 25, 2 37, 2 50, and \$2 67.

Swine.—None at market.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER COMPLETE.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office a complete set and the last of the N. E. Farmer in 11 volumes bound, the whole containing 4570 pages, with a copious index to each vol. Price 3.75 per vol.

MISCELLANY.

For the New England Farmer.

HAPPINESS. A Song.

No glory I covet, no riches I want,
Ambition is nothing to me;
The one thing I beg of kind Heaven to grant
Is a mind independent and free.

With passions unruffled, untainted with pride,
By reason my life let me square;
The wants of my nature are cheaply supplied,
And the rest are but folly and care.

The b'lessings which Providence freely has lent,
I will justly and gratefully prize;
While sweet meditation, and cheerful content,
Shall make me both happy and wise.

In the pleasures the great man's possessions display,
Unenvied I challenge my part,
For every fair object my eyes can survey
Contributes to gladden my heart.

How vainly, through infinite trouble and strife
Mean misers their labors employ,
Since all that a happy man needs in this life
Is what all if they please may enjoy.

MAXIMS FOR MARRIED LADIES.

THE following maxims, if pursued, will not only make the men in love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands: First, be good yourself. Avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose upon his understanding, nor give him uneasiness; but treat him with affection, with sincerity and respect. Remember that husbands, at best, are only men, subject like yourselves to frailties. Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise yourselves happiness without alloy. Should you discover any thing in his humor or behavior not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Reproach not him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of life—a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed—but instead of murmurings and reflections, divide the sorrows between you; make the best of it, and it will be easy for both. It is the innate office of the softer sex to sooth the troubles of the other. Resolve every morning to be cheerful throughout the day—should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much sooner deny yourself the trifle of having your own will, or of gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel or create a heartburning, the end of which it is impossible to see. Implicit submission in a man to his wife, is ever disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in the wife, is what she promised at the altar, what the good will revere her for, and what is in fact the greatest honor she can receive. Be assured that a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's esteem and love, which it is her interest, by all possible means, to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and preserve your own. Enjoy with him satisfaction, share and sooth his cares, and with the utmost assiduity conceal his infirmities.—*American Farmer.*

If all the fools wore white caps we should look like a flock of geese.

EARLY FRUGALITY.

In early childhood you lay the foundation of property or riches, in the habits you give your children. Teach them to save every thing, for some good use,—and teach them to share every thing with their playmates, but never allow them to destroy any thing. I once visited a family, where the utmost economy was observed; yet nothing was mean or uncomfortable. It is the character of true economy to be as comfortable, with a little, as others can be with much. In this family when the father brought home a package, the children would of their own accord, put away the paper and twine neatly, instead of throwing them in the fire or tearing them to pieces. If the little ones wanted a piece of twine to spin a top, there it was in readiness; and when they threw it upon the floor, the older children had no need to be told to put it again in its place.—*Frugal Housewife.*

SELECT PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS.

If you trust before you try, you may repent before you die.

If things were to be done twice all would be wise.

If wise men play the fool, they do it with a vengeance.

If you would have a good servant, take neither a kinsman nor a friend.

If a fool have success it ruins him.

If it were not for hope the heart would break.

If you can bite never show your teeth.

Ill got, ill spent.

If you would wish the dog to follow you, feed him.

If you lie upon roses when young, you'll lie upon thorns when old.

If you had had fewer friends and more enemies you had been a better man.

If you would have a thing kept a secret, never tell it to any one; and if you would not have a thing known of you, never do it.

I wept when I was born, and every day shows why.

I love my friends well, but myself better.

Ill-will never spoke well.—*Scotch.*

Discovery of the Longitude. It is well known that to find the longitude at sea, is a difficult operation, and rewards have from time to time been offered for the discovery of a certain and easy method. In 1714 the British Parliament offered £20,000 reward, but in 1828 the act was repealed. Capt. Shain, of Cincinnati, now claims the honor, and says he has constructed a mathematical figure, which, if you have the latitude and the bearings of an object, will give the required longitude.

Why are the turnip, the radish, and the cabbage considered very wholesome? Because of their high antiscorbutic powers, which depend upon a certain acrid volatile oily principle. This is particularly abundant in the seeds of mustard, and the roots of horse-radish; and in less degree in scurvy grass and the roots of the radish. Plants of this order are also believed to possess diuretic and diaphoretic properties; and they are always eatable when their texture is succulent and watery, as in the roots of the radish and turnip, and in the leaves of the cabbage tribe.—*Loudon.*

"It is believed," says the Edinburgh Review, in an article of Babbage on machinery and manufactures, "that an individual can at this moment,

by means of the improved machinery now in use, produce about two hundred times the quantity of cotton goods than an individual could have produced at the accession of George III. in 1760."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414, Washington Street. (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints of all prices and qualities—20 cases Petticoat Robes—1 case Cambric Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrics do. do.—1 case White Lilies for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambric for do. do.—cases do.—100 cases bleached and brown Sheet and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Marseilles Quilts, from 6 to 10 quarters—5 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—1 case Lepp's spool 6 cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do. at very low prices by doz. or case—300 fancy boxes—a large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases cold Batiste—1 case black and colored Barage—4 cases French and London printed Muslins of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three corded superfine Italianettes, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do.—1 case Plaid Palmgren's super quality—1 case Pou de Soi a genteel article for ladies' summer dresses, 9s per yd—20 ps super mix'd, drab, and olive Merino Cassinets for children's summer dresses—20 ps Rouen Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres—20 bales Pelisse Wadding—3 cases superior Ticking—4 cases cheap do.—10 cases improved soft finished Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—301 barrels and 360 sacks Butter Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt. Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale. June 5 CHAS I. CAZENOVE & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, a 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office. July 17

FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

For sale at the New England Farmer office the *Farmer's Own Book or Family Receipts*. Being a compilation of the very best receipts on agriculture, gardening and cookery, with rules for keeping farmers' accounts, &c. Price 50 cents. Also, the *FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE*, by Mrs. Child, dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy,—a work which should be in every family. Price 50 cents.

GENTLEMAN'S POCKET FARRIER.

For sale at the Farmer Office, showing how to use your Horse on a journey; and what remedies are proper for common accidents which may befall him; by F. Tutinell, Veterinary Surgeon. Price 15 cents. July 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1833.

NO. 3.

COMMUNICATION.

For the New England Farmer.
AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Brookline, July 22d, 1833.

MR. FESSENDEN—In your paper of 17th current, under the head of "*Capabilities of Machinery*," is an article, taken from the London Mercantile Journal, in which it is remarked, that "*One Mill in Manchester, can, when all the spindles are at work, spin as much Cotton thread in a WEEK, as would go round the world.*" The number of spindles are not mentioned, and the size of the Factory alluded to, cannot be judged of without that knowledge. Some of the factories at Manchester, are known to be on a scale much more extended than any single one in our own country: They are, I believe, generally confined to *spinning*; the *weaving* being done elsewhere. I do not wish to be understood, in the observations which I make, to pretend to make a comparison between the *whole operation* of England in her cotton manufactures and that of our own country; but to show, by what *is done at this time*, on a spot where ten years since was not a yard of cotton made, that if not thwarted by throwing open our trade to competition with foreigners on equal terms, *we may in time, and that not very distant*, supply a portion of the manufactured cottons of the *coarser kinds*, not only to the South American States, China and the Eastern Archipelago, but even to *Great Britain herself*.

It is notorious that in our manufactories, we use a *superior* raw material to make the goods; whereas the goods bearing the same denomination as those goods generally made in this country, manufactured in England, are made of the most *inferior* cotton that is imported into Great Britain. We cannot expect to vie with the great establishments of Manchester, in the finer goods; but in shirtings and sheetings, or of goods known as No. 14 or 16 goods in the language of the Factory, I entertain the confident opinion, that so long as the present protection is extended to the manufacturers the establishments will be maintained, and will have gained so much useful information, and got so systematized, as that at the end of ten years, *they will need no protection*. In the year 1828, the late mechanist, the lamented Paul Moody, at the request of the writer of this, ascertained the length of the thread spun at that time at Lowell; which every one knows may be done, with great exactness, by ascertaining the number of hanks spun at each factory in a day; which being all the same length, by a simple process gives the whole length of the thread. At the time to which I refer, there were in operation the following Factories, viz.—Merrimack Co. 4 Mills for spinning and weaving; Hamilton, do. 2 do. do. Appleton, do. 2 do. do. do.

8 mills of from 4200 to 5000 spindles each, and looms sufficient to weave the whole quantity of thread spun. The person referred to, sent the following result of his inquiry. "*That there were spun in the above eight mills, each and every week day, a thread that would go round the world five and a quarter times; and that the whole length of the cloth wove in a year, was eight thou-*

sand five hundred miles. At the present time there are at Lowell, the following spinning and weaving

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|-------------|
| Mills:—Merrimack | - | - | 5 |
| Hamilton | - | - | 3 |
| Appleton | - | - | 2 |
| Lowell | - | - | 1 |
| Suffolk | - | - | 2 |
| Tremont | - | - | 2 |
| Lawrence | - | - | 1 finished, |
| | | | 16 |
| and 3 in progress, | - | - | 3 |
| | | | 19 |

The above are in full operation, and the three mills now erecting, will be in full work the next Spring, making in all nineteen mills. There have been great improvements, both in machinery and gearing, since the first mills were erected; and those last erected produce a third more thread per day, than those first built. But taking the work of the mills at work in 1828 as the data, upon which to estimate the work that will be done when the three Lawrence mills, alluded to above, are completed, we shall find that there will be made, every day in the week, Sundays excepted, as follows: a thread will be spun *daily*, which if knotted together, would reach twelve and a half times round the world, and a piece of cloth woven of twenty-one thousand four hundred miles long, in one year. In 1828, there were about 13000 bales of cotton used at Lowell. In May 1834, the mills will require thirty thousand bales of cotton annually. It will be remembered, that the Merrimack Corporation print about 200,000 pieces of cloth per ann. and the Hamilton also print a part of what they manufacture.

Amongst the items of the produce of our country, used at Lowell, is eight thousand tons of anthracite coal, a large quantity of whale oil, and not a small quantity of iron. The number of inhabitants in 1822, was not an hundred; it is now more than 12000 souls.

As the Editors of papers are rather fastidious in copying from the papers of each other, should you think the information given above would be generally interesting, you may suggest to your brother Editors, that you should be pleased to have them copy it, particularly in the South, where they are not apt to attach much importance to the North as a consumer of their Cotton; whereas, Great Britain excepted, we manufacture more than any other country, of the Cotton of the Planting States.

A DORMANT MANUFACTURER.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

RULES FOR THE HOUSING AND PRESERVING OF SWEET POTATOES.

IN compliance with my promise, I herewith furnish you with the rules by which I have been governed for many years in putting up my potatoes. I have been very successful in following them, and I hope they may prove beneficial to others. The first thing to be considered is the cellar, and I would recommend—

1st. The rails or puncheons to be split in July, or the first of August, and stacked up for drying.

2d. The cellar to stand east and west, with the door in the centre and perpendicular, to face the sun the most part of the day.

3d. To be made on as dry and high a spot, and convenient for draining as possible, and made at least five weeks before wanted.

4th. To be double banked, by making a coarse frame to support the same. The earth to be taken four feet from the foot of the cellar all around, about three feet wide, eighteen or twenty inches deep; in this ditch never let any water remain, but keep it perfectly dry.

5th. To be supported inside by short crutches, standing three feet high with poles, or rails laid lengthways in those crutches. By thus supporting your cellar, it will last you two years with safety, by airing it. When your cellar is finished, small fires are to be made at each end, that it may be perfectly dry and clear of damp.

6th. The cellar to be perfectly tight, with no air holes left—to have two doors, one a tight door for the inside, the other a slat door hung on, and opening on the outside; the slat will admit the requisite air as much as it may be necessary.

7th. The pine-trash to be well dried as usual, and laid in the cellar six inches thick at least, and if dried a second day, it would be of advantage.

8th. To begin with your potatoes—make four sortments in the field; 1st, all that are the least touched with frost or chilled—2d, all that are cut—3d, seed—4th, eatable potatoes—to be harvested free from any kind of wet or rain, and brought in by sunset, and on no consideration move them a second time, but put them where you intend to keep them from the first move out of the field.

9th. On commencing your housing, small fires to be made in any thing convenient, say a large pot, with a little earth in the bottom, every evening, until all are housed; your slat door then to be used, leaving the inner one open, and admit the air freely every morning, but shut in time, say two or three hours before sunset.

Now, having housed your crop, you will find considerable damp, but not detrimental, if you will pay attention to it, which is one of the principal secrets to be observed. On seeing this in a moist morning you must have a small fire or a smoke of light wood or pine bark made, to clear up this damp; and sometimes a second fire will be requisite, of which you will be the best judge when sufficient. Observe to keep the tight, or inner door, open at the same time, and they will soon become cool. In a state of moisture your potatoes will remain for ten or twelve days. After this you will find them become more cool and much less damp in your cellar, which you should examine every morning. About this time you will find them sprouting; then you are sure of their keeping. But little trouble is now required—only, on seeing the damp, to make a little fire and open your inner door for air. The sprouted part of them is only on top of the heaps, not more than five or six inches deep: on examination, you will find the inner or lower part of them clear of sprouts, and dry. In my opinion, slips may be kept thus for two years; and root potatoes much longer than they generally are in our country.

The slat (of which the doors are made) is about two and a half inches in width, and the same between each slat to be open. The door is about five feet high and two feet six inches wide.

A coarse frame is made with crutches for double banking.

Your obedient servant, JOHN M. PHILLIPS.

Note. The plan here laid down by our correspondent, has been successfully followed for many years, and we have been shown potatoes kept more than a year by him, in these cellars. Our readers will recollect that another of our correspondents experienced great benefit from the use of smoke in his cellars, and from all we can learn, we are inclined to believe, that they may be kept longer in a sound state by following these rules, or similar ones, than any other mode in common practice among us.—*Ed. So. Agr.*

From the Columbia Sentinel.

ON GYPSUM AS A MANURE.

LAST week we ventured some observations on the proper time for sowing gypsum. This week we propose to go into a consideration of the question of the *usefulness* of gypsum as a manure.—There is the more necessity for this, from the fact that a controversy is now going on upon this subject in the *Genesee Farmer*—one contending for its use, another denying that it is ultimately beneficial to the soil after a few applications. If we turn to the ninth volume of the *Agricultural Magazine*, we will see that comparative trials were made between this and other manures, on a stoney clay, mixed with a little loam, to ascertain the best manure for wheat. "A five acre field was divided into five equal parts, exactly an acre in each. They were equally well ploughed and laid down to wheat, after being manured as follows;

On No. 1 was sown 6½ bushels of gypsum.

On No. 2 was put a compost manure, consisting of lime, rich earth, and dung.

No. 3 was manured by yarding cattle on it.

On No. 4 stable dung was thinly spread.

On No. 5 lime prepared from oyster shells was sown.

The product was from

No. 1, forty bushels,

No. 2, thirty-six bushels,

No. 3, thirty-five bushels,

No. 4, thirty-three bushels,

No. 5, thirty bushels.

The seed wheat was of the best Sicily kind, and weighed 62 lbs. per bushel—the product weighed 63 lbs. per bush.

Next follow eight different experiments of the effects of gypsum on the different grasses, excepting clover. In all cases the quantity of land was the same, and the soil as much alike as possible. The result uniformly proved that the profits were from 1-4 to 1-2 greater than where none had been used. On clover the benefits were still more marked. The gypsum used yielded per acre a product of hay equal to . . . 15

The ungypsumed only equal to . . . 5

The gypsumed yielded in seed per acre a product equal to . . . 30

The ungypsumed yielded in seed only . . . 5 1-2

The experimenter adds—"The invariable result of the several experiments, which are faithfully and he trusts correctly stated, he thinks incontestibly prove that there is a most powerful and subtle principle in this tasteless stone; but by what peculiar agency or combination it is capable of forcing vegetation in such an instantaneous and astonishing manner, time reserves for others to unfold."

From the above experiments, it is distinctly as-

certain that gypsum produces its greatest effects on clover. Time and experience have confirmed this fact, and it is now generally understood that as manure it is not so beneficial to the narrow-leaved as it is to the broad-leaved plants, such as clover and corn. Besides the above experiments the general observation of farmers is conclusive on this point, and we could quote abundance of authority in proof of this position. I have seen one half of a field which had clover growing in it sown with plaster and the other part remaining unsown. The eye could distinctly trace the part sown from the part unsown. First, from the increased size of the one, and next, from the sickly and yellow appearance of the other. The line of demarcation was so observable, that the cause of it was a frequent source of inquiry. But this is only one among many similar instances. My own experience and that of my neighbors fully bears me out in the opinion likewise, that clover, to come up well and do well must be aided by having the ground sprinkled with plaster as soon after it sown as practicable. This is an experiment which I have frequently made, and have long since looked upon as a settled principle in farming.

Previous to the use of plaster and clover as a manure, (for they ought to go together,) what is now called the best land in this vicinity might have been purchased for less than \$3 per acre; and I have heard of several purchases being made at less than one dollar. Now this land is made to yield the interest of \$100 per acre, free of expense,—is constantly improving, and there are no farmers who thrive so well as those who are the most lavish in the application of these two manures. I verily believe, deprive them of the use of clover and plaster, and their farms would degenerate, if not as low as formerly, still so much so as to make their cultivation very unprofitable. Plaster does not do its maximum of good without it is sown on clover; and clover will not grow luxuriantly unless it is sprinkled with plaster—they mutually aid each other, and when both are freely used they are a mine of wealth to the farmer. It is not because he has large crops of clover for hay, but this clover being turned under by the plough, is the best possible coating of manure that his fields can have to bring him heavy crops of wheat, corn and oats; not rye—his land is too good for it—it is too cheap a produce when wheat, which is more profitable, may as easily be raised. It is principally indirectly therefore that gypsum is so valuable as a manure. We are perfectly willing to concede that its good effects are not so distinctly marked as formerly; the poverty of the soil made it then so peculiarly grateful to it that it at once yielded a hundred fold. Now the quality of the soil having materially improved by its frequent application, they are not, of course, so observable. It ought to be enough for us that crops are growing more and more abundant. It is the proof that something is at work in farther fertilizing the soil.

The sowing of gypsum has produced another and great revolution in farming, and materially lessened the labors of the farmer. It is by making it unnecessary for fields to lay a season to fallow, by which not only the use of the land is lost for the season, but you save the labor of ploughing it two, and often three times, for a subsequent crop of wheat. How much simpler and more profitable the process now. One year you sow your

field with oats, barley, &c., in the spring, at the same time you put on your clover seed and plaster. The subsequent year you have a fine field of clover, enough to cover the ground completely, and affording abundance of food for your stock for grazing. You fatten them at the same time that you fatten your soil. The coming autumn the remains of the clover are turned under with a single ploughing—you sow on your wheat—apply your drag, and your work is done. The chance is, you will have a much better crop than by the old method of frequent ploughing and fallowing, even if you have added to your fallow land a thin covering of stable manure. When clover can be made to grow so thrifty as to crowd out all other plants, which is frequently the case, it is the best preparation that our soil in the present state of farming can possibly have. But it must have only one ploughing. The clover lay well turned over, must be permitted to remain there according to modern experience, and a heavy crop of wheat or corn is almost the invariable result. A.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CANADA THISTLES.

IN No. 9, page 66, of the present vol. of the *Genesee Farmer*, I gave an effectual receipt for destroying that pest to agriculture, the Canada Thistle, and which in its application may be said not to cost any thing, for it prepares the thistle patch in a most capital manner for a luxuriant crop of wheat. I would again call the attention of my brother farmers to the subject, and to convince the most skeptical of the complete efficacy of it, I will relate one case among many where it has been attended with complete success, and where they may go and examine for themselves.

Mr. Daniel Wilson of Covington, in this county, (Genesee) having seen the beneficial effects of the method, as practised by my brother on his farm, (and described as above referred to) resolved to try it on a most incorrigible patch of it, that had been surrendered up to the thistles for twenty years, and which were extending themselves in all directions, threatening to take entire possession of the farm. Pursuant to the directions of my brother, in the summer of 1832, he commenced ploughing them, and he found the roots of the thistles forming a complete mat or basket work, thickly crossing each other in all directions and to unknown depths. He ploughed the ground at regular intervals of four weeks for four successive times, when after the fourth ploughing, there was not a thistle to be seen, and the ground was in fine tilth for sowing wheat, loose and nice enough for any garden vegetables, and now, July 1833, there is a most luxuriant crop of wheat on the old thistle bed, and not a solitary thistle has been found, although it has been carefully examined by those interested in testing its efficacy.

I cannot but hope that another season, all afflicted with this most troublesome of all weeds, will try it, and by following the course, and doing the work thoroughly will drive it from the land.

Le Roy, July 9, 1833. THOMAS TUFTS.

IMPROVED HARROW AND SEEDING MACHINE.

WE experienced much gratification last evening, in examining the model of an Agricultural Machine, for which a patent has lately been taken out by Capt. James D. Woodside, of Washington, the inventor. It is a revolving Cylindrical Harrow, with a contrivance for casting seed of every

description with uniformity. The machine, when used, is fastened to a common cart, drawn by two horses, and is so contrived that it may be attached to, or detached from the cart in a few minutes. One advantage, therefore, in this implement for harrowing is, that the power of the horse is horizontally applied, which is not the case with the common harrow; and another great advantage is that the rotary motion of the harrow prevents it from becoming clogged, and the teeth can be set, with ease, in such a manner as to penetrate the ground from one to eight inches in depth. In the rear of the cylinder there is a roller attached, for rolling in the grain; so that at one operation the ground may be harrowed and pulverized, and the seed cast and rolled in, with no other trouble than that of driving the horses, and replenishing the hopper which supplies the sieves. The sieves are of various grades, according to the manner in which the seed may be required to be cast, upon a poor or rich soil.

We have read the testimonials of several gentlemen of agricultural experience, who have examined the machine; and who are of opinion that it is well adapted for practical purposes. We understand that one of the machines is now at the Exchange for exhibition.—*Balt. Gaz.*

From the American Farmer.

ROBBING GARDENS, ORCHARDS, &c.

The practice indulged in by boys, and encouraged too often by parents, of entering gardens and orchards and robbing them of fruits, flowers, &c. has become a most serious evil in the vicinity of Baltimore, and we wish particularly to call the attention of parents and guardians to it. We have occupied a considerable garden with fruit trees in it for many years, and can assure the reader, that while the evil alluded to continues, we consider the existence of fruit trees in our garden, as a misfortune. On the Sabbath, particularly, it is necessary to keep a continual watch, from the time the fruit is formed, till it is gathered, or the boys will be sure to carry it all off. This is the case also at night, and more or less every day in the week. What little fruit is at last secured, therefore, costs more than it is worth. The loss of the fruit is not all. The breaking of fences, and trampling the garden, or crop in the field, necessarily incident to it, are fully as detrimental as the robbing of the fruit.—Many foreigners, also, commit these depredations, supposing as they say, that *this being a "free country"* all fruit is free to them. We were actually told by a foreigner some time since, whom we caught carrying off about a peck of our best fruit, that he thought in this country all fruit was common property. Now, so long as this thieving disposition of boys, (old and young, large and small,) and this mistaken notion of foreigners, continue, it will be impossible for gardeners in the vicinity to supply us with fruit. How strange it appears, upon reflection that boys can conscientiously *steal fruit*! They would be horror struck at the idea of being supposed capable of stealing a "fippeny bit," and yet never consider that the fruit they are taking is just as much property as the money, and indeed, more so, because it is the property itself, while money is the mere representative of it, and is freely given away for mere trifles. Fruit is as much the property of the owner, as is his horse, or his cow, as much so as is the furniture, made by the cabinet maker, or any other article made by a mechanic. It is, therefore, just as criminal to steal fruit as it would be to steal a watch, or even the

money from the draw of the storekeeper. But with people of common sense it will be needless to argue this point: they cannot be mistaken on a question so clear: if they have doubts let them become the possessors of fruit trees, and their doubts will vanish. In the northern states laws have been passed particularly for the suppression of this evil, and there it is very fast declining. We think our laws if deficient in this respect should be modified to meet the contingency; but we prefer seeing it accomplished by public opinion, and for this purpose we have penned the present article. To remove all doubts as to the law in the case, it has been determined by a few fruiterers, *to prosecute the boys and their parents and guardians, and also the foreigners both in the criminal court for stealing and in the civil court for trespass, until the evil in their case shall be removed; and it is desirable, that parents, guardians, masters of apprentices, and all others concerned, be put upon their guard, for they may be assured, that the full extent of the law will be enforced without respect to persons.*

We have thought it advisable to call the attention of the citizens of Baltimore to the subject in this way, that they might take measures to save themselves and families from the consequences—It is particularly desired that all the city papers will copy this article with the same view.

ARABIAN HORSES.

WHEN the Arab falls from his mare, and is unable to rise she will immediately stand and neigh, until assistance arrives. If he lies down to sleep, as fatigue often compels him to do in the midst of the desert, she stands watchful over him, and neighs and rouses him if either man or beast approaches. Man, however, is an inconsistent being. The Arab who thus lives with and loves his horses, regarding them as the most valuable treasure, sometimes treats them with a cruelty scarcely to be believed. The severest treatment which the English race horse endures, is gentleness compared with the young Arabian. Our horses would fare badly on the scanty nourishment afforded the Arabian. The mare usually has but one or two meals in twenty-four hours. During the day she is tied to the door of the tent, ready for the Bedouin to spring, at a moment's warning into the saddle; or she is turned out before the tent ready saddled, the bridle merely taken off, and so trained that she gallops up immediately at her master's call. At night she receives a little water, and her scanty provender of five or six pounds of barley or beans and sometimes a little straw; she lies down content in the midst of her master's family. She can however, endure great fatigue; she will travel fifty miles without stopping; on emergency 120; and occasionally neither she nor her rider has taken food for three whole days.

A MACHINE has been invented and successfully applied in Ireland, by which the water in green turf is entirely pressed out, and the combustible portion of the Peat made to occupy about one third its original space. It is rendered almost as solid as mineral coal, and as pleasant for fuel.

The annexed sentiment was given among the regular toasts at the celebration of St. George's day in Quebec: "England and the United States of America—may the Atlantic which rolls between them, be always a Pacific ocean."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, July 27, 1833.

APPLES. White Juneting (Cox No. 1,) from John Prince, Esq. E. Bartlett, Esq. and R. Manning; a great bearer, ripens a few days before the Harvest to which it is much inferior in size and flavor. This appears to be the apple cultivated in England by the same name and described by Ronald, Plate 1st, Figure 3d.

From R. Manning. Red Astracan, (Figured in Pom. Mag.) a poor specimen prematurely ripe.

From John R. Kenrick, Newton. Early Striped apple.

Early Harvest apples, from John Heard, Esq. Watertown, and John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. The specimens from Mr. Heard were larger than any ever before seen by the Committee, but there can be no doubt of their identity.

MADELEINE PEARS. From Mr. E. Richards, John A. Kenrick and R. Manning. These appeared to be the same, and are no doubt the Madeleine of the Pom. Magazine, and the Long Madeleine of the New Duhamel, but not the Madeleine of Cox, or the Old Duhamel.

From E. Bartlett, Esq. Green Chisel pears, distinct from the above.

From R. Manning, Little Musk Pears, (Cox No. 1.) the scions of these were received from New York as the Bleeker's Meadows.

From E. Breed, Charlestown. Fine early pears from a tree imported from France.

From R. Manning, Plumstone Morello Cherries.

From Messrs. Winship, Brighton. Specimens of 12 varieties of Currants, the same as exhibited last Saturday, with the addition of the Champaigne or Pale Red.

From the Same. Branches of the Shepardia or Buffalo Berry, loaded with Fruit.

From Thomas Mason (Charlestown Vineyard), a pair of Yellow Letter Melons.

From Tho. Whitmarsh, Brookline, Black Hamburg Grapes.

From Mr. S. Walker, Cambridge, White Whorleberries.

From S. G. Perkins, Esq. a splendid basket of Fruit, consisting of Grapes of several kinds, Nectarines and Peaches.

NOTICE. Persons who may have in their possession books containing plates with figures of Fruits belonging to the Library of the Mass. Hort. Society, are requested to send in the same.

By order of the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

Mr. Mason, of Charlestown, also exhibited some fine cucumbers of the long variety.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

S. WALKER, Roxbury; Dahlia Imperiosa; do. Le Brilliant; do. Well's Royal Lilac; do. Vesta; do. Lilac Tricolor; Dracocephalum variegatum; Penstemon alropurea; do. purpurea; Ibris Gibraltarica; Cimicifuga Foetida; Phlox shepherdia; Chelone carbata; Carnations; Coriopsis tenuifolia; do. grandiflora; do. auriculata; do. Canceolata; Statice tartarica; Veronica virgata; Monarda mollis; do. purpurea, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard, Dahlias, and other kinds of Flowers, including carnations. JOHN HOVEY, Roxbury, Jasminum plenum.

Per order,

JONA. WINSHIP, Ch.

Extracts from "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1832."

DAIRY.

THE Committee on the Dairy, report—that there was presented to their notice, on the day of the Exhibition at Newbury, but one parcel of Cheese, and five parcels of Butter. The cheese was offered by Moses Newhall of West Newbury, and for which they award the Society's second premium of *ten dollars*.

They regret exceedingly, that in a county where there are so many good farmers, that make good cheese, there should be so few willing to exhibit it.

But three of the parcels of butter exhibited came within the rules prescribed for the premiums.—These were offered by Mrs. Betsey Parker of Andover—Hector Coffin of Newbury, and Ralph H. Chandler of Andover. The butter exhibited was of good quality.

They have awarded to

Mrs. Betsey Parker, 1st premium, 12 dollars.

Hector Coffin, 2d " 10 "

As the condition on which some of the premiums on butter were offered, did not admit of their closing their Report on the day of the Exhibition, they have waited until this could be done with propriety.

There was but one claim entered, for the premiums offered for the best produce of butter, in the six months next following the 20th of May, &c.—this by Hector Coffin, Esq. of Rock Farm, Newbury.

Mr. Coffin's statement, which is hereunto annexed, was satisfactory to the Committee; and the specimens of butter exhibited by him were of good quality; and his entire management of his Dairy affords an example worthy of imitation—and the committee award to him the Society's first premium, of *twenty dollars*.

All of which is submitted by JUSTIN SMITH,
DANIEL FOSTER,
Dec. 1, 1832. JESSE PUTNAM,

Hector Coffin's Statement.

GENTLEMEN—I OFFER you a sample of butter for premium, made on Rock farm, of exceeding one hundred weight, in view of both the premiums offered by the Essex Agricultural Society.

That of the June make, is in two stone pots; and that of subsequent manufacture in a tub, consisting of balls stamped.

The June butter was made from five Cows, all native bred, viz:—

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Pink, | 8 years old, | calve March 20th, | } 5 Cows. |
| Violet, | 11 " " " | 28th, | |
| Daisy, | 12 " " " | 29th, | |
| Strady, | 12 " " " | April 17th, | |
| Flora, | 12 " " " | 17th, | |

All of which had their calves disposed of before the first of June; and on the 15th I added to their number a three years old heifer just deprived of her first calf; which animal I called Rose, in lieu of one by that name I sold in April. From these five cows and heifer, within the prescribed limited time, 181 lbs. butter was made. The quantity made during the season thus far is near 500 lbs., and will be stated exactly at the expiration of the six months after the 20th of May last.

To the five above cows we added, as above stated, heifer

| | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| Rose, | 3 years old, | calved in May | } Three |
| Flirt, | 3 " " " | May 26th, | |
| Fanny, | 2 " " " | June 3d, | |

Heifers.

From the above five cows and three heifers, about 800 lbs. of different kinds of cheese have been made.

The above cows and heifers are all from native breed. Their keeping in the summer is common pasturing; and in the winter they are fed with fresh meadow hay and salt hay mixed, and never have grain or provender of any kind, except after calving in the spring, when they have a quart of meal mixed with water per day, and some better hay.

For butter, the milk is strained into earthen and tin pans, also zinc (but the women prefer the earthen); then set on the brick floor of a very cold dairy cellar and skimmed before turning sour; churning as often as requisite, twice or three times per week in Galt's patent churn, keeping the cream as cold as possible. As soon as the butter is gathered, the butter milk is immediately drawn off; the churn is immediately filled with cold water from the well, and the butter well washed by churning a few minutes; then taken out, after standing to cool, and passed through the operation of salting and first working, when it is put in pans on the dairy cellar floor for the day and night, and next morning thoroughly and completely worked, and packed down into stone pots, or made into balls for stamping; when cool, stamped; and if to be kept, put down in pickle.

N. B. The best pickle is made of washed Turks Island salt, and saltpetre, with a proper proportion of loaf sugar.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HECTOR COFFIN.

Newbury Rock Farm, Sept. 27, 1832.

N. B. The pans are washed after use, and then boiled in a cauldron (of pure water) and cooled (in the shade) before milk is again strained into them.

The churn is filled with cold water over night, before use; and washed with boiling water after churning.

Newbury Rock Farm, Nov. 20, 1832.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to the foregoing duplicate of statement placed before you the day of the cattle show, I now subjoin the required statement necessary to obtain the premium on butter made the next six months after the 20th May, ending this day; together with a continuation of the system in making butter in cold weather. The whole quantity of cheese is no more than before stated, and butter to this day as weighed and accounted for by my dairy woman, as churned, is seven hundred and seventy one pounds.

Our average family through the season has been equal to ten persons, for whom milk has been used as required, without limit.

Since cold weather, the system of butter making has been altered. The first of October the milk was set on shelves in a room above ground, and the same process of making the butter continued as long as the warm weather lasted; after which, before churning, the cream in stone pots was set near a cooking stove for a day or two and made sufficiently warm to sour, when it is immediately churned, and the before mentioned process pursued. The souring of the cream, and churning it while in this state and warm, causes it to come quicker and to continue the yellow hue of summer, together with the flavor being much richer, and keeps longer sweet and sound. While the cream is near the fire, to be soured, it should be occasionally stirred.

My dairy woman in former seasons, where she has not had the advantage of the strong heat of a stove, has soured the cream by gently heating an oven, in which she has put the cream in tin pails, and continued an equalized heat by putting in fresh coals as occasion required till effected.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HECTOR COFFIN.

N. B. The salt used, consists of one third clean washed Turks Island, and two thirds Liverpool blown salt; to every pound of which three quarters of an ounce of Saltpetre is added, and the whole mass finely pulverized and passed through a fine sieve; and one ounce of this mixture is used to every pound of butter in summer and nearly an ounce in cold weather.

From the Dublin Penny Journal.

AGRICULTURE.

If agriculturists are sometimes too hasty in adopting new and foreign ways, so on the other hand old farmer Jogtrot is a most provoking fellow. Thus have I known one of these wisecracks steadily adhere to the determination of never putting a scythe to his meadows till the first day of old July; another never reaps his corn until the harvest moon has attained a certain age, no matter whether the corn was shaking in the wind or not. It was in consequence of this principle, that an act of parliament was obliged to be enacted to hinder the Irish from making their ploughing cattle draw by the tail; and even in improved England, though certainly the instances are not so barbarous or mischievous, Good-man Steady still sends out his team of six monstrous horses, to plough a little sandy soil, three inches deep, thus wasting three times as much horse labor as he need, at an unwarrantable expense, what the Scotchman will do much better with a single pair of cattle.

In nothing is this adherence to old and bad customs so evident, as in the neglect of farmers in neither changing or steeping their seed corn, especially wheat. It is a well ascertained fact, that Irish wheat, as it is the worst sample, so it bears the worst price in the English market. Perhaps the dampness and coldness of our climate in common years is a great cause of deficiency in the quality of our bread corn; but certainly the fault is attributed to the want of attention in the change of seed—in the keeping of seed unmingled and unadulterated from seeds of weeds and from smut. I have seen in some of the southern counties of Ireland, especially Tipperary and Limerick, wheat that was grown on the sharp limestone soils that border on the Shannon, and the corn in itself was a beautiful and plump sample, but it was so mixed with smut and ribbry, as the seeds of the darnel or lolium, are there called, that it was almost unsaleable. I remember once calling on a tenant for his rent—which he had no just excuse for withholding, as the season was plentiful, and a fair market price for grain:—'Well, Tim, why don't you come in with your rent? You know I must do what is unpleasant if you do not settle, and that soon.'

'Why then, please your honor, it is I that am willing to pay the rent, and why should'nt I! but Master agra there's no price.'

'How, no price,' exclaimed I, 'I got the other day at Greyford mill, £1 18s. a barrel.'

'Oh the theiven rogue,' rejoined Tim Flannery, 'and amn't I after coming from the same miller, and by all the books in Father Kennedy's house, all h'ed offer was two-and-twenty.'

'Come, Tim, let me see your sample?' So going to the threshing floor, he produces a handful of wheat, which contained as many grains of ribbery and balls of smut, as of sound corn. Why, Tim, how could you expect to get a good price for such trash as this!

'Och, then, how can the likes of me help it? Hav'nt I put it through the wind in the mill twice; the wife has our best quilt all as one as spoilt, sunning it and picking it: 'tis a bad sample, please yer honor, but what can a body do, after doing his endeavor?'

'Tim, now for once be an honest man, and tell the truth. Did you ever in all your life change your seed, or did you ever steep your wheat before sowing?'

'Troth, sir, I never did. It's not for the likes of me to be going after these new fangled ways; my father, and he that went before him, did well without any such doings; this is the ould Irish red wheat, that is nathral to the land, and may be I'd have no crop at-all-at-all, where I to be making such ventures.'

'Indeed!—don't you see that my land is just the same as yours; but I manage a little better—keep the ground a little clearer—change my seed often—and always steep it to get rid of smut; and here is a sample of my red wheat, and observe that there is neither smut, ball or ribery, mixed with it, and it is therefore worth 16s. per barrel more than yours, because its tail is not as black as yours is.'

I cannot say that I was successful with Tim Flannery; perhaps I may be more so with the reader, if he have occasion to sow wheat; and the practice, as adopted successfully in Flanders, in the eradicating of smut, and which has also, to the fullest extent succeeded in Ireland, is this—To dissolve a pound of Roman vitriol, or blue stone, or sulphate of copper, in twenty gallons of water, in a vessel containing about forty gallons; steep as much wheat in it as will allow two or three inches of the solution to flow over the corn; then leave it, (skimming off the smut balls and light corn) for one hour, and then raise it and rinse it in common water, and dry it in the usual way with slacked lime. In this way a large quantity of seed wheat can successively be steeped; and it is only necessary occasionally, until our whole seed is picked, to add some more blue stone, dissolved in the same proportion of water, to make up for waste. With these observations I shall conclude my agricultural hints for the present.

From the Family Lyceum.

BREAD MAKING.

THE business of making bread, is not enough attended to in our country. The yeast is too often not perfectly sweet, and when it has become sour, alkaline substances, as saleratus, or pearlash, or soda, do not restore it to its original fitness for the process of fermenting the dough. Another defect is, that the dough when put into the oven, is frequently not enough, or too much fermented, the consequence of which is, that the bread is rather clammy or sour. Another, and almost universal defect is, that the bread is not baked enough. The thickness of the loaf may be too great for the heat of the oven; or the heat may be so great, as to burn or crisp the outside of the loaf, before the inner parts are done.

The whole vegetable kingdom is composed of three simple elementary substances, viz: oxygen, hydrogen and carbon. Of these three, starch is

composed. And starch constitutes a large part of most grains, and many roots; into some of the grains, especially wheat, and in less quantities of rye, another substance, entirely unlike starch, enters. This is called gluten, which is also composed of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon.

The starch and gluten composing wheat can be easily separated, either in grain or flour. The starch is soluble in water, and the gluten is not; consequently, if kernels of wheat be retained in the mouth a short time, the starch will be dissolved and removed, leaving behind the gluten. Or if a gill of wheat flour be put into a cup, and exposed to repeated washings, pouring off the water after it is applied, it will gradually dissolve, and carry off the starch from the flour, leaving the gluten by itself. The gluten is unlike starch in being insoluble in water, but it is tenacious and elastic resembling Indian rubber.

To the gluten we are entirely indebted for light bread. The flour of Indian corn, rice, potatoes, and many other vegetables, though they may be used for bread, can never be raised so as to make light bread. In the process of fermenting bread, carbonic acid is formed, which is retained only by the gluten, the starch permitting it to escape as fast as made.

The art of making bread, especially light bread, then depends upon diffusing the yeast through it equally; in other words, thorough kneading it. When that is done the carbonic acid is generated in nearly equal quantities through the whole mass, the gluten retaining it so as to render the bread uniformly light.

When the yeast is diffused unequally through the mass, some portions of the dough are raised before others, leaving parts of it unraised, or heavy, while other parts are carried so far as to become sour.

From the Pittsburg Advocate.

FACTORY GIRLS.

THERE is a great deal of mawkish sensibility in the newspapers, about factory girls having to work all day; but there is nothing said as to the girls who work in the kitchen, stooping for a long summer day over a wash-tub or a coal fire. These things most abound in the English newspapers; and in relation to that country, are doubtless correct. But the condition of our factory girls and those of the English factory, differs as greatly as the condition of the men employed at those factories in the respective countries. The strongest men can hardly make a bare subsistence in those factories, if the accounts from thence are to be relied upon; whilst, in this country, in many cases, factory girls make from \$3 to \$4 per week. In all cases they make a decent livelihood; and in all cases they prefer factory work to house work, or to being confined all day and part of the night to their needle. We sometimes see these English accounts about factory girls, copied into our American newspapers, without such explanations as should accompany them; and occasionally we are treated with a doleful ditty, something after the manner of "Poor John Woods," to work upon our feelings, and to show that a bell is a vastly uncivil article with which to admonish people that they ought to be at their work. The truth is, there is much misery in all monarchical countries. In England, especially, the poor are ground to the dust. Such is the case as well among farmers as manufacturers, and it extends itself through every department of life, in which individuals have to

earn their living by the work of their hands.—But this thing of exciting prejudice against manufacturing industry in the United States, because such industry is not rewarded in England, is, to say the least of it, *altogether wrong*. No freeman, deserving of the name, wishes to see labor so poorly rewarded in this country as it is in England; no one wishes to see the time at which the workman should not feel himself as independent as his employer, and as able to provide himself with a good joint of *meat* for his dinner and that of his family. No one wishes to see our workmen ground down to a state of half pauperism. Hence it is that the protective system was so warmly supported in Pittsburgh, and in every other large manufacturing community. If the time shall come, at which our manufacturers will be left without adequate protection against those of England, our factory girls and factory men too, will have bad times. Mournful ditties will then be applicable.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

WE learn from Waltham, that during a severe thunder storm, on the afternoon of the 8th inst. the Waltham Factory was struck with lightning. The fluid passed down the rod on the small factory until it reached the part of the roof to which the forcing pump is attached. It then separated, a portion of it passing through the roof upon the pump pipe, and making quite a hole. Another portion passing along the rod until it reached the dressing room window, where the copper pipe was resting almost upon the glass; it passed through the window, breaking ten panes of glass, and melting the end of the pipe; the remainder of the charge passed into the ground near the picker. There is a pipe which leads from the forcing pump at the bottom into the size-room, to convey water; and another that leads from the boiler in a wooden box under ground to convey steam. The pipe ends near the furnace. As the fluid passed down the pump pipe, it struck the boiler, and knocked off some of the bricks—passed along the steam pipe to the large mill—went up the furnace, and smoke pipe—passed along the hot air-pipe on the floor—ignited a number of pieces of cotton waste—blew off and split the cap on the top of the upright shaft, and passed down to the water wheel! Both mills were in operation at the time, but no person was in the least injured!

We think the circumstances above narrated, clearly prove the power and efficacy of lightning rods, provided they are judiciously treated. Had not the forcing pump been placed almost in contact with the conductor, all the electric fluid would undoubtedly have been conveyed to the ground without doing any injury. But the pump being of iron, also acted as a conductor, and performed its duty so faithfully, that it actually conveyed a portion of the fluid from the top to the bottom of the building, then under ground, a distance of 20 or 30 yards to another building, and the consequences from this circumstance had nearly proved serious.—*Lowell Journal*.

NEW CEMENT.

THE late conquest of Algiers by the French, has made known a new cement, used in the public works in that City. It is composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay and one of sand; this composition, called by the Moors *Fabbi*, being again mixed with oil, resists the inclemencies of the weather better than marble itself.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1833.

FARMERS' WORK FOR AUGUST.

Potato Tops for Fodder. It is said that a very good kind of fodder may be made of potato tops, by spreading and drying them on grass ground in the vicinity of a potato-field. We are told that in the southern states they reap about two thirds of the length of the potato tops, and dry them on mowing land in the usual way of hay-making. No damage is thus done to the potatoes, provided the tops are not gathered till the potatoes are ripe.

In some parts of the world potato tops are used to furnish food for man as well as beast. An article in Loudon's Magazine, vol. i. p. 447, states that "The tender tops and leaves of the potato, boiled and dressed as spinach, or boiled with salted meat, are very palatable, while the plants are not injured much by being deprived of them." We apprehend, however, that cutting off the tops of potatoes, before the roots or tubers have obtained their full growth and ripeness or nearly so, will be more injurious than some may be aware of. It has been maintained by some agriculturists that the tops of carrots might be cut off, as soon as the lower leaves begin to wither, without injury to the root. But the Mass. Agr. Journal, vol. iii. No. 3, p. 181-2, gives the details of certain experiments made by the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, in which a certain number of beds of carrots were cut, and the same number of similar beds were left *uncut*, and the advantage was in favor of the latter about as 8 to 5. From the results of these experiments, Mr. Quincy concluded that the carrot forms no exception to the usual analogy of nature in the growth of vegetables, "which depends nearly as much on the leaves as the roots."

From these premises we should conclude that it would not be good economy, as a general rule, to make use of potato tops for food for man or beast, till the tubers were ripe. But where early potatoes are gathered for market or domestic use, it might be well to make some experiments with their dried tops, to test their value as cattle-food.

Stubble. Where the stubble is large and the grain is cut with the sickle instead of the cradle, the ground will be benefitted by ploughing it under immediately after harvest. But if the stubble be permitted to stand till it is quite dried, and the juices have evaporated, it will then do the ground but little good. By ploughing in the stubble soon after reaping, we may likewise prevent the ripening of the seeds of many weeds, with which stubble lands are frequently infested.

But in the Georgics of Virgil it is insisted that burning off the stubble is to be preferred to ploughing it under; being more beneficial to the succeeding crop, and having a greater effect in fertilizing the land. The late Judge Peters of Pennsylvania was also of this opinion. He observed, in substance, that if straw and other rubbish be spread over land, and then burned off, it will be of more service to the soil than if the same straw or rubbish were suffered to rot on the ground.

Dr. Deane observed, "With ploughs of the common construction the ploughing of stubble ground is disagreeable work; neither can it be well performed. The plough is so apt to choke up, that it is more than one man can do to keep it clear. Ploughs for this work should be much deeper built than common ones. And this work might be greatly facilitated, if a heavy roller were passed over the stubble to lay it flat to the ground before ploughing. When this is doing great care should be taken to pass the roller the same way that the plough is to go. By means of this the coulter will but seldom be clogged with the stubble. If the rolling be neglected,

a small roller annexed to the fore end of the plough beam in the place of a foot, or even a foot itself, will greatly help to clear the way for the coulter."

When stubble is on stiff and strong land, it has been thought best to mow, collect and carry it into the farm yard, where it will soon be converted into manure.

An English writer states, that "Mr. W. Curtis of Lynn, Norfolk, found very beneficial effects from burning the stubble of oats, which were left eighteen inches high for that purpose. On a field broken up from old pasture the same year, he afterwards sowed wheat and oats in succession on the same ground, the stubble of both which was burned in the same manner. The ashes were in every case ploughed in to a small depth, and the verges of the field mowed to prevent accidents. After the third crop of grain, all of which was abundant and remarkably free from weeds, the field was laid down with clover and grass seeds, and the ensuing crops both of hay and grass proved infinitely finer than those before the ground was broken up.

"Another piece of land was cropped for three successive years in the same manner as the first, to which it was similar in every respect of soil, aspect and previous arrangement, but in which the stubble was ploughed in, instead of being burned; the produce of each crop on it was much inferior to that of the first experiment, and the weeds increased so greatly, that in laying it down to grass, they quite overpowered the grass seeds, so much so that it was necessary to re-sow it; and ever after while Mr. Curtis held it, the grass and hay produced were coarse and full of weeds; and consequently inferior both in value and quantity to those of the other field, in which the stubble had been burned."

In burning stubble, the danger which is to be apprehended from the spreading of the flames may, perhaps, be obviated by tracing a furrow round the field, and setting fire to the stubble on the inner edge of the furrow.

Fine Rose. Mr. J. P. Bradlee, of Boston, informs us that he saw in the garden of Mr. Zenas Gardener, at Nantucket, a GREVILLE ROSE, which had 200 distinct clusters, with 30 flowers in a cluster. This superb flower is 6 years old; and it has been found that the plant will not come to maturity, nor exhibit its beauties under about 6 years from the time it first takes root. This circumstance has led some to condemn the plant, who were not aware of the time necessary for its growth and development. For notices of this elegant production, see N. E. Farmer, vol. viii, p. 9.

A gentleman called at the office of the N. E. Farmer, in the absence of the Editor, and left the following notices of a plant the properties of which it is wished might be further investigated and described:

Genista, Yellow Flower, called Woodwack. Grows abundantly in the Eastern part of Lynn, Mass. Said to be used in France in the manufacture of fine writing paper, as a substitute for linen rags. As it is now in full bloom, it might be well for some of our paper makers, in that vicinity to make experiments for the purpose of ascertaining its value. Mr. Prince of Long Island has this article for sale at 6 shillings per root.

Remedy against the Cankerworm. A gentleman informs us that in Plymouth, Mass. they make use of the following mixture as a substitute for tar, in preserving fruit trees against Cankerworms, viz: White Varnish, Soft Soap and Whale Oil, one third of each, to be mixed and applied at the times and manner of the usual application of tar for the same purpose. The advantages of the mixture, we understand, are that it is not so soon hardened by the weather, and of course need not be so often applied, and does not in the least injure the trees to which the application is made.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Wheat. There will be more wheat harvested in this town and other towns in the vicinity the present season, than in any year during the last 20 or 30 years. Yet the quantity would seem very small to a western farmer. There may be 100 or 125 acres of wheat in Northampton meadow, but this is less than some individuals raise in the western states. The wheat stalks in the meadow have quite a rusty appearance, and it is not improbable that the grain is some injured. The wheat on uplands in South Hadley and other towns is more free from rust.—*Northamp. Gaz.*

Gimblets. The yankees are in a fair way to destroy John Bull's gimblet trade with this country. The new twist gimblet is almost as much superior to the old English gimblet, as the screw auger is to the old pod auger. There is a gimblet factory at West Whately, which employs 15 hands, about half of them females, and manufactures 25 gross per week. The steel is imported from England in round rods; the handles are turned out in the vicinity. There is a gimblet factory in Buckland, one in the northern part of Franklin county, one in Keene, N. H. and one or more in Connecticut.—*Northampton Gaz.*

Results of the Temperance Reformation. The average number of paupers in the Lynn Poor House, for several years previous to the temperance reform, amounted to between seventy and eighty. Now the whole number supported on the farm, is *twenty-seven* only. This diminution of pauperism is attributed entirely to the diminished use of ardent spirits.—*Salem Gaz.*

Temperance. Extract of a letter, dated Albany, July 15, 1833—published in the New York American.

"I have just returned from a tour through Vermont and New-Hampshire—led by curiosity to go thoroughly through the country, in order that I might judge from personal observation of the effects of Temperance efforts. In the two states thus visited, the results are truly astonishing.

"The Farmers, almost to a man, have discharged the unclean thing. Imagine to yourself the change. Fields burdened with nature's bounties, no longer yield their wholesome products a sacrifice to the hellish still, belching forth again in that worst of poisons—killing body and soul—but are now made to yield comfort, affluence, education. The Academy has displaced the distillery. Rum no longer degrades the son of the farmer below the beast he rides, nor prepares a drunken husband for the farmer's innocent daughter. It is doing well."

Italian Fig Tree. Among the time-worn ruins of the ancient castle of Reculver, in the island of Thanet, which forms part of the county of Kent, an ancient fig-tree stretches forth its venerable arms to the breeze, and attracts the attention of the visiter, not more by the venerable aspect it presents, than by the historical records with which it is connected. This tree, according to the traditions of the neighborhood, claims Italy for the soil of its nativity, and Roman hands for those of its first planters; its age consequently cannot be less than from 1345 to 1888 years, the Romans having first landed at Deal in the summer of the 55th year before the birth of our Saviour, 1888 years ago; and having finally quitted Britain in the year of our Lord 448, or 1345 years ago.

Extraordinary Fecundity. An ewe, of the Down and Leicester breed, belonging to Mr. Walker of Islip, in this county, brought forth two fine lambs, and on the Friday morning following, the shepherd was surprised at finding two more lambs by the side of the same mother, all four likely to do well.—*Oxford (Eng.) Herald.*

An ewe, the property of Mr. Milliner, near Newport, Monmouthshire, yeanned 4 lambs, all of which are doing well.—*Sherborne (Eng.) Jour.*

"Split me! don't blow me!"—or a new mode of blasting rocks with a screw, which we copy from the Pennsylvania:

In the last number of the Mechanic's Magazine, published in New-York, we observe an extract from a London periodical of the same name, describing a newly invented stone-splitting screw, calculated to obviate the necessity of blasting, which is worthy the attention of practical men. The writer illustrates his position by diagrams. He mentions that two men, with a lever of only three feet in length, and a single screw and segments, split a mass of argillaceous limestone of the county of Dublin, weighing nearly a ton, in seventeen revolutions of the screw, made in 25 or 30 seconds. The men did not put forth their strength, but merely walked round the stone, which was split contrary to its stratification, and exactly in the line of separation of the segments. The instrument is applicable to slate quarrying, and to obtaining great tabular masses of granite, sienite, or other hard and homogenous rocks—the advantages are the saving of labor, the certain direction of the fracture, and capability of obtaining larger blocks than can be done by wedging. It may be applied to raising stratified rocks from their beds, and as a substitute for blasting in general—it is also free from all danger to workmen. A full description may be seen in the May number of the Mechanic's Magazine.

On the 14th inst. between 4 and five o'clock P. M. the dwelling house of Mr. Peter Hannaford, jun. New Hampton, N. H. was struck by lightning, and Mr. Hannaford, his wife, and Mr. G. W. Hobbs, were instantly killed.

The corner stone of the Girard College was laid at Philadelphia, on the 4th, and an address delivered on the occasion, by Nicholas Biddle, Esq. President of the United States Bank.

Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, was executed on Friday last at Mount Holly, N. Jersey, according to his sentence.

Manual Labor School. Exertions are making by a number of gentlemen to establish in this vicinity a Manual Labor School. An act of incorporation was procured during the last session of the Legislature, and several enterprising and intelligent individuals are bestowing their attention on the subject.—*Hartford Times.*

BOSTON FANEUIL MARKET, July 31, 1833.

Vegetables. Early Potatoes, 60 to 75 cts per bushel; Peas, 75 cts pr bus; String Beans, 75 cts. per bush.; Squashes, 12½ cts pr doz; Cucumbers, 12½ pr doz; Turnips, Onions, Beets and Carrots, 6½ cts pr bunch; Green Corn, 12½ cts pr doz; Shell Beans, 12½ cts pr qt; Tomatoes, 20 cts per doz.

Fruit. Pears, \$2 per bushel; Apples, from \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; Whortleberries, 8 cts pr qt; Blackberries, 1s pr box; Gooseberries, 1s pr qt; Peaches, 2s 3d per doz; Apricots, 3s pr doz.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Real Estate in the town of Palmelia, on the Black River, opposite the village of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, state of New-York, consisting of a Saw Mill, Flouring Mill, with four run of Burr Stones in good order, Machine Shop and Distillery, and is one of the best hydraulic privileges in the State.

Also, six small Dwelling Houses, with suitable out-houses. Also, one large two story DWELLING HOUSE, with a barn and all other out-houses attached to it that are necessary, with a garden extending to the banks of the river.

Also, about three hundred acres of first rate Land, lying over one mile on the river and road leading from Watertown to Brownville; about one half is under cultivation, and the remainder is good wood land.

The above property will be sold at auction on the first day of October next, (unless sooner sold at private sale), in such parts as may suit purchasers. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain two or three years on bonds and mortgages. Those who wish to make good bargains would do well to call and examine the premises. Any information that may be wanted can be had by applying to the subscriber at Watertown.

J. FOSTER.

July 24

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction on Monday the 2d day of Sept. next at 4 o'clock P. M. (if not sold previous at private sale), the House, Barn and out Buildings, with about one and a half acres of land attached to the same laid out as a garden well stocked with every description of the choicest kind of fruit trees, all of which are in bearing. The House is two stories high, well furnished, with four rooms on the lower floor besides the kitchen. 9 good chambers, 2 wells of water, good cistern for rain water, the Barn is large and in perfect repair.

This situation is in Dorchester on the road leading from Roxbury to South Boston, three miles from State street, in the immediate neighborhood of the late Gov. Eustis' estate, and adjoining that elegant situation formerly owned by Cornelius Coolidge, Esq. and now owned by Charles Taylor, Esq.—the sale will be on the premises, where the conditions will be made known; the place can be examined any day previous to the sale from 3 to 7 P. M. for further information inquire of Jno. Swett on the premises or at No. 52 India Wharf. epts jy31

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS, at West Scituate, Mass.

SCITUATE, July 22, 1833.

I have seen Brooks' patent Silk Spinner in operation, and I am of opinion that it is an invention of great value and importance. It performs three operations at the same time. 1. Reeling from the cocoons; and in this operation it has an obvious advantage over the Piedmontese Reel, in the arranging of the guide wires so as to avoid tangling and breaking the filaments of silk.—II. Spinning or twisting the silk. This being done immediately, as it is drawn from the cocoons, while properly moistened, and its natural glue softened, the silk runs into a perfectly even thread. The size of the thread is regulated, of course, by the number of filaments drawn from the cocoons. III. Doubling and twisting. This also being performed at once, and before the glue of the silk has hardened, a sewing silk is produced of more perfect evenness and strength than has perhaps ever been manufactured in any other manner.

This machine is adapted to domestic use. A woman and a child can manufacture a thousand cocoons into sewing silk in a day, and more than that number, if it be only spun into warp or filling. It is a simple machine, and not likely to embarrass the spinner by getting out of order or needing repair. It occupies about as much space as the well known domestic foot or linen wheel; but at the same time it is capable of being multiplied like cotton spindles and moved by steam, horse or water power, to any extent that may ever be demanded.

REV. SAMUEL DEANE.

We the undersigned, having seen Brooks' patent Silk Spinner in operation, do hereby express our concurrence with the opinion expressed above.

NATHL. CLAPP.

SAMUEL A. TURNER,

JAMES CURTIS,

Agent of Pembroke Cotton Factory, CALVIN SHEPHERD,

JAMES O. CURTIS,

JNO. COLLAMORE,

DAVID PROUTY.

BROOKS' PATENT SILK MACHINE.

Will be exhibited at the room over the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 North Market street, in full operation, spinning silk from off the cocoons into a perfect sewing silk. At the same time there will be an exhibition of various articles of domestic manufactures of silk; also of Silk Worms in their several stages, from the egg to the miller, and in the various processes of manufacture of the cocoons. Exhibition to be opened on THURSDAY next, first day of August, and will continue three days. Admittance 25 cents—children half price. jy31

FOR SALE,

AT the Agricultural Warehouse, 50½ North Market Street, Harris' Patent PAINT MILLS, being a great improvement on the common Paint Mills now in use, and are calculated for grinding all kinds of paints—as they are easily cleaned, and no way liable to get out of order.

Howard's Improved expanding CULTIVATOR. The Cultivator is well adapted to free and easy drill cultivation, and much approved for various purposes—as it works very easy, and leaves the ground light and free, for hoeing, and for cultivating corn, potatoes, &c.

Howard's Double Mould Hand PLOUGH. This plough is calculated for furrowing out lands, splitting hills, ploughing between corn, potatoes and vegetable cultivation, to great advantage, and is a great labor saving machine.

Davis' Patent Road and Dirt SHOVEL. This Shovel is made much in the common form, but much improved by being shod with Iron something in the shape of a Ploughshare, and on an entire new plan. jy24

WANTED,

Wanted, 1000 Boxes Red Raspberries. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 3 w July 17

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 10 | 1 37½ |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 50 | 11 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| prime, | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | pound | 14 | 15 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 4 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| southern, geese, | " | 9 | 12½ |
| FLAX, American, | bushel | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| FLAXSEED, | barrel | 5 75 | 5 87 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | none | 74 | 76 |
| Alexandria, | " | 68 | 70 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | " | 66 | 68 |
| southern yellow, | " | 75 | 80 |
| white, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Rye, | " | 40 | 43 |
| Barley, | " | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Oats, | " | 14 00 | 17 00 |
| HAY, (best English, old, | ton | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 40 | 50 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 30 | 32 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 9 | 10 |
| HOPS, 1st quality (nominal) | pound | 8 | 9 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | " | 19 | 20 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 23 | 25 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 16 | 19 |
| upper, | " | 18 | 20 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| upper, | " | 25 | 26 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | " | 90 | 1 06 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| LIME, | cask | 18 50 | 19 00 |
| PLASTER PARIS retails at | ton | 12 50 | 14 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | none | 2 50 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 2 25 | 2 50 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 12 | 13 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 12 | 13 |
| Red Clover, northern, | " | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| southern, | " | 62 | 65 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 70 | 75 |
| Wool, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, ½ths washed, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Native washed, | " | 48 | 50 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 35 | 40 |
| { 1st Lambs, | " | 25 | 30 |
| { 2d " | " | 42 | 45 |
| { 3d " | " | | |
| { 1st Spinning, | " | | |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 16 | 18 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 9½ |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 64 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12½ | 16 |
| BUTTER, new | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 22 | 24 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 17 | 18 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 50 | 90 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 60 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JULY 29, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 543 Beef Cattle, (including about 100 unsold last week,) 10 Cows and Calves, and 2200 Sheep and Lambs, and 100 Swine; about 120 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—A falling off of about 25c. the hundred from last week. We noticed a yoke or two taken at \$5.75. We quote prime at \$5.25 a 5.50; good at \$4.75 a 5; thin at \$3.75 a 4.50.

Cows and Calves. We noticed sales at \$12, 15, 19, 24, 27. Sheep and Lambs.—In good demand, many of them being ordinary prices are consequently low. We noticed lots taken at \$1.33, 1.50, 1.62, 1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.33, 2.50, and \$2.67.

Swine.—A few were retailed without weighing: no sales by weight.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER COMPLETE.

FOR sale at the New England Farmer Office a complete set and the last of the N. E. Farmer in 11 volumes bound, the whole containing 4570 pages, with a copious index to each vol. Price 3.75 per vol.

MISCELLANY.

For the New England Farmer.

LOVE AND MAGNANIMITY.

I'm in love with a lady, who is fairer than May-day,
But December storms are not colder—
Am ruin'd forever unless I can have her,
And so have I forty times told her.

She declines, I'm declining, none pities my pining,
Though grown so amazingly small, Sir,
That I am at most, but the shade of a ghost,
Quintessence of nothing at all, Sir!

Yet the flint-hearted Fair says she should not care,
If I were as dead as smoked herring;
With a heart like a feather she would go any weather,
And dance all the way to my burying.

Well, since I can't please her no longer I'll tease her,
But look out for some other pretty one,
Who, if not quite so killing, is a little more willing
To condescend kindly to pity one.

KNOWLEDGE OF LAW FOR FAMILIES.

LEGAL RELATION OF MAN AND WIFE.

THE effects produced by marriage on the legal rights of the parties are important to be known in every family.

In law, husband and wife are considered as one person; and on this principle, all their civil duties, rights and disabilities rest.

The wife cannot sue in her own name.

If she suffers injury, or wrong, in her person or property, she can with her husband's aid and concurrence prosecute for redress; but the husband must always be the plaintiff. In criminal cases, however, their relations assume a new form; the wife may in criminal cases, be prosecuted and punished.

The wife can make no contract with the husband, nor the husband with the wife; this disability is involved in the first principle which makes them legally one. But they may contract through the agency of trustees, the wife being under protection of the husband.

All contracts made between them before marriage, are dissolved upon that event.

The husband cannot convey lands or rent estates to his wife directly, but he may settle them upon her through a trusteeship. The wife may release her dower for his grantee. As it respects the right of bequest, the husband can always devise real estate to his wife.

Upon marriage, the husband becomes possessed of all right and title to her property, whether personal or real; and at the same time he becomes liable for all debts, and must fulfil all her contracts made prior to their union.

If the wife die before the husband, and there be no issue, his heirs succeed to her real estate.

But in case of issue, the husband remains in possession of her lands during his life time only—and at his demise they go to the heirs of his wife.

All debts due to the wife become after marriage the property of the husband, who becomes invested with the power to sue on bond, note or any other obligation, to his own and exclusive use.—The powers of discharge and assignment, and change of securities, are involved in the leading principle.

If he dies before the recovery of the money, or the change of sureties, the wife becomes entitled to the debts in her own right.

All personal property of the wife, such as money, goods moveable, and stocks, become absolute-

ly the property of the husband upon marriage, and on his death to his heirs.

Property may be secured to the wife, by deeds or marriage settlement, in order to secure to the wife a comfortable competence against the vicissitudes of life, or the extravagance, vices, or cruelty of her husband.

Property may be settled on the wife, after marriage, by the husband, provided he be solvent at the time, and not made with a view to defraud creditors.

The wife cannot demise lands; but any personal or real estate settled upon her, in trust, she may bequeath; or any savings from the property given to her separate use.

The husband is bound to provide his wife with all necessaries suited to her condition in life; and becomes liable for debts contracted by her for such necessaries, but not for superfluities or extravagances.

The husband and wife cannot be witnesses against each other, in civil or criminal cases, where the testimony has the least tendency to favor or criminate each other.

One exception to this rule exists, where the law respecting the personal safety and life of the wife, permit her to give testimony against her husband for her own protection.

INSTINCT OF WILD DUCKS.

BEING engaged in improving the grounds at Hedgerley Park, Buckinghamshire, during the last winter, I was desirous that the laborers should be kept employed in frosty weather, and therefore took the opportunity of collecting a quantity of large roots and stumps of trees which had been grubbed up at various times in the woods and hedgerows; these were dragged over the ice to an island in the centre of the lake, for the purpose of forming picturesque towers and ruins. During this process I was much amused by the movements of a great number of wild ducks on the opposite side of the lake; where about fifteen or twenty of these aquatic birds were constantly swimming, diving, and violently agitating the water, so as to prevent its becoming congealed by the frost: this they effectually prevented although the ice on the other parts of the lake was sufficiently strong to bear not only the weight of the large stumps of trees, but also that of ten or twelve men, whose labors were necessary to drag them to the island. When these ducks became weary and retired from the water, they were regularly relieved by about the same number of others, which had been nestling amongst the rushes, on the bank; and these again after a certain time, relinquished their labors to another party, so that the water was kept in a constant state of agitation both night and day, until the frost was over.—I observed, that whenever the fresh party of ducks entered the water, their first object was to swim close to the ice in a semicircular form, so as to entirely prevent it congealing any where within their boundaries; but what struck me as the most extraordinary circumstance was that when the well known whistle of the keeper proclaimed the feeding-time, it had no effect on the ducks then on duty, although the others flew as usual to the spot with their accustomed clamor; a part, however, soon returned to the lake with a loud call for those then in the water to change situations, which was performed with an alacrity and regularity, that would have been a lesson to well disciplined troops. The ducks appeared nearly

regardless of the laborers, although at other times a single footstep would have alarmed the whole flock, and put them to flight.—*Mr. Henry Phillips in a Letter in the Hort. Reg. No. 16.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414, Washington Street, (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints of all prices and qualities—20 cases Petticoat Robes—1 case Cambric Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrics do. do.—1 case White Lilesia for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambric for do. do.—3 cases do.—100 cases bleached and brown Sheet and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Marseilles Quilts, from 8 to 10 quarters—5 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—4 cases Chapp's spool 6 cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do. at very low prices by doz. or case—2000 fancy boxes—a large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases col'd Batiste—1 case black and colored Barage—4 cases French and London printed Muslins of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three cord superfine Italianettes, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do.—1 case Plaid Palmgrim's super quality—1 case Pou de Soi a genteel article for ladies' summer dresses, 9d per yd—20 ps super mix'd, drab, and olive Merino Cassinets for children's summer dresses—20 ps Rouen Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres—20 bales Pelisse Wadding—3 cases superior Ticking—4 cases cheap do.—10 cases improved soft finished 4-4 Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—301 barrels and 360 sacks Butter Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt.

Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale. June 5 CHAS. I. CAZENOVE & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office. July 17

FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

For sale at the New England Farmer office the *Farmer's Own Book* or Family Receipts. Being a compilation of the very best receipts on agriculture, gardening and cookery, with rules for keeping farmers' accounts, &c. Price 50 cents.

Also, the *FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE*, by Mrs. Child, dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy,—a work which should be in every family. Price 50 cents.

GENTLEMAN'S POCKET FARRIER.

For sale at the Farmer Office, showing how to use your Horse on a journey; and what remedies are proper for common accidents which may befall him; by F. Tullnell, Veterinary Surgeon. Price 15 cents. July 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1853.

NO. 4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

MR. EDITOR, I read always with great respect the communications in your paper signed "B." recognizing under that signature the pen of one of the most intelligent and instructive farmers in the United States. With these feelings I took up his late remarks in your No. 1 of the present volume, on the failure of the wheat crops in New England. The subject is of the highest importance, and as he can have no object but the truth in the case, the ascertainment of the real causes,—and as in controverting the theory of President Dwight, he has only substituted another, he will deem facts which bear upon the question highly valuable, since it is only by facts, accurately observed, that the matter can be decided.

Wheat is subject to several diseases, and many enemies in the insect tribe; but it is its failure by what is called blasting, mildew, or rust, to which we shall more particularly refer. When the crop is fast approaching maturity the stalk and leaves suddenly assume a brown appearance like the rust of iron, which extends pretty rapidly through the whole field; the ears do not fill, or the grain becomes shrivelled; and a very small crop or an entire loss of crop is the consequence. The frequent occurrence of this disease has been the reason why the cultivation of wheat on the meadow grounds of the Connecticut river has been for several years almost wholly abandoned.

President Dwight describes what physicians call the prognostics of the disease very accurately. "Plethora is induced in the plant, or an excess of sap in the culm or stock, which not finding a ready passage in warm and damp weather, ruptures the sap vessels, flows out upon the surface, becomes acrid, corrodes the straw, induces rust, and finally blasts the grain." He ascribes it to the deleterious influence of animal manure, or stable and yard dung.

The President of the Agricultural Society in New York ascribes the disease to a want of the specific food of the plant in the soil, which is nitrogen—a substance in which the New England lands, which are of primitive formation, are deficient, which plants are incapable of obtaining from the atmosphere, but which he thinks may be furnished by the application of lime, ashes, fish, bones, horns, slaughter-house manure, and the urine of animals. Now what are the facts in the case. Four years ago I raised a fine crop of spring wheat (the seed called the Tea wheat, obtained at the Agricultural Store, Boston,) at the rate of twenty-five bushels to the acre on my farm at Lynn, a primitive formation, and in the midst of hills of granite. This was in a gravelly soil, and the land highly manured with soap boiler's waste and leached ashes, in which a considerable quantity of lime was intermixed. The succeeding year I was as successful in a similar soil on a side of a hill, the land having been manured the previous year for turnips with common stable manure. Both these crops were entirely free from disease, and what is not a little remarkable grew in the immediate neighborhood, within five or ten rods

of large quantities of barberry bushes, with which that part of the country abounds.

The last spring I sowed the same wheat in a piece of rich alluvial land in the Deerfield meadows, near the juncture of that river with the Connecticut, which had been the year before in hemp. I manured for the wheat with common barn yard manure, and upon three quarters of an acre obtained thirteen bushels of a very fine sample, and the crop perfectly free from disease or blight, though the kernel was rather small. This was the spring wheat, of which I have now standing upon two acres a promising crop.

The year before the last Col. Wilson, living in Deerfield on the banks of the Connecticut, raised a fine crop of winter wheat on land which two years before had been manured for Indian corn and the year preceding very liberally for hemp, of which a good crop was gathered, but the year on which the wheat was sowed the land received no manure. His crop was healthy, and amounted to 24 bushels an acre, for which the Massachusetts Agricultural Society conferred upon him a premium.

The last year large crops of fine wheat were raised in this vicinity in the neighborhood of the rivers, and some very fine crops on land which had been the year preceding manured for hemp, and on which a crop of hemp had been raised. Very good crops likewise were obtained in various places, above and below this place on the alluvial lands of the Connecticut, making flour equal to any received under the best Genesee brands.

Emboldened by this success much wheat is growing the present year on the meadows of the Connecticut and Deerfield rivers; one individual having twenty-three acres in one lot, which promised finely and which he expected to reap ten days since; but the result of which I have not heard. I myself sowed three acres of winter wheat on some of the best land in the Deerfield meadows. The land was green sward, turned up last fall, rolled and harrowed, and the seed soaked in strong brine and then limed, and sowed at the rate of two and one half bushels to an acre on the 27th October last. One half the lot was abundantly manured, and to the other no manure was applied. The seed came up finely, and nothing could exceed the beauty and luxuriance of the growth, a greater part of the field averaging more than five feet in height. I know that the fish we lose from the hook just at the surface of the water are always the largest, but many respectable and experienced farmers pronounced it as fine a growth as they had ever seen; and before and since it was cut gave it as their opinion that if it had filled well it might have been expected to yield from forty to sixty bushels to the acre.

Above half of the field, including an equal portion of the manured and that not manured, was passed over twice in the spring after the grain had got to be six inches in height with a light barrow drawn by one yoke of oxen; and three weeks after was subjected to the same process, according to the method practised in France, as mentioned by the late President of the N. Y. Agr. Society in his second communication to that body. The effect of this was to destroy very few of the plants, and

to render the growth of what remained much more luxuriant, producing such an increase of the stem and such an extension of the heads as to attract the notice of the most casual observer, and to induce several persons, who were ignorant of the process to which it had been subjected, to inquire for the cause of the difference in the two parts of the field, and to ask if a different kind of seed had been used.

After all, however, to my extreme disappointment, the whole field has been blasted, and I shall hardly get back to the amount of seed sown, and that in a small shrivelled grain. The crop is housed but will scarcely pay the expense of threshing.

Now that this result was not owing to the use of stable dung is obvious, because none was used; and that part of the field where the blight appeared to commence and to make most rapid progress, no manure whatever was used.

It was not owing to the want of the specific property in the soil as far as that is to be found in lime and slaughter-house manure, for both of these were employed; the seed was limed, and the above manure copiously applied.

It is not to be attributed to the luxuriance of the crop, for several pieces, as I learn in my neighborhood, have suffered equally, and from the same cause, when the cultivation was by no means so high.

It is not a time of universal failure, for a good deal in this vicinity is perfectly healthy and sound, and I have already reaped on the same farm a small piece of wheat, say half an acre, on higher land, which was healthy and fair, though from the condition of the land it gave a small product. This, however, though sowed at the same time, was ready for the sickle more than a week sooner than the other, from the drier and poorer character of the soil.

What then was the cause of the blast? I will not assume to decide this question, but as far as appears it was atmospheric, occurring at a particular state of the plant, which rendered it peculiarly liable to blight. As the wheat was filling fast, we had frequent showers, and much of what we Yankees call *muggy* weather; one day in particular the air was sultry, the heat intense, and the showers frequent with intervals of sunshine, and the earth was steaming most profusely. An intelligent farmer in my employ, accustomed to the cultivation of this grain in one of the best wheat districts in New York, remarked to me that this was severe weather for my wheat and that he feared should lose it. The rust in fact appeared for the first time the next day and rapidly extended itself over the whole field, presenting no difference either in the manured or in the parts of the field not manured, and of course less luxuriant. Had my wheat been sown earlier, so as to have been farthendvanced, it would probably have escaped the blight; had it been sown later, so as not to have been so far advanced as it was, perhaps I should have been as fortunate; but the occurrence of such a peculiar state of the atmosphere being wholly accidental, at least as far as we are concerned it is impossible to make any certain calculations respect to it.

I am unable then to give any other explanation of the failure of my wheat crop, than that a most unfavorable state of the weather occurred precisely at the time, when the crop was most susceptible of injury. This after all may not be the true account of it; and as we must rely upon facts much more than upon any opinions, I will endeavor to collect from several of my neighbors, who have cultivated wheat the present year, whether with or without success, the true history of their crops; and if the facts appear valuable will forward them to you for publication. I wish other farmers, favorably situated, would do the same, and thus confer on the agricultural public a substantial benefit.

I know how much more agreeable it is to communicate an account of our successes than of our disappointments; and most certainly it would for various reasons have been never more gratifying to have informed you of my good rather than of my ill fortune; but such disappointments are far from being unmixed evil; and it will be no small compensation to me if at any time by exposing the circumstance of my own ill success, I can save others from a similar loss and disappointment.

Meadowbanks, July 25, 1833.

H. C.

For the New England Farmer.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

MR. FESSENDEN, Some weeks ago I saw a piece in your paper, copied I think from the *Genesee Farmer*, apparently to ridicule those who have any respect to the influence of the moon on vegetables.

If all are to be called ridiculous who believe in Facts, how are we to expect improvements? I do not call myself a Farmer, but I have bought and sold many pieces of land, and have needed only a little to improve, yet I have not lived more than 80 years without making some observations. I am one of those who believe in the influence of the moon on the productions of the earth.

Alders, in some low lands grow in great plenty, and have been cut up repeatedly, in such pastures, without lessening or destroying them. Let them be cut at a certain time of the moon, in August, and they will not sprout again, but die, and the stubs will soon rot. The time this year is the 14th and 15th days. Let the incredulous try it.

Ridiculous as this may seem, I could prove my assertion by a relation of facts, and how it happened that I fixed on that time, would not the relation be too prolix and tedious.

Chestnut and black ash timber, cut 'or rails at the last quarter of the moon, especially in February and March, is, (I believe from experience) of four times the value for fence to that cut at the first quarter. I do not say in but at. The same probably might be said of timbers cut for building and other purposes.

Chestnut, cut down at the last quarter of the moon is tolerable fuel when dried, but if cut at the first quarter, the snapping is very troublesome in an open fire place. Cut hemlock at said times, split it fine and dry it, and there is as much difference in their burning as there is between a squirrel hunt and an Indian battle. Yours, &c.

Berkshire, July 1833.

O. P.

P. S. The reason I give for alder-bushes dying when cut at said time, is that the sap flows so plentifully as completely to exhaust the roots, and they soon dry, absorb moisture and rot fast.

O. P.

By the Editor. We have ever been somewhat inclined to incredulity on the subject of the influ-

ence of the moon in vegetation. We have believed that the agency of that planet is confined to the tides of the ocean and of the atmosphere. But philosophers of ancient times gave the moon much credit for her interference in *sublunary* concerns. "The ancients had a great regard to the age of the moon in the felling of their timber. Their rules were to fell in the wane, or within four days after the new moon. Some let it be the last quarter. Pliny orders it to be in the very article of the change, which happening on the last day of the winter solstice [shortest day in the winter] the timber, he says, will be immortal: Columella says, from the 20th to the 28th day: Cato, four days after the full: Vegetius, from the 15th to the 25th, for ship timber; but never in the increase, trees then most abounding with moisture, the only source of putrefaction."*

An old book on Agriculture by the Rev. Dr. JARED ELLIOT, much esteemed by our ancestors, contains the following remarks on this subject.

"In my fourth essay, I informed the reader I was in hopes, that I had found certain times for cutting bushes, which would be more effectual for their destruction than any yet discovered; that if I found it so I would give notice of it in my next: I am glad I am able to perform that promise: the times are in the months of June, July and August, in the old of the moon that day the sign is in the heart. It will not always happen every month: it happened so but once this year, and that proves to be on Sunday. Last year in June or July, I forget which, I sent a man to make trial: in going to the place, some of the neighbors understanding by him the business he was going about, and the reason of his going at that point of time, they also went to their land, and cut bushes also on that day; theirs were tall bushes that had never been cut; mine were short bushes, such as had often been cut to no purpose, without it was to increase their number. The consequence was, that in every place it killed so universally that there is not left alive scarcely one in a hundred. The trial was made in three or four places on that same day.—In July or August on the critical day, another swamp was cut, the brush was the greater part of it swamp button wood, the most difficult to subdue of any wood I know; I have been lately to see it, and find the destruction of these bushes is not so universal as among alders and other sorts of growth. * * *

"The reason why there was not the same success attending the cutting these button bushes as the other sorts, I suppose to be from the stubborn nature of this kind, which would yield to no cutting; the ordinary way has been to dig or plough it up by the roots, so that considering the nature of the bush I have had great success: the ground being very boggy, those who mowed them were obliged to cut them very high, which was another disadvantage.

"To show such a regard to the signs may incur the imputation of ignorance or superstition, for the learned know well enough, that the division of the zodiac into twelve signs, and the appropriating these to the several parts of the human body, is not the work of nature but of art, contrived by astronomers for convenience. It is also well known that the moon's attraction hath great influence on all sorts of fluids.

"It is also well known to farmers, that there

are times when bushes if cut will universally die. A regard to the sign, as it serveth to point out and direct the proper time, so it becomes worthy of observation.

"If farmers attend to the time with care, and employ hands on those days, they will find their account in it. This rule attended to may save the country many thousand days' work. A farmer of good credit told me, that he had found by experience that bushes cut with a sharp tool, would die more than when cut with a dull one. This looks agreeable to reason, for the sharp scythe leaves the mouths of the sap vessels all open, by which means they bleed more plentifully; the dull instrument bruises the part, and in a degree doth close up the wound."

Some modern scientific and practical men have likewise expressed opinions in favor of attending to the state of the moon in cutting timber. *The Farmer's Assistant*, page 382, says, "We are assured from an experienced builder of some of the first rate bridges in the northern part of this country, that such timber as is to be exposed to the water, or to frequent wetness, should be felled during the increase of the moon; and such as is to be kept dry, should be felled during the decrease of that planet."

Dr. Deane, Col. Pickering, and most other scientific agriculturists of modern times have denied that the moon has any agency in matters relating to agriculture or rural economy. We have been somewhat inclining towards the *anti-lunar* party, and have thought that that planet never intermeddled with a farmer's concerns. Still it is improper that any preconceived theories or great authorities should induce us to overlook, or disregard, *matters of fact*. If we should refuse to believe all that we cannot comprehend, we must deny the power of magnetism, electricity, gravitation, in which wonderful effects are indicated, but their causes bid defiance our limited powers of investigation.

For the New England Farmer.

SUCCESSFUL CULTURE OF WHEAT.

NORTHAMPTON, July 25, 1833.

MR. FESSENDEN, I have noticed several articles recently in the *Farmer*, assigning reasons for the failure of the wheat crop on old land like "Northampton flats." So far as my observation has extended, the only cause of failure has been our farmers are not in the habit of sowing it. I ventured, last fall, to sow two acres of wheat and one of rye. The crop of wheat will be about double the number of bushels to the acre as that of the rye. About one third of my seed was the white flint—the remainder the common bearded wheat. In May last our meadows were flowed. A flood has always been considered sure to blast English grain. After the flood had receded from the meadows all kinds of grain of this description grew finely and the straw looked very bright until about the 10th July, when there suddenly appeared a rust upon it. The white flint or bald wheat being about ten days later than the bearded wheat was blasted badly, while the latter is generally good. These remarks apply to lands that were not flowed as well as to those that were. We get from our "flats" from 20 to 40 bushels of corn as an average crop. I took from 57 rods 14 shocks of wheat that will yield over a bushel to a shock—I think I put it low at 35 bushels to the acre. The land had been used for corn several years with about eight loads of manure put in the hole. The

wheat was sown after I took off the corn in the fall without any dressing of manure. The remainder of my wheat land I gave a light dressing of leached ashes, chip dung, &c. I have noticed several pieces of Spring Wheat where the grain appeared promising, particularly one piece of Tea wheat raised by Mr. Samuel Whitmarsh. Where wheat has been sown on our meadows for the last five or six years it has given the farmer more profit than any crop he could have put on.

Yours, Respectfully, HIRAM FERRY.

For the New England Farmer.
WINTER RYE.

Haverhill, July 23, 1833.

MR. FESSENDEN, I noticed in the New England Farmer for July 17th, an article copied from the "*Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society*" for the year 1832, upon the Cultivation of winter Rye. Among a few unimportant errors I observed one which perhaps it may be as well to correct. It occurs in the middle column. "Owing to the extent of our tillage land we have not been able to apply more than four or five loads of manure per acre this season." It should have been "each season," that is, each of the "three or four previous, &c." As it appears in the Farmer and also in the "*Transactions, &c.*" one would suppose that four or five loads of manure per acre had been applied when the rye was sown. Had this been the case, the greatness of the crop might have been attributed partly at least to the manure, instead of the process detailed in the article referred to. Two great objects of the farmer in this part of the country, are, to procure manure in the largest quantity without great expense, and at the same time diminish labor as much as possible consistently with the welfare of his crops. The process alluded to was adopted because it was calculated to destroy the weeds and at the same time enrich the soil without the application of manure, or much manual labor.

I would mention as a corroboration of the value of the experiment that we have just cut a crop of rye off the same piece of land referred to in the above article as sown in 1830. Owing to great pressure of business last year we omitted the process altogether, and notwithstanding the present season has been so favorable for the production of winter rye, the crop though of better quality is not so large as that obtained in 1831 when the experiment was imperfectly conducted, and the season very unfavorable.

If, sir, you will have the goodness to insert the above in your valuable paper, it will correct an erroneous impression respecting the value of the experiment, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully, JOHN KEELY.

LAST WINTER IN EUROPE.

Some singular facts are connected with the winter which is passing over our heads. As little of severe weather has been felt in this country as under more northern skies. The merry note of the lark was heard in Denmark in the beginning of last month; nor has there been any cold of moment in the north of Russia. At St. Petersburg the thermometer never stood so low as 18½ but for a single day, and the whole season has hitherto proved unusually mild. The centre of Europe has experienced but little cold weather, and still less snow; even in Prussia scarce a flake has been seen. The south exhibits a signal con-

trast; and the midland of Asia seems to have been the rallying point of cold. Turkey in Europe, too, has been afflicted with its worst extremities; at Odessa it has prevailed without intermission; and the *Ottoman Monitor* tells us that its severity in Turkey in Asia, has been such as to have greatly contributed to the suspension of military operations. In Persia; and the southern provinces of the Russian empire, it is said to have been altogether unprecedented in its virulence. Such a thing as winter is known by name only in Tiflis and Erivan, where the roses bloom in the month of January; but this year the cold has been intenser than is ever felt even in the north of Europe.—*English Paper.*

THE WORLD IN MINIATURE.

IF we suppose the earth to be represented by a globe a foot in diameter, the distance of the sun from the earth will be about two miles; the diameter of the sun, on the same supposition, will be something above one hundred feet, and consequently his bulk such as might be made up of two hemispheres, each about the size of the dome of St. Paul's. The moon will be thirty feet from us, and her diameter three inches, about that of a cricket ball. Thus the sun would much more than occupy all the space within the moon's orbit. On the same scale, Jupiter would be above ten miles from the sun, and Uranus forty. We see then how thinly scattered through space are the heavenly bodies. The fixed stars would be at unknown distances; but probably, if all distances were thus diminished, no star would be nearer to such a one-foot earth, than the moon now is to us. On such a terrestrial globe the highest mountains would be about 1-80th of an inch high, and consequently only just distinguishable. We may imagine therefore how imperceptible would be the largest animals. The whole organized covering of such a globe would be quite undiscoverable by the eye, except perhaps by color, like the bloom on a plum. In order to restore this earth and its inhabitants to their true dimensions, we must magnify them forty millions of times; and to preserve the proportions we must increase equally the distance of the sun and of the stars from us. They seem thus to pass off into infinity; yet each of them thus removed, has its system of mechanical, and perhaps of organic processes, going on upon its surface. But the arrangements of organic life which we can see with the naked eye are few, compared with those which the microscope detects. We know that we may magnify objects thousands of times, and still discover fresh complexities of structure; if we suppose, therefore, that we increase every particle of matter in our universe, in such a proportion, in length, breadth, and thickness, we may conceive that we tend thus to bring before our apprehension a true estimate of the quantity of organized adaptations which are ready to testify the extent of the Creator's power.—[*Bridge-water Treatise*, by the Rev. W. Whewell.]

The Granite State.—Among the laws passed at the last session of the New Hampshire Legislature, was one to repeal a previous act granting a bounty upon the destruction of crows. This repeal was rendered necessary in consequence of a practice extensively prevalent of procuring crow's eggs and hatching them under hens, and bringing forward the brood for the premium. It was found that owing to this practice, the bounty was calculated rather

to increase than diminish the robbers of the corn fields. We shall lay no stress upon the report, should any such reach us, that Isaac Hill was the originator of this practice, although it must be admitted that he has a hand in hatching most of the ugly tricks which abound in that State and elsewhere.
N. Y. Spectator.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1833.

S. WALKER, Roxbury, some fine specimens of Dahlias, &c.

WM. KENRICK, Newton, *Glaucium fulvum*; *Dianthus*; *Monarda didyma*; *Rudbeckia purpurea*; *Campanula alba plena*; *Phlox divaricata*; *do. pyramidalis*; *Verbasum*; *Lobelia fulgens*; *Roses* and *Double Dahlias*.

Also, a fine specimen of *Magnolia cordata*, or yellow twice flowering *Magnolia* flowers of second season.
Per order, J. WINSHIP.

In last Saturday's report, we regret that the following typographical errors occurred. For *alro-purpurea* read *atropurpurea*; for *Phlosc* read *Phlox*; for *carbata* read *barbata*; for *tenufolia* read *tenuifolia*; for *canceolata* read *lanceolata*; for *virgica* read *virginica*; for *Ibris* read *Iberis*.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples. Early Harvest, by Mr. Balch, Roxbury; Red Juneting, by Mr. Vose and Mr. Downer; William's Favorite, by Mr. Vose and Mr. Downer; River, by Mr. Downer; Shropshirevine or Sopsa vine, by Mr. Vose and Mr. Downer; Large Early Bough, by Mr. I. Prince (Coxe, No. 3) a very fine variety of sweet flavor; Moscow Transparent, by Mr. J. Prince, too acid for a desert fruit; Roxbury Russets (of the growth of 1832) by Mr. John Mackay, Weston, in a fine state of preservation.

Pears. Madeleine, by Mr. Marshall, S. Wilder; Posse Madeleine, by Mr. Downer; July or Sugar-top, by Mr. Downer and Mr. S. Walker; Fordante d'eti, by Mr. J. Prince; Bellissime d'eti, or the Breeze of Summer, (Coxe No. 6), by Mr. Manning; Early Catharine or Rousset Hatif, (Coxe No. 4), by Mr. Manning; Muscat Robert, from the garden of R. S. Rogers, Esq. Salem, by Mr. Manning.

Apricots. By Mr. S. Pond, Cambridge—large and handsome.

Plums. White Apricot, Morocco and one other variety, by Mr. Downer; Royal Tours, by Mr. P. B. Hovey, jun. Cambridgeport.

Cherries. Late Duke? from the garden of R. S. Rogers, Esq. Salem, by Mr. Manning.

By order of the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Mr. David Haggerson, from Mt. Auburn, exhibited the following Kitchen Garden products, mostly from seeds imported from Naples.

Tagginioli Mostaccli, shy bearer; Ova di trista, vetches; Cuerchie; Fagginioli di Napoli; Naples beans; Piscelli Nana, very dwarf peas, not more than eight inches high, good bearers; Tagginioli tabacchini, dwarf peas, good bearers, and very early; Tagginioli cannellini dwarf, good bearers; Pescelli nana sango filo, very dwarf, and good bearers; Tagginioli turchi, dwarf, very good bearers; Kidney beans, good bearers; Dwarf Maza-gan beans; Dwarf English Beans.

Per order, DANIEL CHANDLER.

The Yankees—the Yankees. Some weeks ago, it was announced in the Boston papers, that a cargo of ice was shipped from Boston to the East Indies. In the following account from a Quebec paper, there is another account of the manner in which the Yankees make money.

"A new instance of American enterprise and industry occurred here this week. A Mr. Baird, of the State of Maine, who has a patent for beehives, and who keeps a great number of bees, and of course trades in them, arrived at Quebec with hives, which he sold to the amount of between 2 and 300 dollars, cash. He had brought some during the winter, in his boxes of hives, in a torpid state, and found a good sale; but it seemed more difficult to remove them in the summer season, their busy and active period.—Mr. Baird, travelled only during the night and set his bees out during the day to feed and continue their work, which they did with their usual activity and regularity. He was about twelve nights on his journey by the Kennebec road, and brought the whole of his hives to Quebec in good condition without loss."—*Portland Advertiser.*

From the National Gazette.

TO MAKE THE POSOLE & SACCA OF MEXICO.
Consulate U. S. A. Campeche, 18th May, 1833.

WM. P. DEWEES, M. D. Philadelphia,

Dear Sir,—You have long known, from Humboldt, that maize is the principal food of the native people and domestic animals of Mexico, and that its alimentary preparations are as numerous and various as those of rice in China and the East Indies; but you may not yet have reflected that some of the forms in which it is used in this nominal republic, are worthy of general adoption in the United States, from the combined considerations of health, pleasure, and economy.

I therefore recommend through you to our professional brethren and fellow citizens, both medically and morally, the two fluid preparations of maize called Posole and Saccá. Both are *milky* fluids obtained from dry corn, well boiled, reduced to a fine dough by a stone roller, diffused in water, and strained through a fine sieve. The corn to make Posole is boiled with *lime*, and at least twice as long as the corn in pure water, from which is made the Saccá. The boiled corn for the Saccá, is fit for the roller when its integuments are so softened that in some grains they split open. The corn for the Posole must be boiled until its integuments are nearly consumed, and the eyes separated by the lime. The soft grains of both are converted into dough on a slight concave surface of a stone, having a gradual descent to the table, by means of another stone, long, rounded and tapering, analogous to the rolling pin of our bakers. This laborious process of the females I do not of course mention for imitation, and as little their easy method of mixing the dough and water with their unaided hands. But be the preparatory steps what they may, when once the fine farinaceous particles of this boiled and bruised corn are passed through the strainer in the shape of a white fluid—they become as agreeable to the taste as almonds under the form of Orgeat or Almendra; and when sweetened with sugar or honey, the Saccá may be mistaken for milk drawn from the cow. As in tea, coffee, and chocolate, so in Posole and Saccá, some skill is requisite in the maker; and I therefore advise you not to form a decided opinion of their merits on a few trials. When medically

presented, the physician will, of course, select the limed Posole, or the pure Saccá, according to the state of his patient's system or alimentary canal. A case of protracted intestinal hemorrhage in a lady, is now getting well under my care, without any other remedy than lime water and milk, alternated with Posole as both food and medicine.

In introducing the Saccá to American society, it may be presented under the anglicised name of maizeade, by analogy with lemonade. It may be confidently recommended to our citizens as a superior substitute for Swaim's Panacea, Chambers' Specific, or Graham's Bread, to remedy the evils for which they are respectively extolled: and I add that the habitual use of this cheap, unirritating nourishment will do more towards checking excess in spirituous liquors than all the temperance societies in the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your humble and obedient servant,
HENRY PERRINE.

WE are happy in republishing the following important agricultural paper. Answers to the "interrogatories" which it contains would be as valuable to New England Farmers, as to those to whom they were originally addressed.

From the Eastern Md. Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL BOARD FOR THE EASTERN SHORE.

WHEN the Board of Agricultural Trustees for the Eastern Shore was first instituted in 1822 at a general Meeting of the Farmers of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, it was intended that they should be in some degree, a public body, to get up Fairs and Cattle Shows and such public exhibitions as would tend to promote the welfare of Agriculture and Household Arts—and that they should give an especial portion of their time to the consideration of agricultural subjects. In pursuance of this intention, Maryland Cattle Shows and Fairs were alternately held in Baltimore and in Easton for several years, under the direction of the two boards, one for the Western, the other for the Eastern Shore, where were exhibited the various kinds of stock, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, mules; to which was added, a show of a great variety of domestic fabrics, consisting of coarse and fine clothing useful and ornamental; of carpetings, hearth-rugs, table linen, towelling and sheeting; specimens of various fine products, and among others butter, cider, cordials and even wines, were also presented—and the proprietors of articles adjudged to be best were rewarded with honorable testimonials of different kinds of plate.

Notwithstanding it was obvious to all that these Cattle Shows and Fairs, and the means taken to to get them up and carry them through, were greatly instrumental in promoting a taste for rural pursuits—in rousing the dormant energies of our Farmers—in exciting a spirit of competition—in expanding the sphere of action, and in giving to agriculture an elevation and a rank among the professions in life which it had not in former years—the Board have been unable, after several attempts, to continue them, for the want of subscriptions to bear the necessary attendant expenses. During the years that the Cattle Shows were held, the twelve Trustees of this Board at that time were always, to a man, upon the schedule of subscribers of the highest rate, and there was no instance after the first year when a Cattle Show was held on this shore, that the members of this board had not to pay in

addition to their voluntary subscription, from eight to twelve dollars a piece to make up the deficiencies of subscription to defray the necessary cost and charges. Having failed in after attempts to procure subscriptions adequate to cover the absolutely essential expenditures, the board felt the responsibility of getting up shows and fairs taken from them, and however reluctantly yielded to a necessity that they could not avert. The board neither saw nor felt the justice or propriety of their individually paying from eight to twelve dollars a year more than all other persons for a public exhibition, in which they were no more interested than others. They considered, that if their subscriptions were equal to the highest paid by any other person, they would still be in advance in contribution, in consequence of time and trouble which they must necessarily give up, to arrange and manage the whole affair.

Thus foiled, for want of public patronage, in answering these objects of the institution, the association however has been kept up by its members to be ready to act, when a feeling more propitious to the cause of agriculture shall be testified, by a disposition to contribute the necessary means for its promotion. During this time the board has held its regular monthly meetings in rotation at the houses of its members, where they have enjoyed the hospitality of each other, where the subjects of farming, the household arts, domestic economy, and rural concerns generally, almost exclusively engrossed their attention, derived from practical exhibitions where they were, or from books, papers, or views presented through members.

Among other things, the board have been occupied with a number of interrogatories submitted by a member for consideration and answer, which embrace many of the important branches of agriculture and domestic concerns, and which they have resolved to make public, under a hope that they may arrest the attention of practical Farmers, and induce them to favor the board with their experience and views; which, if not positively forbidden by their authors, the board will feel itself at liberty to make public for the purpose of contributing to the general information and improvement.

The Board designs also to publish, in future numbers, papers which have been read before it, by its members, at various times, touching the interest of agriculture and rural economy—and such others as may from time to time be laid before it by its members or other persons. Disappointed though not dispirited at the failure of the co-operation so essential to effect the original intention in founding this Board, they are still desirous to subserve the great cause of the public and private interests in Agriculture by whatever means they may possess, and they invite free and frequent communications from all who pursue the culture of the earth or the rearing of Stock as a profession, or who regard the various employments of rural life among the most delightful of the industrious duties that we owe to society or to our country.

The following interrogatories have been for some time before the Trustees of the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore, presented by one of its members, for the consideration of the Board, for the purpose of obtaining such answers as the experience of the members might afford, and with a view of giving them to the world, to draw the attention of Agriculturists to them.

Interrogatories.

1. What natural resources of manures have you? Which do you prefer, and how do you use either sort you have, and the quantity per acre.
2. What are your means of making manure and the methods you adopt?
3. Have you any particular system in relation to manures and manuring, and what is it?
4. In what state ought manure to be hauled out into the field to impart most benefit to the land and crops?
5. Have you tried various modes of planting and growing Indian corn and which do you prefer?
6. What is the best mode of laying off a farm taking into consideration fields, lots, homestead, garden, orchard and pasture?
7. What third crop, or additional crops do you believe that a farmer can most advantageously grow with a given number of hands, who grows a full crop of Indian Corn and Wheat?
8. What do you believe to be the best mode all things considered, of threshing out wheat, for farmers of moderate means, who have no other sources of support than the produce of their farms?
9. Have you any plan, or do you know of any that has been practised that makes young Horses, Cattle, Hogs or Sheep more exempt from disease—and what is it?
10. What is the best and cheapest mode of rearing colts.
11. What is the best and cheapest mode of rearing Calves?
12. What is the best and cheapest mode of keeping a stock of Hogs? Do you keep hogs of different kinds and sizes separate from each other, and how? What is the best disposal of pigs after they are weaned to make them earliest fit for the pen?
13. What species of Sheep do you consider most valuable to Farmers generally—and what is the best mode of managing sheep and lambs?
14. What is the best and most economical mode of keeping milch Cows in full milk during winter.
15. Do you consider Oxen valuable as hauling beasts—what is the best manner of breaking them to the yoke—and what the best and cheapest mode of feeding them in winter when put to severe work?
16. What is the cheapest and most attainable drench for a horse that will operate quickest and safest as a purgative? What the proportions—how mixed—and how given?
17. Are you of opinion that, by the present mode of farming, our lands are impoverished more than they were formerly? if you believe they are, what is the cause?

In attempting to draw the attention of the agricultural world to the foregoing interrogatories, and by them to such subjects as are immediately connected with agriculture, the Board are well aware that there is a vast deal of valuable information among a certain class of judicious practical farmers, who are unaccustomed to write, to which they desire to have access, that they may bring it before the world for the general instruction of all. Such farmers thus unaccustomed to commit their thoughts and views to writing, may feel a difficulty or even repugnance to appear before the world as authors. To such we say, it is so desirable to gain your knowledge and experience upon this great subject that so much concerns us all, that if you will only furnish us with the plain matters of fact, and with your experience to be laid before the Board, we will give to them the necessary form,

and treating such communications as we do those of our own members whatever we find advisable to publish we will do so, declaring the true author's name or not, as the person furnishing the information may wish.

To Farmers accustomed to commit their thoughts to paper, we would suggest, how useful they might be, not only in giving to the world the results of their own practical experience with their reasonings upon it, but in drawing upon the valuable stores of knowledge amassed by their brother farmers, before alluded to, in aiding them to communicate—or, where unobtrusive merit, chastened by habits of rural retirement, is averse to meet the public scrutiny, to collect and collate from their treasures of knowledge and practical experience, and present the valued offering to the world.

Nothing can be more desirable than a continued, regular, and general contribution of agricultural knowledge—it promotes the interest of individuals and families, and gives wealth to nations—it throws abundance and improvements all around—and whilst it is thus the means of plenty, it promotes peace—it elevates and gives dignity and eclat to the profession of the plough—it rescues it from the unmerited obloquy of being a dull, subordinate, and contracted pursuit, by showing that its sphere of action embraces earth and skies—and last though not least, it shows that the practical agriculturist, most of all men, is daily, hourly reminded of his dependence upon the Great Ruler of the Universe, on whose bounteous will, depends the success of every hour's labor—whose Sun and Clouds throw fatness over the land, and whose mercies are tasted in every fruit, and flower, and balmy breeze, as well as witnessed in every plant and blade of grass that springs.

With an earnest desire to be in some way useful to the great interests of agriculture, the Board is ever ready to fulfil the original objects of its institution in promoting Cattle Shows and Fairs whenever a disposition is manifested by the community to bear with them an equal portion of the necessary incidental pecuniary charges—until which time they are disposed to give all aid in their power to another object, viz. that of collecting and diffusing abroad the best agricultural knowledge and experience within their reach, to enable them to do which more effectually they invite the co-operation of agriculturists far and near.

By order of the Board,

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chairman.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

WHEAT FLOUR.

In looking over a small volume, entitled "Philosophical Recreations," published by John Babcock, Esq. London, we meet with the subjoined method of testing wheat flour. As we knew of no better means whereby the purity of this "Staff of Life" could be ascertained, and supposed that in this respect there were many like us, we concluded it would be well to transfer it to our own paper for the benefit of its readers:

"Flour which is pure and unadulterated, may be known by your seizing a handful briskly, and squeezing it half a minute; it preserves the form of the hand in one piece, although placed rudely on the table. Not so with that which contains foreign substances; its adhesive property is weak, and it falls to pieces immediately. The whiteness of flour is no evidence of its goodness; the different materials used in adulterating flour, have a tendency to whiten it.—*Maryland Republican.*

THE CHOLERA.

At Cincinnati, for the week ending on the 15th there were forty-six deaths, 24 of which were returned as of cholera. During the corresponding week of 1832, there were only 15 interments.

At Lexington, Ky., from the first breaking out of the disease up to the 14th June, the number of deaths is variously estimated at from 200 to 350, including many persons of great worth and respectability.

At Wheeling on the 20th, 3 cases and four deaths.

At Bridgeport it has abated. At Maysville it still prevails. At Nashville it was also abating.

The papers teem with prescriptions for the cure of cholera, and we have given one or two of them. The disease varies so much that reliance can be placed on none of them. All cases of diarrhoea ought to be immediately attended to, and the judgment of the physician must be mainly depended on.

Remedies. Dr. McNairy of Nashville, during the prevalence of the cholera, had 50 cases and lost but one. His remedy was to dissolve a table spoonful of salt in a common sized tumbler of hot water, and 3 or 4 glasses will generally vomit, keep up the vomiting until the stomach is completely unloaded, then administer a dose of oil, or oil and calomel.

Dr. Drake of Cincinnati says, the first symptoms of cholera are, in most cases, a diarrhoea or lax, slight sickness of stomach, weakness of the limbs and dizziness. Of all the directions that could be given against the epidemic, none is so important as to attend at once to these early symptoms. They are best removed by an early dose of calomel, of 10 or 15 grains; to which, if the individual have much pain or is chilly, or the lax is profuse, a grain of opium, with or without a couple of grains of red or black pepper or camphor should be added.—The dose may be repeated every 2, 4, or 6 hours, during which the patient should take little other drink than warm ley of common wood ashes. All who are suddenly or violently attacked with these symptoms, or have fever, should be bled; and if the feet be cold, bathe them in hot salt water. They should likewise lie down, as nothing is so apt to convert a mild into a fatal case, as going about. Finally, all who may be affected, even in the slightest degree, should refrain entirely from solid food, and take gruel or weak broth.

At Maysville, Ky., all the usual remedies failed, and it is said that the Thompsonian practice succeeded.

The cholera has prevailed and is prevailing at Flemingsburg, Washington, Georgetown, Paris and Cynthia, and in the neighborhood of those places, in Kentucky; at Aurora and Brookville in Indiana, and at Columbia, below the mouth of little Miami. Dr. Drake is decidedly of the opinion that the whole western country will be visited by it during the present year.

How truly may it be said, that "in the midst of life we are in death!" A dreadful pestilence is spreading its wing over the land, levelling all before it: it spares neither age nor sex, the temperate as well as the intemperate, the righteous as well as the unrighteous, are alike subject to its fatal influence. And now the admonition, "Set thine house in order for thou shalt surely die," comes upon each and all of us with full force, invoking us to prepare for the changes that await the children of men.—*Ohio Repository.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1833.

Black Sea Wheat—May be seen at the New England Seed Store, No. 51 North Market street, a sample of a valuable and beautiful kind of wheat called the BLACK SEA WHEAT. The seed, which produced the specimen to which we allude, was procured by Mr. G. C. BARRETT, Proprietor of said seed store, from E. MARVIN, Esq. a distinguished cultivator of Chatauque county, N. Y. Mr. Marvin procured this wheat originally from the country in the neighborhood of the Black Sea, and has, since that time, cultivated and distributed it extensively and liberally.

Its advantages, according to Mr. Marvin, are that it will bear late sowing, and thus "escapes three important accidents: it will not be thrown out of the ground by frost, nor killed by deep snows, and no insect can find a home in the stalk or root during the winter; so that if the spring is favorable there is nothing to prevent its coming forward with a strong and rapid growth.

The sample was raised by Mr. Springer of Sterling, Mass. and appears as well as the original kind with which it may be compared. Some of the heads as well as the kernels may be seen as above; and we are assured that 20 heads have been produced from one seed. We think this variety of wheat will prove a very important acquisition to New England.

To Thos. G. Fessenden, D. A. A. That is Dr. of the Agricultural Art, or Dr. of the Art of Arts, on which all others, in truth depend.

Dear Doctor, Don't be offended at the title. I know very well how cheap degrees have got to be of late; and I confess I should feel it something very near to an insult to confer on a man really qualified for the honor any such nick name as LL. D. Yet Dr. in Agriculture, the Art of all Arts, has not yet been prostituted to any miserable purpose of party or flattery, and, therefore, of our free will "et pro auctoritate mihi commissa" we give it to you as an honor by no one better deserved, and by no one more likely to be respectably worn.

Now, Dear Doctor, learned in this noble science, please to give us your opinion in a case where your early decision is deemed highly important. What then, venerable Doctor, is your opinion as to the expediency of suckering corn, when the growth is extraordinarily luxuriant. Will it do good or will it do harm, or will it do neither? What facts have come under your observation? What does your philosophy dictate? What does your experience command.

Now, sage philosopher, occupying the chair of the learned and the wise! "Shake your ambrosial curls and give the nod." Shall the suckers fall or shall they remain? Instruct us in this point of agricultural law, and as in duty bound will ever pray many a listening

July 25, 1833.

DISCIPLE.

By the Editor. No doubt we have as much reason to boast of our "Disciple" as the celebrated Stagyrte had to be proud of his royal pupil. If our querist is not so great a *hero* as "Macedonia's madman" he is probably a better man, as well as a more scientific agriculturist; and we consider a good cultivator to be as much superior to a great conqueror as the top of the atmosphere is above

the centre of gravity. We will therefore, by particular request, "assume the god, affect to nod and try to shake the spheres." In other words we will take on ourself such airs of authority as may be requisite to cause our official dignity of "D. A. A." [not BAH] with which we have been so honorably dubbed to be as "respectably worn;" and become us as well as doth the personation of wisdom the Bird of Minerva. Yea, we will sit on our tripod, and utter our oracular responses with as much decision and precision as if our neck and shoulders were surmounted by as genuine a block as ever was carved from a venerable oak, which whilom decorated the grove of Dodona, or cast a shadow to the sunshine which gilds the vale of Tempe.

But a truce with bagatelle.

It seems to be a point not yet fully settled whether it is best to cut off or otherwise destroy the suckers of Indian corn. Mr. Nicholson, in the *Farmer's Assistant* observed that "the growth of suckers is injurious to the crop, and ought to be either pulled up, or bent down to the ground, with earth sufficient to kill them; and this is believed to be the better way, as by this mean the principal stalk is not injured by wounding." We believe that in cultivating premium crops in Massachusetts the suckers were, generally, taken away. In the Hon. Mr. Hunnewell's account of his raising a crop of one hundred and eleven bushels of corn to an acre (*Mass. Agr. Journal*, vol. vi. page 242,) it is stated that "immediately after half hilling the suckers were all carefully cut off." In a number of other notices of processes of cultivation in obtaining large crops of corn, which may be seen in several of the earlier volumes of the N. E. Farmer, we may find that the suckers were generally taken off.

A Mr. Lemuel Davis, however, of Holden, Mass. by an experiment, which is related in the N. E. Farmer, vol. i. p. 8, ascertained as he supposed that it was injurious to cut off the suckers. This gentleman stated that when he cut off the suckers from the stalks, he found "such a proportion of the juice wept out where the sucker was taken off that the growth was not so large and the ear sat higher on the stalk; on the part where the sucker was not taken off, the corn was thicker set and more prominent—the ears set ten or twelve inches nearer the ground, and were a good proportion larger." On the whole, we think that farther and exact experiments on this subject, with reports of their results, are desiderata in the science of agriculture.

Brooks' Patent Silk Spinner. A very ingenious machine for spinning and twisting silk has lately been invented by Mr. Adam Brooks, of Scituate, Mass. and has been for some days past exhibited at the Agricultural Warehouse and the Rooms of the Mass. Horticultural Society in Boston. It has been highly recommended by the best judges for the following properties, as stated by Rev. SAMUEL DEANE, viz.:

"It performs three operations at the same time. I. Reeling from the cocoon: and in this operation it has an obvious advantage over the Piedmontese Reel in the arranging of the guide wires so as to avoid tangling and breaking the filaments of silk. II. Spinning or twisting the silk. This being done immediately as it is drawn from the cocoons, while properly moistened, and its natural glue softened, the silk runs in a perfectly even thread. III. Doubling and twisting." These processes

being performed at once, and before the glue of the silk has hardened, give advantages, which can be obtained by no other machinery heretofore invented. The apparatus is small, not complicated, well adapted to domestic use, and it appears to us calculated to introduce as important an era in the manufacture of silk as the inventions of Arkwright and Whitney produced in that of cotton.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A violent storm was experienced at St. Louis, Missouri, 27th June. Many houses received injury. Large warehouses were prostrated, buildings unroofed, trees uprooted, &c. A market house was overthrown, the pillars gave way, and the roof was removed at least 25 feet. A negro woman was killed by lightning.

A man residing in East Haven, Conn. was bitten by a rattlesnake last week, and died in half an hour. The snake was about the unfortunate man's wood-house, and was not perceived by him until he felt his fatal fangs.

Two persons were killed by lightning in Montgomery co. Md. during the storm on the afternoon of the 14th ult.

A little boy, 8 or 9 years of age, son of Chauncey Burrington of Conneaut, Ohio, attended a raising in his neighborhood, and was prevailed upon by several boys older than himself, to drink whiskey in such immoderate quantities that it caused convulsions, and finally terminated his existence.

Extraordinary Mortality. We have been informed, that on the estate of Gen. Wade Hampton, on the Mississippi, a little above New Orleans, out of fifteen hundred slaves, more than seven hundred have been destroyed by the cholera.—*Richmond Compiler.*

It is stated in agricultural periodicals, that stacking grain around a green pole of Sassafras, will effectually prevent any injury from the Weevil. The experiment has been tried in numerous instances, and in all cases the result has been satisfactory.—*Vermont Republican.*

A South Carolina paper mentions a lady of that State who has one hundred thousand silk worms busily engaged, and that she expects to raise silk enough by the latter part of August, to manufacture more than a hundred yards of cloth. Two other ladies are also mentioned who have made silk cloth, and sold it for \$3 per yard.

Another Barn burnt by Lightning. On Saturday morning last, between 2 and 3 o'clock, another violent gust visited this part of the country, of short duration. The barn of Mr. Philip Kline near Bernville, in this county, was struck by the electric fluid and entirely consumed, with a large stock of hay, grain, &c. This makes the third barn, destroyed by lightning, in this neighborhood, in less than a week's time. *Neither of them were protected by lightning rods.* Is this not proof enough, that a newly filled barn possesses an unusual degree of attraction to the fluid? Why then do our farmers, who are characteristic for their prudence in other matters, neglect the precaution of attaching conductors to their buildings? A few dollars expended by each, in this useful appendage, would have saved them thousands.—*U. S. Gazette.*

CHOLERA. We are glad to perceive, by late accounts from the west, that the cholera is subsiding in places where it lately prevailed. There are still some scattering cases. It is said, that in Missouri the German emigrants have been the greatest sufferers being crowded into small uncomfortable houses, and otherwise badly provided for.

It appears that 300,000 bushels of grain have been destroyed by late freshets in the neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia.

MISCELLANY.

For the New England Farmer.

THE STORM.

A THUNDERSHOWER about this time
Undoubtedly is coming,
But should an almanack say when
'Twere all a knack at humming.

But if the weather's very warm,
And you have wheat and rye down,
Don't after sun-rise lie in bed,
Nor after dinner lie down.

For, low down in the murky west,
A sullen congregation
Of vapors lower, in horror drest,
And menace desolation!

A storm anon comes howling on,
Its retinue a posse
Of clouds convolving over clouds
Like Pelion heap'd on Ossa.

Now the whole mass comes rushing down
By ten-fold thunders roared,
As if the heavens in ruin hurl'd
Had on the earth descended!

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO A PRINTING-OFFICE.

DID you ever go up to the Printers,
And see all them devils to work?
I cossnotchet it beats all to flinters
Mother's fuss when we kill all our pork.

Them fellers they stand right up straight,
And pick little pieces of lead;
Stuck in little cubby holes thicker, I'll bate,
'Than seeds in our big parsnip bed.

'Then they keep such a ducking and bobbing,
I'll be darn'd! like aunt Peggy's old drake
When he's gobbling up corn, or a robin
That stands in one leg on a stake.

How plague can they find all the letters,
Is more than my gumption can tell;
They call them are workmen type setters,
And an old shoe, they said that was hell.*

Then they've got too a cast iron press,
It beats father's for cider and cheese;
'Tis tarnation hard work I should guess,
And it gives a confounded tight squeeze.

There's a thumping great roller I swow
They keep pushing—the Lord knows for what;
And the paper 'twould cover our mow,
Such a whapping great sheet have they got.

How they fill it all up is the wonder,
Where the darn do they find so much news,
As thick as pea blossoms in summer—
What a nation of ink they do use!

By gall! I don't see how they pay
For so many heaps of white paper,
They tell'd me they used every day;
Good Lord—it would ruin Squire Taber.

I'd no notion, I vum, 'twas such tarnel
Hard work to print papers and books;
I'll go right down and scribe for the Jarrel
And go home and tell all the folks.

Abuse not always an Injury. A well regulated mind does not regard the abusive language of a worthless reviler (in the light of an insult,) and deems it beneath notice; mentally reciting the couplet,

"A moral, sensible, and well-bred man
Will not abuse me, and no other can."

* The old shoe kept as a receptacle for broken types. The devil, no doubt, imposed upon the simplicity of Jonathan.

A CHAPTER ON HATS.

"Your bonnet to its right use, 'tis for the head."

THERE is no people so ingenious at expedients as the Yankees. It would never enter the heads of persons out of New-England to use their hats for any other purpose than as a covering for their heads. In other parts of the globe when a man bows graciously to a friend *he takes off his hat*. Such a custom cannot be adopted here—for a man's hat is his pocket book, his satchell, his pantry, his clothes bag, his tool chest, or his sugar-box, as occasion may require; and if he should take off his hat in a hurry, awkward consequences must needs ensue. We once knew a young gentleman having purchased a dozen of eggs for his mother, forthwith *popped them into his hat*. On his way home, he met a pretty girl, with whose charms he had long been smitten, and wishing to be particularly polite, he *took off his hat*, preparatory to making a low bow. The twelve eggs obeying the laws of gravitation, of course were precipitated to the pavement and instantly smashed to atoms, and the beautiful white garment of the astonished girl, was bespattered with the filthy yolks! She never forgave him.

How often during a windy day do we see a *halless* wight chasing a cloud of papers, which have made their escape, and are borne away on the wings of the wind. A clergyman lately, who had been recently settled in a flourishing village, was wont to cross a small stream on a bridge, which lay between his domicile and the Meeting House. One memorable day, as he was crossing the bridge when rude Boreas was raging, his hat was blown from his head, and quietly deposited in the stream—but his written discourse being somewhat *lighter* than the hat in which it was of course deposited, was carried somewhat further and was never heard of more.

It has been remarked by foreigners that the natives of New England are generally round shouldered. This is undoubtedly owing to the enormous weight which they carry on their heads! A lawyer is seldom seen with a green bag in his hand—his legal documents, and sometimes his law books are deposited in his hat; a physician's hat is not unfrequently an apothecary shop in miniature; a merchant's hat is crammed with merchandize; and a stage-driver's hat is stuffed with bundles and packages. A person about to take a short journey seldom burthens himself with a trunk, but takes a change of apparel in *his hat*. A late member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who represented a town not more than twenty miles from Boston, always carried his dinner to the State House in *his hat*; and we have seldom seen the hat of an editor which was not stuffed with damp newspapers, stolen paragraphs and unanswered duns! Hence editors are *always* round shouldered.

The change which has lately been effected in the shape of the hat, has been loudly complained of, as its reduced dimensions puts the wearers to much inconvenience. A hat of the most approved modern style, will contain little else than a pocket handkerchief, a pair of gloves, and a few cigars. But we hope this change in fashion will produce a corresponding change in the *perpendicularity* of certain individuals; and that those persons who hang down their heads while wearing a bell-crowned hat will soon strut about as stiff and upright as a platoon of well-drilled soldiers

An old maiden lady named Witman, in the 80th year of her age, mowed and made an acre of heavy grass into hay, in Mountjoy, Penn. a week or two since.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414, Washington Street, (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints of all prices and qualities—20 cases Petticoat Robes—1 case Cambric Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrics do. do.—1 case White Lilies for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambric for do. do.—3 cases do.—100 cases bleached and brown Sheet and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Marselles Quilts, from 8 to 10 quarters—5 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—4 cases Chapp's spool 6 cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do. at very low prices by doz. or case—2000 fancy boxes—a large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases col'd Battiste—1 case black and colored Borage—4 cases French and London printed Muslins of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three corded superfine Italianettes, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do.—1 case Plaid Palmgrim's super quality—1 case Pou de Soi a genteel article for ladies' summer dresses, 9d per yd—20 ps super mix'd, drab, and olive Merino Cassinets for children's summer dresses—20 ps Rouen Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres—20 bales Pelisse Wadding—3 cases superior Ticking—4 cases cheap do.—10 cases improved soft finished 4-4 Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

For sale at the New England Farmer office the Farmer's Own Book or Family Receipts. Being a compilation of the very best receipts on agriculture, gardening and cookery, with rules for keeping farmers' accounts, &c. Price 60 cents.

Also, the FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE, by Mrs. Child, dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy,—a work which should be in every family. Price 50 cents.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, late the residence of Mrs. RUTH MACKAY, in Weston. It contains 110 acres of as good, and as well watered land, as there is within 100 miles of Boston. On 40 acres there is a thrifty wood lot of white oak and walnut, a fine young Apple Orchard which gained the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, a Peach Orchard, for which the Horticultural Society granted a premium on peaches, with all the new varieties of Pears and Cherries, Quinces, and other choice fruits, the farm is in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with strong stone walls. There is a good house with 4 rooms on the floor, 2 kitchens. Barn, granary, chaise and wood house, cider mill. It is 14 miles from Boston on the great post road to New York, 1-4th of a mile from the road. The place has many advantages, both for the Farmer and the gentleman. It can be seen at any time by calling there, or on application to JOHN MACKAY, at 416 Washington-str. July 3 ew3w&ew9w

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[P] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1833.

NO. 5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

CHLORIDE OF LIME AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

THE following communication and certificate annexed, afford a fair promise of a specific against one of the most formidable and obstinate of all the diseases to which mankind are liable.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR, I hope you will not think me guilty of flattery when I speak of the value to myself and the public of your interesting journal. You publish experiments upon the human system of gentlemen of high respectability, as well as essays, &c. on Agriculture. On reading the experiments so very interesting in pulmonary complaints by Dr. Cotterren (N. E. Farmer, Vol. XI, No. 19, page 147,) in Paris, France, on patients afflicted with consumption, I ventured to try the experiment of inhaling the gaseous perfume of chlorate of lime on a young man, a nephew to my wife, whose certificate accompanies this communication, and which I took myself; after his health had so improved as to visit me, (a ride of 5 miles.) He is about 25 years of age, of steady habits, and industrious. I visited him after he had been sick five or six weeks, and thought him not so sick as I expected to find him, although much reduced. I returned home in hopes I should hear he was better, but every day brought tidings of his growing worse. A second physician was called, a gentleman of eminence in his profession: I saw him, who informed me he feared his case was doubtful. Some of my family visited him, the answer was he grew worse, was wasting very fast, and according to human view was rapidly approaching the close of life. All this time the article above alluded to never entered my mind, till the young man was in the last stages of a consumption. One Sabbath evening, after retiring, not having much inclination to sleep, I was thinking of this distressed family, Dr. Cotterren's experiment darted into my mind. The next morning I spoke of it in my family—my oldest son (who had witnessed the surprising effect which chloride of lime had upon the corpse of a young man who had been dead four days and brought almost sixty miles in a wagon over a rough road in a new country, one year ago in June last) was very urgent for the application to his cousin. It was procured by sending four miles; my son went with it, and administered it watching through the night. Neither of us possessing any medical knowledge, I advised him to use it with caution, and at first there was no apparatus used. Some was prepared by putting a quarter of a pound into a junk bottle, filling the bottle with soft water, shaking it a little, letting it stand till settled, pouring it into a saucer, and to a gill adding half as much vinegar, when it is then fit for use. The saucer was placed near the bed; finding no unpleasant sensations it was put near to his mouth and nose, advising the sick man to shut his mouth and inhale the fumes through the proper orifice to the lungs. A free use was made of it all the night; the liquid in a vessel was rather inconvenient, a rag was wet, he said he received it stronger from the rag than any other way. My

son left him in the morning more comfortable than he had been for several days. The use of it was continued, and the sick man's health improved to the astonishment of all who saw him. The above, together with the certificate, are the facts as they took place; and the young man's health has improved so much in the short space of time that he is able to transact business, and do some labor every day at the date of this communication.

I hope that a further trial will be made by those afflicted with disordered lungs and the result published, as the ingredient is so cheap, and the application so simple and easy, and it is obtainable by every person in every situation of life. I hope that this case may be published in every journal, as there was no other medicine used and the effect was so salutary.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES WALKER.
Fryeburg, Me., Aug. 3, 1833.

CERTIFICATE OF CALEB WARREN, JR.

I hereby certify that I was taken sick the sixth day of April, 1833, with an inflammatory fever, as my physicians called it. My complaint was a pain in the left side, in the greatest extreme, which caused an inflammation on my lungs, which of course ulcerated, attended with a distressing cough, which brought up the matter that had supplicated upon my lungs in such quantities that I was almost strangled by the discharge. I was sick nearly three months; was so much reduced that I could not sit in a chair without being supported by one person, while another made my bed. I called a second physician, who met my former doctor: they examined my case, and considered it doubtful. I followed the direction of both the gentlemen, but my lungs were so diseased that I grew worse every day. My case was now considered hopeless. My doctor told me he could do no more for me. At this stage of my disorder I was advised by my uncle Walker to inhale the fume of chloride of lime, which I did, and received immediate relief. About the 25th of June, when I was at the lowest, some days I brought up more than two quarts of matter from my lungs in the course of 24 hours; but after inhaling the fume of the lime a short space my cough abated, and I ceased to bring up the matter from my lungs as I had done before. I never brought up any but once after inhaling the lime; my health improved much faster than I could expect. In six days I could walk about the room; the ninth I walked out of doors; the twelfth I rode a mile on horseback, and now my health is fast improving. I made use of no other kind of medicine whatever.

CALEB WARREN, JR.
Denmark, Me. July 13th, 1833.

BOSTON, AUGUST 2, 1832.

To the Mayor of the city of Boston:

SIR: The undersigned committee of physicians of the city of Boston being convened in consequence of a communication received from you, ask leave through the medium of the city government, to warn their fellow-citizens of the danger of eating unripe fruit and uncooked vegetables. The present is the season at which Cholera Morbus and other affections of the bowels prove mortal to a great

number of individuals. The common causes of these diseases are eating too freely, eating improper substances and unusual exposure to cold and moisture. We respectfully invite you to suggest to our fellow-citizens the practice of a reasonable caution in regard to these causes of disease. To avoid misconceptions on a subject so important to health, we wish to have it understood as our opinion, that ripe fruits and wholesome vegetables used with moderation, constitute a most salutary kind of food at this period of the year.

JOHN C. WARREN, JOHN RANDALL,
BENJ. SHURTELEFF, GEO. C. SHATTUCK,
GEORGE HAYWARD,

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.
BEES.

If you should consider the following plain communication of facts worthy of a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert it, hoping that it may prompt some other person to convert a useless garret into a source of amusement and profit.

Much has been written of late respecting Bees. Two years since I learned that bees might be kept to advantage in a garret. At that time I was building a stone house two stories high, and directed the mason to leave a hole in the end eight inches wide and one and a half high; the bottom level with the garret floor, having determined to give this method a fair trial. I delayed putting in the bees until I had a swarm last year. The swarm was first put into a hive twenty inches deep and ten in diameter. I placed this hive on the floor six inches from the wall, and about the same distance from the chimney opposite the hole left in the wall. They nearly filled the hive last year, and this season they have not only completed the filling of the hive but have filled the space between the hive and the wall, and also between the chimney and hive, and are now building on the outside of the hive opposite the chimney, and have raised the comb several inches above the hive. Although the bees have increased in numbers to that extent that they cover the wall for two feet above the hive yet they continue to work well, and there is no appearance of their being disposed to swarm. I have one inconvenience with them, if a door or window is open at the end of the house they sometimes enter by mistake where they often remain as Ulmus says "bunting their heads against the windows" until they fall down and die if they are not turned out of doors. I have given the bees the whole of the garret which is twenty-two by thirty six feet, no light is admitted except by the hole where they enter, which hole I fear may prove too small for them hereafter, should they continue to increase, as it now appears to be filled with bees passing in and out, but none are seen lying about the outlet as is the case when the common hive is used.

LAWSON HARMON, JR.
Wheatland, July 29th, 1833.

NOTE.—We are under obligations to Mr. Harmon for his communication on bees; for it is by such communications of facts, derived from the best possible authority, that we shall attempt to persuade our farmers to vary in some instances

from the common track. It is well known that we have been opposed to the idea that there must be a perfect overturning in the system of farming before Agriculture can be pursued with honor or profit, such is not the case. If farmers will do honor to themselves they will be honored by others, and if they will study to make themselves acquainted with all the advantages and disadvantages with which they are surrounded, interest will prompt them to adopt that course which is most likely to be attended with profit.

From the National Intelligencer.
GAMA GRASS.

WE avail ourselves of the following account of this extraordinary Grass, which appears in the last *Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer*, under the signature of a gentleman of Wilmington, in that State, on whose statements implicit reliance may be placed.

Sampson County, July 20, 1833.

MR. HALE: When we were together, a short time since, I promised to send you some account and description of the GAMA GRASS, with the result of such experiments as I had made with it.

The first notice I saw of this grass, was by Doctor Hardeman, of Missouri: whose account of its wonderful production, and valuable properties, may be found in the 8th vol. of the *American Farmer*, page 244. I considered the calculations he made of results, visionary, and had forgotten it.

It, however, attracted the attention of Mr. James Magoffin, of Alabama, who procured some seed, and has now been cultivating it several years. The result of his experiments may be seen in the 13th vol. of the *American Farmer*, pages 50, 143, and 215. Also, in the 4th vol. of the *Southern Agriculturist*, pages 312 and 475.

Further experiments with this grass are detailed by Mr. William Ellison, in the 4th vol. of the *Southern Agriculturist*, page 404, and 5th vol. of the same work, page 5. To these several communications, I would refer such of your readers as have those works, for a better and more particular description of the grass, than I can give them. [N. B. Such Farmers as can afford to pay the cost of the *American Farmer* and *Southern Agriculturist*, and neglect to subscribe for them, or one of them, do not deserve the benefit of any improvement or discovery in Agriculture.]

The combined results of the experiments of these gentlemen show, that the quantity of hay which this grass yields, is far greater than any heretofore tried. That the quality of the hay is equal to any other; and that, both when green, and when cured, it is greedily eaten by stock of all kinds. Mr. Magoffin informs us, he has actually made at the rate of ninety tons of green hay per acre in one year—equal to between 20 and 30 tons of cured hay. Dr. Hardeman states, that a single root, covering a circle, the diameter of which was two feet, yielded at one cutting 52 lbs. of green hay, which when dried weighed 20 lbs.; and consequently, that an acre of ground, filled with roots equally productive, would yield more than 270 tons of hay. However exorbitant these accounts may appear at first, the high standing of these gentlemen leaves no room to doubt their accuracy.—My own experiments induce me to believe, that under circumstances, in all regards favorable, they may be realized.

Of the immense value of this grass to us, in a

hot climate, and on a sandy soil, no doubts can exist.

I have ascertained the following facts, with certainty. That it grows spontaneously and luxuriantly, in our country, on alluvial bottom, and rotten lime stone lands. I have planted it in a poor sandy loam on a clay foundation, (such as is the general quality of the stiff pine lands of our country,) and on a sand hill, originally as barren, and as arid, as the deserts of Arabia. These soils, well manured, produce it abundantly. Even the long drought of 1832, (which, with me, continued from 23d May, to 1st August, with the exception of one slight rain on the 9th of July,) did not materially affect its growth. It may be cut as early as the 1st of May, and the cutting repeated every thirty days, until frost. It ought to be planted in drills three feet apart, and two feet space between the roots. An acre will then contain 7,350 roots. A single root, of the second year's growth, (on the dry sand hill,) at three cuttings, has this year already yielded 7½ lbs. of green hay, and will without doubt yield at least as much more before frost. At that rate, an acre of pure sand hill, well manured, would yield 55 tons of green hay, equal to about 18 tons of cured hay, of a quality as good as the best blade fodder.

In January last, I drilled some seed, in drills two feet apart, with seed dropped at intervals of six inches, intended for transplanting next Fall.—The whole ground is now covered with a mass of grass 2½ feet high. On the 10th of this month I cut and weighed the product of one drill 35 feet long. It yielded 25 lbs. of green hay, which, when cured, produced 8 lbs. of delightful forage. At this rate, an acre would yield 15,750 lbs. of green hay at one cutting. It may yet be cut three times more, and consequently, the product would be 63,000 lbs. of green hay, from seed planted in January last. The product of old roots is from two to three fold. These seeds are planted on pine land, with a poor sandy loam on the surface, with a clay foundation—well manured. I have not made any experiment with this grass, on any other soils than those above specified, but I know it grows much more luxuriantly on alluvial bottom, and rotten lime stone lands.

Mr. Magoffin is certainly mistaken, when he supposes this grass is found indigenous, only, in the western prairies. He furnished me with a few seeds of his own raising. I also procured some from Mr. Ellison, of South Carolina, which grew in Fairfield District, and some from Gen. Owen, which grew spontaneously on his plantation in Bladen county in this State, on the alluvial soil of the Cape Fear.*

They are all planted near each other; and are, unquestionably, the same species of grass. There is not the least difference between that found in this State, and that from South Carolina. That sent me by Mr. Magoffin, from Alabama, is a little different in color, being of a pale hue, and of a little finer texture.

This grass is, without doubt, the 'Tripsacum' of botanists. In Elliott's Botany of South Carolina and Georgia, vol. 2d, page 522, two varieties are described:

"1st. Dactyloides—Root perennial—Stem 4 to

* A well known writer in the Newbern Spectator of the 19th instant, (H. B. C.) states that during the last year he found the Gama grass on the shore of the Neuse river, and that a gentleman in Florida assured him he had found it in that Territory.—Editor of the Observer.

5 feet long—Leaves large, 3 feet long, 1½ inches wide—Flowers, in terminal spikes—Spikes numerous—Very rare—have only seen it growing on the margin of the Ogeechee river—Flowers from May to July."

"2d. Monostachyon—Root, perennial—Stem, 3 to 5 feet long—Leaves 1 to 3 feet long, 1 inch wide—Spike, solitary—Flowers in terminal spikes—Grows abundantly on the Sea Islands, (particularly on Paris Island) and along the margin of the salt water—Flowers from August to October."

For any practical purpose, there is no difference between these two varieties. They are found growing together.

The following characteristics will render this Grass obvious to common observers:

It grows in tufts or bunches, measuring about two feet across and three in height, which tufts are composed of numerous branches, springing from a common root, which is tuberous in its form for about three inches, and terminates in many small, but strong radicles. These branches in their origin, form the common root, and have a peculiar arrangement; being produced from two opposite sides of the tuberous portion only, and departing from it at an angle in opposite directions, gives to this part of the plant a flat shape.

The leaves which (previous to the period of flowering) all issue from the root, are of a deep green color, from two to three feet long, and from 1 to 1½ inches wide, are shaped like a blade of fodder, but are sawed or rough on the edges, particularly towards the point. The leaves commence in a sheath, at the bottom, which encloses and covers the origin of several other interior leaves. About the last of May, a number of flower stems shoot up from different parts of the bunch, and grow from 3 to 7 feet high, and terminate in one, two, or more finger-like appendages (called by botanists spikes.) The upper end of the spike, resembles a single spike of the tassel of Indian corn, and has a blossom (farina) on it. The seeds, (which vary from 3 to 6 on each spike) are embedded immediately below this tassel, and when flowering, each has a single tag, of a deep purple color, resembling the silk of Indian corn. The tassel drops as soon as it has shed its pollen, and then the seeds ripen, one by one, and drop off. The seeds are imbedded on opposite sides of the stem, and attached together, after the manner of the rattles of a rattle snake.

The flower stem is jointed and clothed with leaves, much shorter than those which proceed from the root, the sheaths of which embrace the stem, to within a short space of the next joint. It is channelled on alternate sides, like a stalk of corn. When full grown, it puts out branches at nearly every joint, which terminate and produce seeds like the main stem.

I have been thus particular in my description, to enable persons to search out this grass. I am satisfied it will be the source of much wealth and comfort in our pine country particularly. It is certainly the spontaneous product of our own State. I know it grows in New Hanover, Brunswick and Bladen Counties, and have been informed it is found in Craven and Orange, and may, probably, on any of our alluvial bottoms.

Now is the time to search for it. It is in bloom and more readily identified, by the peculiarity of the seed. When not in bloom, it very much resembles some other grasses which are different in their nature, and not so valuable. I might add

much more regarding it, but again refer your readers to the essays above referred to.

Very respectfully, yours,
WM. B. MEARES.

EDITORIAL.

On raising Apple Trees from Seeds, Cross-fertilization, &c.—The following is the substance of an article which was published in the *Horticultural Register* for May last, with the signature J. C. K.

The best time to sow apple seeds is in autumn, immediately after they have been taken from the fruit; for if delayed till spring, the greater part will be found to have lost their germinating power. But if it is determined to keep them, they must be mixed with sand and closed from the air; this occasions considerable trouble, if the pippins of different varieties, as they always should be, are preserved distinct.

In practising cross fertilization the writer adopts the following mode:

"After selecting a few conveniently situated branchlets, in different parts of a tree, I remove all the blossoms, with the exception of three or four of the most promising, from which, a day or two before their expansion, I extract the anthers with a small pair of scissors, or tweezers, and cover each branchlet with a piece of thin gauze, taking care that no opening be left by which bees, flies, or other insects, might gain admission, and thereby mar the experiment by bearing to the stigma the pollen of some variety other than the one I may desire to employ. The gauze should also be rendered secure, so that the wind may not partially open it, nor entirely carry it away. When the blossoms are fully expanded, and the stigma by bursting is ready to receive the influence of the pollen, it must be supplied by the application of a flower of whatever variety has been fixed upon as the male parent, and the gauze replaced till the fruit is set. As the fruit increases in size, if more than one or two remain, judge which gives the best promise of attaining perfection, and the rest remove; it will be advisable to distinguish each branch by a label affixed. The above, or some similar method alone can determine with any certainty which is the male parent; or indeed there may be many, which accounts for the diversity of the products obtained from seeds of the same individual fruit.

"Last year I gathered the first produce of some seedling strawberries, raised by cross fertilization in a similar manner; and am looking forward to the result of subsequent experiments, which from the success I have already attained leads me to believe will prove highly satisfactory. Two or three of the varieties obtained, (but one more especially) possess excellent properties of growth, fecundity and flavor, and differ remarkably from any previous one which has come under my observation. * * *

"Throughout the vegetable kingdom, it is found that there is a certain point or degree of ramification more or less in different individual members, removed from the parent stem, previous to the attainment of which, a plant is incapable of putting forth fruit blossoms; the cause of this it were difficult to explain satisfactorily. Having ascertained the numerical amount of this requisite degree of ramification in conjunction with a knowledge of the habits of the plants, as to the number of successive shoots it protrudes in the course of the year, we may form a pretty accurate estimate

of the length of time required before it shall attain to a fruit bearing state.

"Thus, other circumstances remaining the same, the oak, did it not send forth two shoots, the one in spring, the other in autumn, would be double the long period it now is, ere it began to produce acorns. The exact number, however, cannot be ascertained, since all traces by which they might be computed are in the older portions of the wood entirely lost. It is by earlier inducing this degree in the melon, which is generally the second from the main stem, that the pruning or stopping is effective towards the accelerating of the emission of fruit blossoms.

"In the apple the twelfth, and the pear the eighteenth, are about the minimum number of degrees of ramification distant from the parent stem that are required ere flowers are put forth; that period, however, is often protracted. In computing these numbers, a shoot succeeding after a quiescent period, whether still projected in a line with the older wood, or at an angle from it, is equally considered as a distinct branch; there is indeed a knot at the junction, as much of the one as the other; and it is the number of these knots, by retarding the flow, or causing the accumulation of the sap, which would appear to bear some part in effecting a fruitful state. From these circumstances the inference to be drawn is, that if we can cause the formation of three or four successive shoots in the course of the year instead of one, or at the most two (as would be the case were the tree left to its natural growth,) that we shall thereby anticipate by a half or two thirds, the usual period of fructification.

"With this aim then, it will be necessary to maintain the young seedlings by due care and judicious culture in a vigorously growing state, and two or three times, or even oftener, as the circumstances may warrant, nip off or prune back the leading shoot, whereby at each operation a new branch will be protruded, which otherwise would not have been the case, until the succeeding spring. By a continued repetition, however, of these operations an inconvenient number of diverging shoots will also be excited; consequently attention must be paid to regulating their number, by disbudbing the branches accordingly, which will also infuse more vigor into those remaining. It will not be advisable to continue the stopping far into the season, otherwise the young wood will not have time to ripen; and the frosts of winter, by killing the new-formed portions, will counteract the advantage obtained. By duly following this method, the usual period of fructification will be shortened with the apple, to and from the fifth to the seventh year, instead of the twelfth to the twentieth, and the pear in like proportion."

Birds. When the corn-crake (*Ortygometra crex*), is alarmed, it has the instinct in common with some other animals, and especially insects, to feign death. A gentleman had one brought him by his dog; it was dead to all appearance. As it lay on the ground, he turned it over with his foot; he was convinced it was dead. Standing by, however, some time, in silence, he suddenly saw it open one eye. He then took it up, its head fell, its legs hung down, it appeared again totally dead. He then put it into his pocket, and before very long felt it all alive and struggling to escape; he took it out, it was lifeless as before. He then laid it on the ground, and retired to some distance

in about five minutes it warily raised its head, looked round and decamped at full speed.—*Field Nat. Mag.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Aug. 10, 1833.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, *Campanula pyramidalis*; Dahlias, variety.

S. Walker, Roxbury, *Dahlia Dennisii*; do. *La Brilliant*; do. *Hall's Mogul*; do. *Barrett's Susanah*; *Cantua coronopifolia*; *Phlox pyramidalis*.

M. P. Wilder, Dorchester; *Rosa Thea, bracteata plena*; do. a new French tea Rose; do. *Gen. La Fayette*; a new French *Noisette rose*—both imported by Col. Wilder.

Wm. Kenrick, Newton, *Malva rosea*; *Monarda fistulosa*; *Lobelia fulgens*; *Helianthus multiflorus*; *Bignonia Minor*; *Tradescantia alba & rubra* Dahlias; *Magnolia cordata*, or yellow twice flowering.

P. B. Hovey, Jr. Cambridgeport, *Dahlia, Blazing Comet*; *Alexandria Victorina*; *Nuttallii, Cocenia Superb*; *Washingtonian*, seedling.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples. By Mr. Whitmarsh, *Early Bough* and *Early Harvest*. By E. Vose, Esq. *Early Shropshirevine*, or *Sops of wine*. By M. P. Wilder, *Dorchester, Red Summer Colville*. By Mr. R. Ward, *Roxbury, Early Sops of wine*. By E. M. Richards, *Benoni, Red Juneating* and *Large Early Bough*. By Robert Manning, *Red Astracan*. By Mr. Joshua Gardner, *Dorchester, River Apple*.

Pears. By Eben. T. Andrews, Esq. *Dorchester, Bellissime d'été* or *Beauty of summer*.

Plums. By Mr. Manning, *Prince's Blue Primordian*, a small, oblong, early, sweet plum; *Damas D'Italie* or *Italian Damask*, a large and beautiful round plum of a blue or violet color and fine flavor—as early as the preceding, and very productive. By Mr. Samuel Pond of Cambridge, specimens for a name, of a large, round and handsome purple plum, of a sweet fine flavor at maturity—a native introduced by Mr. Pond to notice, and named by the committee *Pond's Purple Plum*. By Col. Wilder, large round purple plums, not yet at maturity, and name unknown. By Mr. Isaac Bailey of Newbury, Vt. a Branch with unripe specimens of the *Canada Plum*.

Apricots. By Mr. Samuel Pond, a fine specimen.

Grapes. By Hon. Richard Sullivan, six beautiful clusters of ripe *Black Hamburg* from his grape house in Brookline—the largest bunch weighing 2½ lbs.

A fine specimen of sewing silk was presented by Mr. Brooks, which was reeled, twisted and doubled by the machine lately invented by him—the whole being operated by a single movement.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

N. B. The following regulations have been adopted by the Committee. The exhibition of fruits will in future close at 12 o'clock; and visitors are respectfully requested to withdraw at this hour—after which the examination by the committee will take place. Those who offer fruits for exhibition only, will please to call or send for them by one o'clock, at which hour the doors of the Hall will be finally closed.

Per order of the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

ERRATA in last week's report. Under *Pears*; for "*Pome*" read *Passe*; for "*d'été*" read *d'été*; for "*Breeze of Summer*" read *Beauty of Summer*.

Extracts from "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1832."

EXACT AND EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

My friends, the Farmers of Essex County, will not be offended if I presume to urge them upon one or two points, which I deem of great importance to their agricultural improvements; and they will pardon a freedom and earnestness which they know springs wholly from an honest pride in the honor and a strong desire for the success of their intelligent and enterprising association. Though removed from their immediate vicinity, I am not the less interested in whatever concerns a county, endeared as the residence of my remote ancestors, who among the earliest emigrants made it their resting place, and, with their descendants for years, participated in his privileges and blessings.

The first matter which I suggest to you is exactness in your agriculture. The neglect of this is almost universal, and to its great disgrace may be said to be characteristic of the farming profession. In my intimate intercourse with farmers for years, nothing has been more remarkable, and nothing in many cases more mortifying and provoking, than this want of exactness. They measure nothing, they weigh nothing. It is all guess work with them in every thing. Ask them how much land they till or mow?—they do not know. How much corn, rye, oats, barley, how many potatoes they raised?—they did not measure them. How much hay they mowed?—they guess about so many loads. How much their corn or their potatoes yielded?—why, they judged about so and so; but this judgment is altogether the merest guess work. How much manure they put upon an acre?—why, they mean to put on, commonly, for there are always qualifications enough to save their veracity, about six, or eight, or ten loads, as the case may be; but what they call a load is with themselves, and must be with others, matter of pure conjecture. How much seed they sow to an acre?—why, as near as they can guess, about so much. How much will a favorite cow yield?—why, she gives over a pailful; but what is the size of the pail, whether six, or eight, or ten quarts, or whether wine quarts or beer quarts, which makes a difference of at least one fifth; or how much over, whether one quart or four quarts, are points, which it never occurs to them are important to be defined, or at least pretty exactly approximated, before they presume to demand the confidence of others, or indeed to place confidence themselves in their own statements.

Now I submit to you, my brother farmers, whether this is not an unvarnished statement of facts. Ought it to be so? Is such looseness or neglect admissible in any other of the business professions?

But what, you will ask, is the advantage of such exactness? We answer, very great. There is a satisfaction in knowing what we do. If we do not, in fact, do so well as we imagine, let us not go on deceiving ourselves, but ascertain the occasions of the failure. If we in fact do better than we imagine, let us enjoy the pleasure of conscious improvement, and let it furnish a stimulus to greater efforts.

Exactness is important in the next place, in order that a man should compare the value of his crops with the expenses of cultivation; and of each crop with its particular expense; that he may determine how far he is a gainer or a loser by his operations; and in what respect one crop may

have the advantage over another; that he may determine which will best repay his care and labor. But he can never do this, and he is liable to the grossest mistakes both in judgment and practice, without exact observation and measurement.

Exactness is important in the next place to the proper disposal of his crops. How can a farmer well calculate what he shall do with his crops, unless he first ascertains what he has? If he overrates them, he is liable to overstock his farm, and either be compelled to pinch his cattle, by which in the end he is sure to lose, or to purchase fodder, which few men can afford to do; or if he underrates them, not keep stock enough, and with the feeling of abundance be very likely to use his produce prodigally and wastefully, and so fail of the advantages within his reach. Exactness is in the next place important to a man's character and usefulness. Agricultural operations approach so nearly to what may be called a creative power, that no class of people are more liable to have the organ of self-esteem powerfully excited than the farmers. Few men therefore are more disposed to boast of what they have done, and especially how much they have done. Some of their statements are so extravagant that they are made at the expense of all respect either for their judgment, or knowledge, or veracity. The fact is they do not mean to impose on others, but they deceive themselves. It is all guess work with them. The effects of such misstatements are often very bad; and equally pernicious whether the result of mistake or design. The inexperienced and confiding are led into gross miscalculations by them. Now, a respectable man ought to have so much regard to his own honor as that, when he makes a statement he may be sure it is founded in strict truth; but of this he never can be sure, unless he is in the habit of exact calculation and measurement; and no certain progress can be made in the science of agriculture without this exactness. Agriculture must be considered as one of the exact sciences; and we shall never know whether our progress in it is forward or retrograde, until we have done with guessing. I have myself been so frequently and egregiously deceived by the misstatements of men who certainly did not mean to deceive, that I have long since determined to believe no statement which a man has not verified by actual and exact observation, and then I am as willing to give my confidence as any man. I could give some of the instances to which I refer, but some of my friends who are accustomed to draw a long bow, would recognize the likeness, and I should be sorry to give them as much pain as they have occasioned me disappointment.

But, you say, it is troublesome to be so exact. The trouble is not great where the habit is once formed; and is very much more than compensated by the satisfaction experienced in doing it. Land can be measured with considerable correctness without the trouble of a surveyor's instruments. The time occupied in planting, cultivating and gathering a crop, can easily be taken account of. The manure cart can be measured, and then an account kept of the number of loads carried out. The seed can easily be measured. All vegetable crops, all grain crops are very quickly measured. Hay can easily be estimated in the cock or in the load, and the number of loads determined; or the size of a mow ascertained, and the amount of hay contained in it very nearly calculated. Then again, the amount of food consumed by different

animals for a week at a time, at different seasons can be ascertained with very little trouble; and a calculation of the whole amount required for them be made from these premises. The quality of the milk of a cow can easily be decided by setting a portion of it for cream in a glass vessel, and comparing it with others in the same way and under the same circumstances; or the milk of a particular animal can be placed by itself for a period of time, and her actual produce determined. All dairy produce is easily ascertained. The debit and credit sides of your sheepfold too, and of your pig-sty, where let me tell you exactness is especially important, are easily kept. All these things ought to be done; and, I say again, that the satisfaction and advantages of doing these would greatly overbalance the trouble and care. Ask an intelligent and enterprising manufacturer about his concerns. He can tell you, if he deserves that character, how much power of water he has, even to an inch; how many spindles he can carry; how many pounds of wool or cotton he can work up; how much fuel, how much oil, how much dye-stuff he requires; how many pounds of wool or of cotton are needed to make a yard of cloth of a certain degree of firmness; how much of human labor he can employ to advantage; and at what rate exactly he can afford to sell his cloth in order to get a living profit. Now is there any reason in the world why a farmer should not be, as far as possible, as exact and calculating in his concerns as the manufacturer? would he not find an equal advantage in it? and is not the want of this exactness and care one of the great reasons, why farmers in too many cases find their farms either an unprofitable or a losing concern, and in point of improvement are just where their fathers were a century ago? Keep a journal therefore; a diary. Keep an account of every field and every crop. Ascertain what it costs; what it comes to; what you have done for it, and what you do with it. Keep an account in some form with every domestic animal on your place. See whether they pay, or how they can be made to pay for their living; whether you keep them for profit or pleasure. Do not be ashamed of mistakes and false judgments and miscalculations, unless you voluntarily run into them a second and a third time; because no human judgment is infallible, and the wisest are ever liable to err; and in the first place take care not to impose upon yourself, and in the next place, when you undertake to tell your neighbors what you have done, be sure you are able to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Next to exactness is another matter intimately connected with it and of like importance to to an improving agriculture, that of making ing experiments. You are too intelligent to indulge in the senseless clamor about agricultural experiments and experimental farmers. You know that in agriculture all knowledge is the result of experiment, and those are esteemed the best farmers, who have made the most experiments, that is who have had the most experience and the longest practice. But perhaps you will say, let the rich make experiments, we have not the means. This is not so; and the farmers of moderate circumstances, and who work in their own fields, are the very persons to make the experiments, because they are better able to watch the result; and, as they cannot afford to lose and are most concerned to make their agriculture profitable, will feel the

strongest interest in the progress of such experiments. Now very extensive or expensive experiments are not what we recommend to farmers of small means; but small experiments are perfectly within their reach, and the instruction to be gained from them on a small scale may be equally valuable and decisive as from those on a large scale. The effect of lime upon your farms, or upon the different soils to be found in different parts of them; applied to corn or wheat, to potatoes, to grass; used in its air-slacked or unslacked state; how to be applied; when to be applied;—all these are very important inquiries, and may be as easily ascertained by the use of a single cask, which may cost you a dollar, as by the use of fifty; and in any event you are certain that the lime is not wholly lost. So too with gypsum and ashes. Some of the most important points in regard to the application of these powerful manures remain to be settled by experiments. The result of such experiments may be of great importance to you; how they are to be applied; in what quantity, at what season; in what form, to what crops; under what circumstances they lose their efficacy; what kinds of plaster are to be chosen, the dark or the pink colored; how ashes are to be applied, whether leached or unleached; the comparative value of wood ashes, and of peat-ashes, with which your county abounds; all these important points can be determined only by experiment; and these experiments on such a scale as to decide them may be made by the smallest farmers and at almost no expense. So too as to the application of other manures; by the most simple experiments and without cost you can decide for yourselves the long mooted questions whether manures are best applied in a green or a rotten state, in the hill or spread; and buried by the plough, or scattered on the surface and barely covered with a harrow.

So likewise in regard to your crops:—you can as well ascertain on a quarter of an acre as on a quarter of a hundred, whether your soil will bear wheat or not, or by the application of lime or soap's waste may or may not be made to bear it; whether the autumn or the spring wheat is best for you; whether your corn or potato crops were better planted in hills or in drills, and at what distances; whether your grass seed may better be sown in the fall or the spring, by itself or with other crops; and whether after a fair trial of the expense and value of the produce you would find it for your advantage to cultivate for the feeding of your stock large quantities of vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, or turnips; or to confine yourself to Indian corn and grass. These experiments would lead, if carefully conducted, to most valuable results, and for all practical purposes are as much within the power of the farmer in moderate as the farmer in affluent circumstances.

Next, in regard to your domestic animals, do not be offended if I ask you, how many of you can tell me, how much hay and provender it requires ordinarily to keep a horse? how much a yoke of medium sized oxen, worked or not worked? how much a common milch cow? how much your yearling and two year old heifers and steers? and how near their labor, their produce, or their growth comes towards defraying their cost? These animals are kept at great expense beyond a question. The keeping of them a part of the year is not necessary for their labor to all of you, nor for their manure to some of you, who can procure this article in abundance either from

the sea shore or from the neighboring livery stables. These then are most important points, which can only be decided by actual experiment; and such experiments require nothing more than a little trouble or attention, in measuring their food for a certain time. Very few of you would I believe be able to answer these questions with any thing like certainty. The amount of hay, for example, required for wintering a cow is estimated by different individuals at from one and a quarter tons to two tons and a quarter. This, where hay is a cash article, is a very important difference; and though there will be differences in the size and appetites of different animals, yet most certainly we might more nearly than that approach the determination of the quantity. So too with respect to feeding of oxen and horses, not only as to quantity but the kinds of feed which may be most profitably applied, corn fodder, English hay, salt hay, corn, meal, oats, food cooked or uncooked, many queries arise, which can only be settled by experiments, careful experiments; and may be settled by experiments which would cost nothing.

In regard likewise to the keeping of swine, every farmer who keeps one may soon settle for himself by actual experiment, the often discussed question of their profit or loss; and other points of equal importance relating to the kinds of food, which may be most profitably, if profitably at all, be given them.

These and such experiments as these I recommend most earnestly and most respectfully to the Essex farmers to make and to repeat and to report. The results of them and the faithful and exact communication of those results to the public through the Society will be of the greatest benefit both to individuals and to the community. In my opinion the Society could not better appropriate some portion of their funds than in the encouragement of such experiments by giving, where they are well conducted and fully detailed, whether successful or not, such pecuniary gratuities to those who conduct them, as in their judgment they may merit; and as shall stimulate them to further inquiries, though such objects of premium are not, from the necessity of the case, previously promised in their publications.

Facts in agriculture are the instructors, which are most needed. The advances of the science have been necessarily slow; but who can doubt that there are yet many more truths to be discovered, other mysteries in nature to be solved; and much more light to break forth on a subject so essentially connected with human subsistence and comfort and the general welfare. He who assists to settle the most simple truth, and to solve the least of these and other controverted points, is to be deemed a public benefactor. He who brings but a single pebble to the heap, may feel a just claim to his share in the honor of contributing to the substantial foundation on which the subsistence of animal life, the exercise of all intellectual and moral energy, and the improvements and comforts of human society primarily and mainly depend;—agriculture, the mother of all the arts and the basis of all national prosperity.

HENRY COLMAN.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

GRAPES.

Summer Management of the Vine.—We are often called upon to direct as to the management of vines, during the summer, and of course con-

clude that an article, on this part of Horticulture will be acceptable. In the first place, the ground about the roots of vines, should be kept loose, and free from weeds.—The vines should be well secured to the trellis, by bark or otherwise, and so spread as to admit the sun, and a free circulation of air. The greatest danger to be apprehended, is from the vines becoming too thick, to prevent which such shoots as do not show fruit, should be cut away, and this may be done at any time during the summer months. The practice of cutting off the points of the shoots and leaves from bearing branches is uncalled for in this country during summer and even at fall pruning.—The shoots of the American varieties of Grapes, may be left nearly their whole length, or so many of them as can be accommodated with room upon the trellis.

It is a bad practice, to train grape vines over the top of arbors, or arched trellis, as the fruit will hang below the vines, and is apt to be excluded from the rays of the sun, in which case they do not ripen as well as when exposed to more light.

In training European varieties it is desirable to have a few shoots from near the root of each vine trained particularly for producing bearing wood for the next season. These should have the full rays of the sun to render the wood firm that it may better endure the frost of winter.—Should the mildew appear upon the vines, let them be washed with lime water or dusted with fresh slacked lime as often as once each week until it ceases to spread upon the vines.

Peas and Beans. Most people are fond of peas and beans during the summer months, but do not appear to be aware that they may be kept through the winter equally as palatable as when first picked from their stems. For this purpose let them be picked and shelled for present use and put into a weak solution of sugar, and boiled for a short time; then put them into an oven moderately warm, where they should remain until dry; let them be put into bottles and corked tight and kept for use in this manner, and with little trouble fine dishes may be served up during mid-winter, when they will be found to contribute much to the variety of the table.—*lb.*

A REMEDY TO STOP BLOOD.

THE efficacy of *soot* in stopping blood proceeding from a fresh wound, was lately tested and proved beyond a doubt, in the case of Nathan Cornish, near Newark, New Castle County, who while engaged in making fence, by a misstroke of the axe cut his leg badly to the bone, which bled profusely. Not being aware at first, of the extent of the injury he had sustained, he continued at work, till perceiving the blood running very freely, he pulled off his boot and was alarmed at finding it drenched with blood. He immediately started for home, the blood from his leg continued to increase, and after his arrival, proceeded to try various means for stopping it without effect. After trying almost every remedy without success, and despairing of stopping the blood, with the loss of which his strength was fast wasting away—*soot* was applied, and to the surprise of every one the bleeding was stopped almost instantly. And what is still more singular the pain which was very severe almost as soon abated, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

Snow Storm. There was a violent snow storm on the White Hills on the 17th of June.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, 1833.

Brighton Cattle Show. The Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, &c. of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, will take place at Brighton on Wednesday 16th October 1833, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Remarks on the Culture of Wheat. The cause or causes of the usual failure of wheat crops in New England, especially in lands which have been some years under cultivation, have been topics of discussion in this and other agricultural papers, without much coincidence of opinion. We have long since expressed our belief that lime was an indispensable substance without which wheat cannot be brought to perfection; and will here assign some of the reasons for our belief.

Mr. John Young, of Nova Scotia, a very ingenious writer, and a practical as well as scientific agriculturist, in an able work entitled "*Letters of Agricola*" says "It is fact that lime is indispensable to the production of superior wheat crops. The rye lands of Hertfordshire, [Eng.] which were reported by Dr. Beale, in the year 1636, as incapable of producing wheat, have been so much fertilized by the subsequent introduction of this fossil manure as to be successfully applied to the growth of that and every other grain. This and similar effects may be referable in part to the subserviency of this earth to the more perfect formation of the vegetable structure; for we know that birds, if confined to a cage, will lay eggs with soft shells. So wheat may labor under some analogous imperfection, unless the carbonate of lime comes within reach of its roots.

In "*Anderson's Recreations*," a work highly esteemed in Europe, the following passage occurs:

"I had a field of good arable land, a mellow loam in Aberdeenshire, which had been long in culture, often dressed with animal and vegetable manures, and was of course endowed with a considerable degree of fertility; but being full of weeds, it was subjected to a thorough summer fallow in order to get rid of these and bring it to proper tilth in other respects; and as lime is found to be an active manure in that district, it had a moderate dressing of lime put upon it, and some dung at the same time. The whole field was sown with wheat at the proper season, which sprang up equally thick on every part of it. For some time no difference was perceivable in the appearance of the crop over the whole; by and bye it was observed that the wheat on a small portion of the field, which by accident had not had any lime put upon it, became pale and sickly. While the crop in other parts of the field advanced luxuriantly, it dwindled in this particular patch more and more, till towards the beginning of May, the whole had died quite out, and not one stalk of wheat was to be found upon it, though the weeds in consequence of the richness of the soil at that time grew there with extreme luxuriance. Perhaps the proportion of calcareous matter did not in this case amount to more than one thousandth part of the whole, yet the qualities of this soil were thereby totally altered, inasmuch that though before the application of that dressing, the soil was incapable of producing wheat at all, it was found at all times after that period well adapted for the raising of

that crop. Nature has formed many soils with a similar proportion of calcareous matter blended imperceptibly in them over large districts of land."

By this article it appears that small quantities of lime will produce a permanently beneficial effect, if applied to land which is destitute of that kind of earth. A quantity equal to one thousandth part of the whole mould within reach of the roots of the plants commonly cultivated, would not be a dear dressing even in Massachusetts; yet that small quantity was found by Dr. Anderson to be sufficient to effect such a change in the constitution of a soil as to enable it to produce good wheat, though previous to its application it would not ripen a single stalk. Larger quantities, however, would probably prove beneficial. English farmers apply from 60 to 400 bushels to the acre, as it measures when fresh from the kiln.

Dr. Darwin, in *Phytologia*, states that "the wheat produced after land has been much limed, is believed to be thinner skinned, and to produce more good meal than any other wheat, and to make better bread." Loudon observes, "The manures best calculated for wheat are animal matters and lime. The former has a direct influence in supplying that essential constituent to wheaten flour, gluten; and the latter azote and lime, both actually found in the straw of wheat. At all events it is certain that wheat will not thrive in any soil that does not contain lime. In this Sir H. Davy, Chaptal, Professor Thaer and Grisenthwaite, fully agree."

There are other crops besides that of wheat to which lime would seem to be indispensable. *Dickson's Farmer's Companion* states, that "it is observed, that the common pea, whether white or gray, cannot be reared to perfection in any field which has not been either naturally or artificially impregnated with some calcareous matter. But it is remarkable, that a soil that could scarcely have brought one pea to perfection, although richly manured with dung, from their running too much to haulm, and after blossoming dying away without becoming ripe, if it has had lime applied upon it, is capable, when properly prepared in other respects, of producing plentiful crops of peas ever afterwards."

It may, perhaps, be asked, why new lands, or lands recently cleared from their native woods, will at first produce good crops of wheat, but after having been cultivated for some years, though made rich with barn yard manure, will lose its power of producing that grain. To this it may be answered that, perhaps, the soil originally contained small quantities of lime, which became exhausted by tillage; and, perhaps, the ashes, which were left in clearing might, by yielding potash, present a substitute for lime.

From the preceding we think it apparent, that lime, or some other alkali, is indispensable for the culture of wheat; but the use of animal manure for wheat crops involves another question, which we hope to discuss hereafter.

To destroy Insects in Fruit Trees. Two gallons of boiling water poured on two ounces of tobacco and three or four handfuls of the tender shoots of elder. The trees sprinkled with a small hearth brush for two or three weeks will effectually destroy insects. Elder-water frequently sprinkled on honey-suckles and roses, prevents the insects

lodging upon them. The above decoction may be made of any strength as it is perfectly innocent to the tree.—*Horticultural Register*.

PRESERVING FRUITS FROM BEES.

MR. FESSENDEN,—What is the best mode of destroying Bees that attack Fruit, or what method for preventing them? Is there any remedy for these depredators?

J. H.

By the Editor.—We have never been before apprised of Bees becoming to any amount injurious to Fruits, and are sorry to learn that they have been guilty of trespass of that description. Mr. Forsyth recommends the following as a preservative against wasps, which, perhaps, might prove of equal efficacy against Bees:

"Several phials or small bottles, should be prepared towards the time when the wasps appear. These vessels are to be filled half, or three parts full, with a mixture consisting of the lees of beer or wine, and the sweepings of sugar, or the dregs of molasses: next they must be suspended by yellow pack-thread, on nails driven into the different parts of the garden walls, so as to reach nearly to the bottom. When the bottles are filled with insects, the liquor must be poured into another vessel, and the wasps crushed on the ground. Should the weather prove hot, so that these marauders become very numerous, and will not enter the glasses exposed for their reception, touch them on the back with a little oil, and they will immediately fall down, and perish, the lateral pores through which they breathe being closed."

If, however, bees are the transgressors, it will be necessary to decide which it were better to sustain, the injury done to your fruit, or the loss of the bees which do the mischief, before you commence offensive operations.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

We now have beautiful weather for haying and harvesting. Our wheatfields are like to turn out more than an average crop—grass is good, and corn which for some time looked very unpromising is now coming forward finely.—*Fredonia Censor*.

Revolutionary Soldiers. The whole number of applications for the benefit of the new Pension Act, will exceed twenty-five thousand, which added to those who are embraced in the provisions of former acts, constitute a total of more than thirty thousand survivors of the army of the Revolution. Of this number more than six hundred are living in the county of Worcester. There are besides many who served a shorter term than is requisite to receive a pension.—*Worcester Spy*.

Large Mustard. A neighbor of mine has a stalk of mustard that measures 11 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, one limb of it measures 8 feet 10 inches; you may rely on the accuracy of the measurement. The stalk was growing when measured. The seed is supposed to have come with beans or some other seed of that kind—at all events, it is an accidental growth. The seeds will be saved; I am promised a part, of which you shall receive a portion.—*Hindes Co. Miss. June 28, 1833*.

One of the most extraordinary occurrences of modern times, was lately witnessed on the line of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. A Mr. Whelden who left Easton, Pa. on the 27th June, 1832, was attacked on the 15th Aug. 3 o'clock, P. M.; and at 7, the next morning was to all appearance dead. In an hour after, he was placed in a coffin, and taken to the burial place. Here, as the coffin lay beside the grave, a deep moaning was heard, and immediate suspicion of the fact inducing the

people to remove the coffin lid, Whelden exhibited signs of life. He was removed and is now in the borough of Easton, alive and well.—*Gazette*.

The Weevil. The Ballston Spa Gazette in the State of New York, mentions that the weevil has commenced his destructive operations. On wheat fields of 60 acres, where there was every prospect of an abundant yield—there will not be sufficient to pay the farmer for harvesting. It is said, that sowing lime on the heads of wheat when the dew is on, will drive the weevil from the field.

The Edgefield Carolinian of the 27th ult. says, "The wheat crops in this district have been almost totally destroyed by the rust."

More Gooseberries. On Saturday, Col. Mosely brought in, for our inspection, a lot of gooseberries—the stated number nine—which, upon comparison with those, of which we have already spoken, appeared to be a *little* larger. One of them measured four inches within a hair or two. They grew in the garden of Miss Mary Greenleaf, in Union street.

By the way, we are obliged to our friends for raising a newspaper paragraph for us in these dull times—a paragraph interesting enough, although it grew on a gooseberry bush. Our main object however is to stimulate the Horticultural Society. The members of that association have it in their power to bring about a new era in gardening here. For our part, we see no manner of reason, why we cannot get up horticultural exhibitions here, which shall vie with those in Boston. There is leisure, space and (there should be) spirit and intelligence enough to do it. Let us have it done then.—*Newburyport Herald*.

BOSTON FANEUIL MARKET, Aug. 14, 1833.

Vegetables. Early Potatoes, 50 to 60 cts per bushel; Peas, 1 25 cts per bus; String Beans, 75 cts. per bush.; Squashes, 12 1/2 cts pr doz; Cucumbers, 12 1/2 pr doz; Turnips, Onions, Beets and Carrots, 6 1/2 cts pr bunch; Green Corn, 12 1/2 cts pr doz; Shell Beans, 10 cts pr qt; Tomatoes, 12 1-2 cts per doz.

Fruit. Pears, \$2 per bushel; Apples, from \$1.00 to \$1.50, according to quality; Whortleberries, 6 cts pr qt; Blackberries, 12 1/2 pr box; Gooseberries, none; Peaches, 2s 3d per doz; Apricots, 3s pr doz.

BOOKS.

Books upon Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy, Published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, N. E. Farmer Office, 52 North Market st. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers supplied on very liberal terms, and their orders solicited.
aug 14

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1834.

NOW in Press, and will soon be published the *New England Farmer's Almanac for 1834*, by THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer, and will be for sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer office. Dealers supplied on very low terms, and orders are solicited early.

The flattering reception and extensive circulation of the six first numbers have induced the publishers to render the 7th No. as useful and interesting as possible. tf a 14

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed.—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

BULBOUS ROOTS.

JUST received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street, one Lot fine Bulbous Roots,—containing Tulips, variety, at 12 1-2 each, or \$1 a dozen; Hyacinths, Dutch, very fine sorts, without names; Polyanthus Narcissus, do. do.; Sweet Scented, do. do. with names. Expect next week an invoice of very splendid Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. &c.
aug 14

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one fluked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 qts. of milk a day on grass only.

They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Colebels, and from cows of imported stocks.

For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer.

optf

GRASS SEEDS,

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Clover, (Northern)—Herds Grass—Red Top—White Clover (fine imported)—Lucerne, &c. &c.—Wholesale and Retail.

SEEDS.

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, connected with N. E. Farmer office 51 & 52 North Market Street.

White Portugal Onion seed—Silver Skin do.—Fall or Prickly Spinach—Black Spanish or Winter Radish—Celery, &c. &c.

SEEDS,

for West Indies, &c.

Merchants, and masters of vessels and others trading to the West Indies, South America, &c. can be furnished with Boxes of seeds assorted and suitable for those markets at \$3 and \$5 per box.

Also, Smaller assortments at \$1 per box.

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS, SCITUATE, July 22, 1833.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J.19.

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—301 barrels and 360 sacks Butte. Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt.

Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale.
june 5 CHAS I. CAZENOVE & CO.

GENTLEMAN'S POCKET FARRIER.

For sale at the Farmer Office, showing how to use your Horse on a journey; and what remedies are proper for common accidents which may befall him; by F. Tullnell, Veterinary Surgeon. Price 15 cents.
july 17

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction on Monday the 2d day of Sept. next at 4 o'clock P. M. (if not sold previous at private sale), the House, Barn and out Buildings, with about one and a half acres of land attached to the same laid out as a garden well stocked with every description of the choicest kind of fruit trees, all of which are in bearing. The House is two stories high, well furnished, with four rooms on the lower floor besides the kitchen. 9 good chambers, 2 wells of water, good cistern for rain water, the Barn is large and in perfect repair.

This situation is in Dorchester on the road leading from Roxbury to South Boston, three miles from State street, in the immediate neighborhood of the late Gov. Eustis' estate, and adjoining that elegant situation formerly owned by Cornelius Coolidge, Esq. and now owned by Charles Taylor, Esq.—the sale will be on the premises, where the conditions will be made known; the place can be examined any day previous to the sale from 3 to 7 P. M. for further information inquire of Jas. Swett on the premises or at No. 52 India Wharf. epts jy 31

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|----------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 10 | 1 37 1/2 |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 50 | 11 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| prime, | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | pound | 14 | 15 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 4 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 35 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 9 | 12 1/2 |
| FLAX, American, | bushel | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| FLAXSEED, | barrel | 5 75 | 5 87 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | none | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 74 | 75 |
| Alexandria, | " | 68 | 70 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 66 | 68 |
| southern yellow, | " | 75 | 80 |
| white, | " | 70 | 80 |
| Rye, | " | 40 | 43 |
| Barley, | " | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Oats, | " | 14 00 | 17 00 |
| HAY, (best English), old, | ton | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 40 | 50 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 50 | 52 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| Hops, 1st quality (nominal) | pound | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | " | 8 | 9 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 19 | 20 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| " upper, | " | 16 | 19 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | " | 25 | 27 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | " | 25 | 26 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 90 | 1 06 |
| LIME, | cask | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| PLASTER PARIS retails at | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 12 50 | 14 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | none | none |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 2 50 | 2 60 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 12 | 13 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| " southern, | " | 12 | 13 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 48 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 25 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 11 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, new | " | 16 | 17 |
| lump, best, | " | 22 | 23 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 15 | 17 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 50 | 60 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 548 Beef Cattle, 4170 Sheep, 18 Cows and Calves, and 160 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—We quote prime at \$5 50 a 6; good 4 75 a 5 50; thin at 3 75 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves. Sales were noticed at \$18, 20, 24, 25, 27, and 33.

Sheep and Lambs.—Dull: Lots were taken at \$1 33, 1 37, 1 62, 1 71, 1 75, 1 92, 2 00, 2 25, 2 25, 2 37, and 2 50.

Swine.—No sales of lots: retail price 5c. for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office.
july 17

MISCELLANY.

VERSES TO THE SHEARWATER—ON THE MORNING AFTER A STORM AT SEA.

BY RICHARD ALSOP.

WHENCE with morn's first blush of light
Com'st thou thus to greet mine eye,
Whilst the furious storm of night
Hovers yet around the sky?

On the fiery tossing wave,
Calmly cradled dost thou sleep,
When the midnight tempests rave,
Lonely wanderer of the deep?

Or from some rude isle afar,
Castled 'mid the roaring waste,
With the beams of morning's star,
On lightning pinion dost thou haste?

In thy mottled plumage drest,
Light thou skimm'st the ocean o'er,
Sporting round the breaker's crest
Exulting in the tempest's roar.

O'er the vast-rolling watery way
While our trembling bark is born,
And joyful peers the lamp of day,
Lighting up the brow of morn;

As through yon cloud its struggling beams
Around a partial lustre shed,
And mark at fits with golden gleams
The mountain billow's surging head;

Whilst the long lines of foaming white,
At distance o'er the expanse so blue,
As domes and castles spiring bright
Commingle, rise on fancy's view—

From wave to wave swift skimming light,
Now near, and now at distance found,
Thy airy form, in ceaseless flight,
Cheers the lone dreariness around.

Through the vessel's storm-rent sides
When the rushing billows rave;
And with fierce gigantic strides,
Death terrific walks the wave.

Still on hovering pinions near,
Thou pursuest thy sportive way;
Still uncheck'd by aught of fear,
Calmly seek'st thy finny prey.

Far from earth's remotest trace,
What impels thee thus to roam?
What hast thou to mark the place
When thou seek'st thy distant home?

Without star or magnet's aid,
Thou thy faithful course dost keep;
Sportive still, still undismay'd,
Lonely wanderer of the deep!

A DREAM.

AFTER a laborious day's work I retired to rest much fatigued, when the following dream passed through my mind. I thought early one morning, as I was passing through a neighboring village, the first person that I met was one of the village lawyers with a hoe on his shoulder. I accosted him—what Esquire, turn farmer? Yes—every one must be about something for a livelihood—our professional business has almost come to an end. These popular Temperance Societies have ruined our business. Since people have left off drinking rum and getting trusted at the stores we are out of business—when almost every one was in the habit of drinking rum and getting trusted at the stores all they could, we had fine times—three-fourths of the writs and warrants that went from our office

were occasioned by rum. Quarrels, assaults and battery were frequent, which made fine business for we lawyers. The store keeper, after trading a year or two, and trusting every body and every thing that would take rum or goods, of course must fail. After the failure, the notes and books were sure to fall into our hands, from which, if well managed, we could make three or four hundred dollars; but this business I fear is all over, and we shall be obliged to resort to some other business for a support. It is a shame that a profession which has been so useful and honorable, which cost us so much time, money and hard study, should be destroyed by such feeble means as Temperance Societies;—but public opinion is a powerful engine—every thing falls before it, and we shall be forced to submit. He bid me good morning and went on. I wished him success with his hoe.

Who should be the next person I met with but the Doctor, with a manure fork in his hand.—What Doctor, you turned farmer too? Yes, since people have done drinking rum I find but little to do in my professional line, and every one should be about something. When rum was freely used by almost every one, I had full employ—I rode night and day; but now I seldom have a call. I always knew that rum was the cause of three-fourths of the diseases and accidents of mankind, but I confess I had not the boldness to tell them so—neither was it for my interest. When rum was in fashion I had many calls that were capital jobs, such as broken bones, fractured skulls, dislocated shoulders, and bruised faces. Those good days are over with us, and I do not regret it. I have seen enough of human misery, and the greatest portion of human misery has been caused by that poison, rum. I am blessed with a good constitution, and hope I can obtain a living by farming, (which has become an honorable employment) if my professional business fails me. He shouldered his fork and went on cheerfully to his labor. I awoke and lamented that it was a Dream.—*Maine Farmer.*

MAHOMEDANS.

A traveller says, that during his long residence in Malta, and constant course of commercial transactions with the professors of the Mahomedan creed, he never heard of an unpaid debt, or a violated obligation; and that it is a usual mode of traffic in the market towns, throughout Turkey, for the farmers and huxters to leave their fowls, eggs, butter, &c. in baskets with the prices fixed, and to return in the evening in perfect security of finding the article as they left it or the exact price deposited in the place of just so much as had found a purchaser.

FRIENDSHIP.

Beware of those who on a short acquaintance make you a tender of their friendship and seem to place a confidence in you: 'tis ten to one but they deceive and betray you; you may be civil to them, though you do not entrust them. Silly men are apt to solicit your friendship and unbosom themselves upon the first acquaintance; such a friend cannot be worth having, their friendship being as slender as their understanding; and if they proffer their friendship with a design to make a property out of you, they are dangerous acquaintances indeed. Not but the little friendship of the weak may be of some use to you, if you do not return the compliment; and it may not be amiss to seem

to accept *those* of designing men, keeping them as it were, in play, that they may not be open enemies; for their enmity is the next dangerous thing to their friendship. We may certainly hold their vices in abhorrence, without being marked out as their personal enemy. The general rule is to have a real reserve with almost every one, and a seeming reserve with almost no one: for it is very disgusting to seem reserved, and very dangerous not to be so. Few observe the true medium. Many are ridiculously mysterious upon trifles, and many indiscreetly communicative of all they know.

A girl forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the service, where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, said with great simplicity, "Oh dear, no, sir; but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutain and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1833.

NO. 6.

N. Y. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Was read and ordered to be published, the following interesting, and, if its suggestions shall be carried into practice, important letter from Alexander Walsh, Esq. to the Horticultural Society of this city. The enterprising citizens of New York will not let the present opportunity of obtaining a suitable place to consign their departed friends pass unimproved.

LANSINGBURGH, June 10, 1833.

GENTLEMEN,—I have your kind letter of last month, informing me that I have been elected an honorary member of the New York Horticultural Society.

In the objects embraced by your society, with several members of which I have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, I feel a deep interest, and will gladly contribute whatever may be in my power to promote its views.

Your society is, I believe, the first of its description instituted in the United States. I trust it will continue to maintain a first rank in usefulness: it has certainly at present attached to it, many of the most skilful florists in our country. The numerous benefits it has conferred on the State, its happy influence on the markets of the city of New York, evidenced by the improved quality, the increased supply and extended variety of esculents, including many naturalized exotics, the taste it has inspired for the cultivation of plants, both of the useful and ornamental, with which the *parterres* and grounds of the citizens are now so generally stocked, and so industriously tended by the fairest of florists, the rivalry produced by exhibitions, and premiums, enlisting at once the pride and interest of competitors, the effect of example not confined to the city, but spreading its influence widely into the interior: these surely must be pleasing results of our labors, they command the admiration of foreigners, while on the citizens at home devolves the acceptable duty of casting over your institution the sweet *flowers* of gratitude.—Must not I feel proud in being admitted into an association, with persons thus capable, and thus desirous, to add to the comforts and happiness of the human family. I beg you will convey to the society my high sense of the honor they conferred on me.

The favored territory, comprised within the United States, presents a soil, and is blessed with a climate suitable to perhaps all the varied vegetable productions of our planet. It is supposed there is not an exotic of whatever climate that could not find a congenial soil in some part of our extensive country, and be therein successfully cultivated. The indigenous plants of America have an interesting claim on attention; they exceed in number, in variety, in beauty, and in usefulness, those of the other portions of the globe, and draw hither the naturalists of other countries, who eagerly seek an acquaintance with, and cull largely from them. How enviable our situation! It is doubtless a fact that art, aiding nature, and directed by science, is capable of rendering the state of New York the prettiest spot of what may be made the most beautiful garden of the earth.

The skill and enterprise of our citizens are not

exceeded, perhaps unequalled, by those of any other people: they fearlessly penetrate the forest to its utmost extent, and visit every foreign shore. Through such men, through the government and commercial agents residing abroad, opportunities offer of procuring seeds and plants, to an extent almost infinite, and in value incalculably beneficial. Of the readiness of individual citizens to advance the honor and the interest of their country, there are instances too numerous for detail. Dr. Perrine, U. S. Consul at Campeachy, addressed letters some time ago to the Chairman of the Committee of Congress, on the subject of Horticulture, urging with much force and correctness the establishment of a Nursery at or near Cape Florida, for the purpose of acclimating useful tropical plants. Many of these, or the seeds thereof, might possibly be subsequently transferred to our and other States, and successfully cultivated.—The subject deserves the attentive consideration of the Horticultural Society.

All Europe is filled with admiration at what we have done for literature, not making it the special privilege of the great, but extending it to the humblest resident of the humblest cottage; but we seem, in too great a degree, to have left to others the instruction of the agriculturist: yet the farmer is, and peculiarly so in our land, the main-stay of all that is truly valuable. The same steel that makes his plough, makes also his sword, and this again his plough; he supplies our markets in peace, and repulses our enemy in war; he is literally the bone and sinew of the State; he is the State itself: as a writer justly and forcibly observes, "God has made the breasts of those that labor in the earth his peculiar deposit for substantial virtue; the focus in which he keeps alive the sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth."

The connection of agriculture and horticulture with literary education is a design which is daily becoming popular. The subject has been before the last session of the New York Legislature, on the memorial of the State Agricultural Society.—The principle was favorably received, and reports in accordance were made by committees in each house. The impression was so decided, that no opposition would have been made to a liberal appropriation for the establishment of a State Agricultural and Horticultural School. The memorialists had, however, no design to avail themselves of the crisis, and an intimation was made that they sought for no measure that would not decidedly appear to have the deliberate sanction of the public opinion; the subject of course lay over, but will probably be again before the next ensuing session of the legislature, and is worthy of your patronage.

A very interesting letter of Dr. Pascalis, on the culture of the Mulberry tree, appears among the printed works of your society. I am satisfied that silk of domestic manufacture will, at no very distant day, become the common wear of our citizens, particularly of females. We want the proper reeling machinery; with this, it would, considering its superior durability, not be much more expensive than cotton or linen. I send you a favorable specimen of Massachusetts raw thrown Silk.

The Grape is a native of our country, and it is

easy to add to our assortment, by importations. What but a little application to the subject can prevent our having wine as good and cheap as the French or Portuguese, and raisins are easily manufactured.

It is reasonable to expect that horticulture would, like many other arts, produce more scientific discoveries, under the control of a society, having no selfish view to subserve, than it could under the management of an individual cramped by the necessity of drawing from its profits the means of self support. This position cannot be overthrown by mere instances of some cases operating otherwise. It may also be observed, and with still more force, that societies can do but comparatively little, unless they enter directly into the practical part of that which they would enforce on others. Of this your society seems to have been aware.

An effort was made, a few years ago, by the New York Horticultural Society, to obtain from the Trustees of Columbia College a lease of the Botanic Garden, for the purpose of entering practically into the objects it was laboring to promote. It is unnecessary now to enter into a detail of causes which led to a failure, over which science then wept, but which may in its result be even propitious.

The landscape garden of Mr. Parmentier, in the town of Brooklyn, was full of all promise that taste and skill, enterprise and enthusiasm, could bestow, but it wanted what no individual enterprise can confer—it wanted the essential of permanence. Parmentier died, and the garden, beautiful and useful as it is, but escaped the fate of its enlightened projector. Let death but hurl another dart, and the Parmentier garden may sink into pristine insignificance—the place of the rose, the olive, and the grape, be usurped by the thistle.

The obtaining of the Botanic Garden, or any other ground, on *lease*, would be but a step in advance of the Parmentier Garden. It must be abandoned on the expiration of the lease, unless the leaser would grant a renewal, which no prudent person would rely on. A society having a perpetual succession of members and managers, and laboring on its own fee simple estate, can alone provide for permanence, so far as human institutions can effect that object.

It would appear from publications made under the sanction of your society, that the gentlemen who delivered the Anniversary Addresses were generally under the impression that the society was destined to give to its operations, a wide range in every subject that could, to every reasonable extent, come within its purview. Ornamental Gardening on grounds belonging to the society was the theme of several of them. Doctor Mitchell went further, embracing a considerable catalogue, manuscript records, printed publications, a library, topographical maps, a garden, an herbarium or *hortus siccus*, entomology, manures, botany, schools, &c. Mr. Carter dwells enthusiastically on the indispensableness of "a large public garden, suitable for conducting experiments on a more extensive scale." The extending of ornamental gardening to squares, promenades, public avenues, &c. is not new.—Mr. Carter, and I think others, would apply it to

"the ultimate home of all, church-yards and cemeteries," "converting them into attractive instead of repulsive objects." Dr. Francis recommends the formation of "an experimental farm, with a school for instruction in the various branches of preliminary education and agriculture." You have thus, it appears, the merit of originating principles for others to improve on.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has made a vigorous essay to connect literary education with practical horticulture, in its various branches, and these again with a cemetery for the repose of the dead. The project is in a course of successful experiment. At a distance of about four miles from the city of Boston, at a place now called Mount Auburn, a tract exceeding seventy acres of land has been purchased, at the cost of six thousand dollars, to which were subsequently added fifty acres, with the design to convert it into a garden for the promotion of Horticulture and an ornamental place of sepulchre.

Some just and fascinating descriptions of this place have been published, the beauty of the site, its applicability to the intended purpose, and the many pursuits to which it may be made subservient. The portion intended for a cemetery was laid off in lots of about three hundred square feet.—One hundred of these lots were promptly disposed of at sixty dollars each, making in the aggregate a sum equal to the entire cost of the first purchase of the land. Through this ground and its magnificent growth of forest trees, planted there by nature, and now of lofty and luxuriant growth, avenues and paths have been opened in beautiful eccentricity through its rich vallies, around its hills, and into the recesses of its groves, leading now to the botanic garden, now to the orchard, to the flower border, and to the classic ornamented tombs of the deceased :

"Were I, O God! in churchless lands remaining,
Far from all voice of teachers and divines,
My soul would find, in flowers of thy ordaining,
Priests, Sermons, Shrines."

I could draw your attention more at large to this subject, were I not under the impression that the publications of the day have not escaped your attention; among others a late report of the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, detailing the setting out of several hundred forest, ornamental, and fruit trees. Among the seeds sown, he states having received four hundred and fifty varieties, forwarded to the society from South America, Europe, and Asia. The report says "cemeteries, like that of Mount Auburn, will soon be established in the vicinity of all large cities. A very magnificent one has been commenced near London. At Liverpool and Glasgow, measures have been adopted for emulating the metropolis of Great Britain. In Germany several cemeteries have been projected, and we hear that the citizens of New York are determined to follow these examples."

Whether the Massachusetts Society had information that *private* enterprise was busy at New York, to follow or improve on the Mount Auburn plan, I know not; but I should hold it a great evil, were that the case.

You may possibly have the subject in contemplation, and to that the Massachusetts report has I trust reference. I can only say that it is worthy of your Society, and must highly redound to its credit and fame, should it rescue the noble design from individual cupidity.

The visitation of the city of New York by yellow fever, has probably suggested the first law prohibiting interments within the densely inhabited part of the city. The late visitation by Cholera has suggested the idea of extending the non-interment district. The difficulty of determining where to fix the line, more than any other cause, prevents decision. In fact, the city, destined, as the late Governor Clinton observed, to contain its two millions of inhabitants, grows so fast, it seems as if it would overtake any new cemetery that might be laid out on New York Island, before the same could be enclosed. The unceremonious violations of the homes of the dead by the public authorities of the city have been so frequent, and their repetitions are so much apprehended, that a disposition extensively prevails to withdraw beyond their reach in the selection of burial grounds. It is certain that no site can be found within the city and county of New York, sufficiently extensive for general purposes, such as contemplated at Mount Auburn, even although the immense expense of a purchase did not interfere. For such a site, we must look to Long Island, or the state of New Jersey. The attendance of friends at the funerals of the deceased would seldom extend beyond the church, or the ferry, and would in this way not be very inconvenient. The citizens are liberal, and would feel on such an occasion an unusual interest. It is not improbable that one or perhaps two hundred purchasers of lots, at one hundred dollars each, could be easily obtained.

The proprietors of Mount Auburn have established, in the city of Boston, a vault to receive bodies as a temporary deposit, when bad weather or other circumstances prevent an immediate removal to their final destination. Here funeral processions end, and the bodies are in due time removed therefrom without parade. The distance from the water's edge at New York to the water's edge near the cemetery, presuming that the same will be adjacent to the landing place, cannot be material, whether the same be three, four, or a dozen miles.

The resort of the citizens in times of recreation, to such a retreat, would be most delightful; within it would be no incentive to immorality or excess of any kind; the visitor might select the solitude of the grove, or the society of the virtuous; he would find amusement or instruction in every step, in every tree, in every shrub, in every flower, "each leaf a book," he might converse with the learned living, or commune with the silent dead.

I have far exceeded the limits I proposed to myself, when I sat down to thank the Society for the honor conferred on me. I seek not to direct, am unable to instruct; I have yielded to my own zeal, and must seek in it an apology for the unreasonable length of this letter.

I am, with very great respect, gentlemen, yours,
very sincerely, ALEXANDER WALSH.
JACOB LORILLARD, Esq. President,
BENJ. McVICKAR, M. D. Corres. Sec'y, of the
New York Horticultural Society.

HARVEST.

THE past has been a busy week with the Wheatland Farmers. They have been engaged in their wheatfields and make but slow progress. The crops are heavy and much lodged.—They will not be able to get through cutting this week. Laborers are scarce, good hands get from one dollar to one dollar and a half per day. Those Farmers

that sowed the red chaff bald wheat last fall are the gainers, for it is not as much lodged as the flint wheat; the straw being stiffer it has withstood the winds and rain better, and is likely to yield better than the flint wheat. For several years past the flint wheat has done best, which has induced the farmers to sow it in preference to the red chaff. I sowed but one bushel of red chaff wheat last fall, from which I harvested last week fifty dozen large sheaves. The soil was sandy gravel and had been clover pasture for two years. I ploughed it up in June with a stiff team, harrowed it well in August, cross ploughed it the first week in September, sowed and harrowed in the seed. We have not been troubled with the insect in the least this season. There were some pieces of the Beaver dam or Mud wheat sown with us last fall, which now promises well, the heads are larger and longer than the red chaff or flint wheat but the kernel not as fine as either. Early sown oats are fine and are now fit for cutting. Barley better than average crops and mostly sound.—Field Beet and Potatoes promise abundant crops.

Yours, &c. L. HARMON, Jr.

Wheatland, July 29, 1833.

THE TURNIP FLY.

A board about 18 inches in breadth, and sufficiently long to cover four ridges of turnips, was made to run upon wheels, high enough to allow the board to pass over the turnips without touching the tops of them; the lower side of this board was painted with white paint, which the men provided themselves with, and took into the field, and during the night (at which time I understand the fly is more vigorous and destructive than during the day) the instrument was wheeled from one side of the field to the other. The insects, on being disturbed, of course immediately fly or jump up, and stick to the paint; and I was assured that at the end of every set of ridges, the board was always covered with them. The remedy appears to be a very simple one, but it may nevertheless prove in some measure efficacious. Should that, on further trial, prove to be the case, I shall consider myself very much favored in having been enabled to be the means of its becoming more generally known.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

GAMA GRASS.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: For the information of those who wish to make an experiment on the *Tripsacum Dactyloides*, so fully and favorably mentioned in the National Intelligencer of this morning, under the name of GAMA GRASS, I can inform such, that it is now to be found, growing in abundance on the farm of Mr. R. B. Mason, at the south end of the Potomac Bridge. This plant I discovered several years since, during my botanical rambles, at that place, and then endeavored to draw public attention to it as a valuable fodder, finding that horses ate it in preference to any other food near them. This grass is also valuable in binding together loose blowing sands, and would therefore be of great use on farms bordering on the seacoast and rivers which are washed by heavy rains and floods. A.

August 7, 1833.

[The respectable author of the above has left at this Office a stalk or two of the Grass which he describes, taken from the island referred to.—*Int.*]

LOCUST TREES.

Among the forest trees attempted to be cultivated in this vicinity, is the Locust Tree. It is valued as strong, durable timber, is of rapid growth, and has a rich and beautiful foliage. But the great difficulty in rearing this tree, is the ravages of the insect called the *Borer*. It attacks the tree while young, upon the outside of the bark, penetrates into the trunk and perforates it in every direction. It then is subject to be broken by the wind, and will not remain sound and uninjured but a short time after the worm has insinuated itself into its vitals. A handsome young shade tree, about twenty feet in height, standing in front of the Court House in this town, was broken down by the wind during the shower on Sunday. On examining it, the *Borer* was found to have perforated it in every direction, and one of them was detected in following his villainous pursuits. The appearance of this insect is much like that of a small *ear-wig*, so called, destitute of wings, but liberally supplied with legs and strong teeth. It is remarked, that in groves of locust trees, only those on the outside of it are attacked by the insects, implying that light and heat are necessary to sustain it. A slight covering of some kind, then, upon the outside of the tree while young, might save it from all these ruinous and destructive injuries.—*Northampton Courier*.

DEAFNESS OF THE AGED.

Nothing is more common than to hear old people utter querulous complaints with regard to their increasing deafness; but those who do so are not perhaps aware that this infirmity is the result of an express and wise arrangement of Providence in constructing the human body. The gradual loss of hearing is effected for the best purposes; it being to give ease and quietude to the decline of life, when any noise or sounds from without would but discompose the enfeebled mind, and prevent peaceful meditation. Indeed, the gradual withdrawal of all the senses, and the perceptible decay of the frame, in old age, have been wisely ordained in order to wean the human mind from the concerns and pleasures of the world, and to induce a longing for a more perfect state of existence.

From the Journal of Commerce.

POISONING HORSES.

DEAR SIR:—I saw in your paper of yesterday, an account of some 25 horses having recently died at Utica, under circumstances which led their owners to suspect that they had been poisoned by arsenic. It is on this particular point, that I wish to make a few observations. In the year 1826, an acquaintance of mine, in the country, lost two horses under circumstances strongly calculated to excite the belief that they had been poisoned: and subsequent developments fastened suspicion on an individual in the neighborhood, who had some two or three weeks before, purchased from an Apothecary an ounce and a half of arsenic. With these, and all the lesser facts that could be collected, the case was presented to the Grand Jury, who found a bill of indictment against the suspected individual, who was duly arrested, and gave bail for his appearance at Court. In this stage of the proceedings, his Counsel advised him, after being fully persuaded of his innocence, to procure a horse of no great value, and give that horse as much arsenic as it was supposed these horses had

taken, the experiment to be instituted solely with the view of ascertaining the precise manner in which arsenic would produce death, and not doubting in the least but it would do so. I was one of the three chosen to conduct the experiment. We gave the horse half an ounce of arsenic—10 hours after we gave him another quarter of an ounce—and 2 hours after we gave another quarter of an ounce, and so continued, till we had given the animal one ounce and a half without producing in the horse the slightest inconvenience. Two weeks afterwards I tried the same experiment on another horse, and with arsenic procured at another place, given in the same quantities, and with precisely the same result. It is proper to remark that this last experiment was instituted at the request of the gentleman whose horses had died, and it was witnessed by him and at least 20 of his friends, and the result was so entirely satisfactory, that he immediately withdrew all proceedings against the person he had before suspected.—I offer these facts as evidence, that the commonly received opinion, that arsenic is so convenient a poison with which to destroy horses, has no foundation in fact. I am yours, &c. K—.

New-York, August 9th.

RECLAIMING PEAT MEADOW.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

DEAR SIR, I have just come out of my peat-meadows; and, having made much progress since the dry weather commenced, I wish to call the attention of your readers to the subject of their culture; for the more I prove these lands, the more fully am I convinced of the value of them, when they can be drained and reclaimed. I have one piece which was burned over five years since, and has had but one coat of compost put on it, that produced fifty four hundred of hay to the acre this season of clear clover, herdsgrass and red top, which is worth this year \$15 per ton, which is forty dollars and fifty cents per acre, clear profit; for the second crop will more than pay for getting the hay.

My plan is to reclaim them, to pare and burn the land, then harrow and sow the grass seed, and roll it down with a heavy roller. This operation is performed very easily. With my Paring Plough I can pare an acre in a day, and when the weather is as dry as it is now, it will be dry enough to burn in two or three days. The whole operation can be performed for from twelve to fifteen dollars, and the first crop will more than double pay.

Yours in haste, BENJAMIN WHEELER.

Frammingham, Aug. 14, 1833.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Aug. 17th, 1833.

S. Walker, Roxbury, Dahlias—Le Brilliant, Dennisii, Hall's Mogul, Colvell's Perfecta, Romulus.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, varieties of Dahlias, Carnations, with other kinds of flowers.

E. Putnam, Salem, Dahlias, 50 varieties—Pulen, Clustered Purple, Young's Black Purple, Iron Red Globe, Crimson Globe, Star of Brunswick, Lord Lyndhurst, Queen of Yellows, Montpelier, Dennisia, Young's Aurora, Seraphia, Young's Prosperie, Young's Pauline, Barrett's Susanna, Prince's Transcendent, Large Pink Anemone, Brown Anemone, Antonio, Queen of Naples, Douglas's Augustus,

Queen of August, Early Profuse, Imperiosa, Early Blood Red Anemone, Crinson Turban, Dwarf Lilac, Countess of Liverpool, Purple Prince, Painted Lady Anemone, Large Scarlet Anemone, Straw and Purple, Black Prince, Washington Black, Anemone flore, Small Crimson Anemone, Grand Monarch, Countess Plater, Theodore, Profuse Lake, Kentish Hero, French White, Grandeur Superb, Abundant Maroon, Royal Sceptre, Panoply, Sol, Miss Hester, Romulus, Crafts' Maroon.

John A. Kenrick, Newton, Bignonia grandiflora, &c.

Messrs. Winship, variety.

Per order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Apples. By Samuel Downer, Esq. Dorchester, River Apple, large and handsome; Williams' Favorite, Virginian and Red and Yellow Siberian Crab. By S. G. Perkins and H. A. S. Dearborn, Esqs. the Transparent Apple of the Crimea (Russia), a large white Apple now in eating, flesh white, juicy, tender and sprightly. By John Heard, Jr. Esq. Sopsavine, and a small Apple, name unknown, color vermilion and white, beautiful and fine flavor.

Pears. By S. G. Perkins, Esq. St. Ghelien Pear, of fine flavor. S. Downer, Esq. small French Pear, name unknown. By Samuel Hastings, Esq. Boston, a fine specimen of the Early Rousselet, pear known by the name of the latten, or Catherine pear (not the Catherine or Summer Beauty of the pomologist.) John Heard, Jr. Esq. Windsor pear, and a large handsome pear, and a pear past the time for eating, names unknown. By a gentleman from Harvard, a fine specimen of the Windsors. The same from M. P. Wilder, Esq. Dorchester, and Howland Cowing, Jr. Roxbury. By S. Pond, Cambridgeport, Early Crawford pear. By M. P. Wilder, Dorchester, a fine specimen of the Double Eyed pear, resembling in shape and color the Jargonelle, of good flavor. By Martin Brimmer, Esq. Boston, a good pear, name unknown.

Plums. By R. Manning, Salem, Cherry Plum of Cox, No. 1, handsome and of fine flavor. By A. Brimmer, Esq. Boston, White Gage. By Mr. C. Cowing, Roxbury Green and Prince's Gage. S. Pond, Cambridgeport, Pond's Purple plum. By M. P. Wilder, Dorchester, a handsome blue plum. By S. Downer, Esq. Damson, Drap d'Or, and Bingham plum.

Apricots. By Mr. Joshua Child, Boston, a seedling from his garden, of good flavor and large size, with some of the nuts for distribution, to be known as Child's Seedling Apricot. By Edward Cruft, Esq. Boston, a seedling, raised by himself in his garden, Boston; the committee were full in their commendation of this fruit; it is large, and possessing all the richness, flavor and abundance of juice, seldom if ever surpassed—even in the union of the plum and peach of the most approved sorts: to be known as Cruft's Late Seedling Apricot, as this gentleman has an excellent early seedling, known as Cruft's Early Seedling.

Peaches. By C. Cowing, Roxbury, the Early Ann.

Grapes. By Mr. Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, four branches of the White Frontenac, large and fine flavored.

Per order of the Committee,

BENJ. V. FRENCH.

Extracts from "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1832."

PAUL KENT'S STATEMENTS.

Gentlemen,

I OFFER for your inspection the following statements, being the result of experiment on several kinds of potatoes and the best method of cultivation, for three successive years.

In 1830, I planted one-third of an acre of stiff loam with potatoes; the year previous it was manured well and produced a good crop of onions. I put on no manure in 1830. After ploughing and harrowing the ground, I furrowed it both ways, so as to have five rows to a rod each way, giving 25 hills on a rod of land. I was very exact in laying out the ground. The 27th of May I planted it with seven different kinds of potatoes—1. the Chenango; 2. a round white potato which I have cultivated for ten years; 3. a potato raised by Mr. Burnham from the seed a few years since; 4. a potato brought from the eastward that was called the rareripe potato. I have never heard any names given to the other three kinds, nor is it important that they should have any, for they are worthless.

The second day of October I dug the whole piece and measured them accurately. No. 1 produced $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the rod, and is a very good potato, but not very sightly. No. 2 produced $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the rod, a round white potato, very saleable for shipping, but not quite equal to No. 1 for eating. No. 3 produced 2 bushels to the rod, about equal in quality to No. 2. No. 4, 3 bushels to the rod, a fair potato, but inferior to either of the other kinds for eating.

In 1831 I planted a hundred rods of land with potatoes. The soil was a light loam; the condition as it respects manure, crop, ploughing and harrowing, the same as in 1830. I planted it on the 16th of May with the several kinds from No. 1 to No. 4 of the previous year's experiment, putting 40 hills on the square rod. On the 15th of October I gathered them. Numbers 1, 2 and 4 produced $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the rod; No. 3 only 2 bushels.

Thus far my object has been to determine the relative quality and productiveness of the several kinds. To ascertain the best method of cultivating potatoes I planted two acres with No. 2. On the first part I put 8 cords of manure to the acre, and after ploughing two furrows, one on each side of the lot, I dropped the potatoes which I had selected for seed in the bottom of the furrow, two and a half feet apart, then spread the manure along the furrow on the top of the potatoes. I then ploughed three furrows, and in the fourth dropped the potatoes; manured and ploughed as before until the whole was finished. On the second part I ploughed the land in ridges or back furrow, put on the same quantity of manure as on the first, dropped the potatoes in the hollows between the ridges at the same distance as the first, spread the manure on the potatoes and covered it by turning the ridges back into the furrows.

The third part I ploughed, furrowed and holed at the same distance as the first and second parts, and put the manure into the holes, dropped the potatoes on the top of the manure, and covered with the hoe. In October I gathered the whole; my product was from 200 to 250 bushels per acre. The first and second lots, where the potatoes were under the manure, produced about equally, and I should think ten per cent. more than when they were over the manure, but the first being deeper in the ground cost more labor in digging.

The present year I have planted about three acres, three-fourths of them by first ridging the ground, then dropping the potatoes, then manuring and covering by a furrow on each side as in the second lot of last year's experiment. The remainder I planted in the same manner as third lot. I have gathered but a small part of my present year's crop, but as far as I can judge the result will be about the same as the preceding years.

From the above experiments I have come to the conclusion that as a general rule it is better to plant potatoes under, than over the manure, and that there is no better way of cultivating them, taking labor into consideration, than by first ploughing the land in ridges $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet distant from each other, dropping the potatoes at $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet distance and putting the manure over them, and covering by furrows one on each side.

In 1830 I sowed four rods of land in my garden with potato seed, in rows fourteen inches distant from each other. At the first weeding I thinned them to about three inches by pulling out the least promising; at the second and third weeding I continued to thin them out as before, and finally left them about twelve inches apart in the rows, which gave me about 900 plants. The last of October I gathered them, and from the 900 plants selected 90 of the best. In 1831 I planted the 90 kinds in hills three feet by two and a half distant from each other. In October I harvested them, reserving 20 kinds. Thus far I paid attention to the shape, color and productiveness of the potatoes. The present season I planted the 20 kinds on about 100 rods of land; after ploughing, harrowing and furrowing the land, I dropped the potatoes and put on four cords of manure, covering by two furrows. In June and July I ploughed between the rows and hoed in the usual manner. They are now in the ground and several of the kinds appear to be growing. We have only cooked of the seven kinds here exhibited. Numbers 3 and 4 are dry and mealy; the produce middling. Numbers 1 and 6 are not ripe; I think they will be very productive; as to quality I can say little with confidence until they are all ripe and gathered.

Yours with respect,

PAUL KENT.

LOADED FRUIT TREES.

In looking about among Fruit Trees, we notice an almost unprecedented burthen of fruit upon them. We have seen a number of healthy, large Apple trees broken to the ground by its surplus weight. Writers on Horticulture uniformly urge the necessity of taking off the superfluous fruit rather than prop up the trees to retain an unnatural quantity of it. Where there is such an excess it all must deteriorate and be diminutive and half grown, without nutriment or suitable flavor. If there is only a proper proportion of fruit retained on the tree, it will acquire full size and richness, and when matured be worthy of preservation. A bushel of good apples is of more value than twenty of poor ones. So to a discriminating taste, a peach is better than a pumpkin. There is a prevailing principle in vegetable as well as animal life, that to *overburthen* is to injure the strength and impair the constitution. Some trees have an excess of fruit one season and are barren the next. May not this arise from exhaustion of the resources of the tree rather than from any eccentricity in nature?—*Northampton Courier*.

SIMPLE METHOD OF DESTROYING THE HESSIAN FLY.

As the Wheat crop this season has, in some places suffered considerable damage from the destructive effects of this insect, we are happy to be enabled, by a valuable and obliging correspondent, to publish the following directions for destroying it.

The Hessian fly deposits its eggs on the wheat ear before it is reaped; the egg is so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, but may be very distinctly seen with a microscope; sometimes one grain of wheat will be observed to have several of these eggs on it. They are attached to the wheat by a glutinous substance, deposited around them by the parent fly, by which they are held so firmly on the surface, as not to be easily removed by the motion of reaping, threshing, &c. Shortly after the seeds begin to germinate in the soil, the genial heat of the season brings the young fly from its egg in the form of a very small maggot (as is the case with all insects): these little maggots deposit themselves at the root of the stalk to the seed of which the egg has been attached; between the stem and the lowest blade or leaf, where they may be discovered during the month of May and beginning of June quietly reposing: here they remain until the warmth of the season brings them to maturity, when they commence eating the substance to which they have been attached. It is not until this period that those destructive effects are visible, by the wheat becoming withered and blighted. This accounts for the fact that wheat, which is attacked by this destructive insect, presents a healthy appearance in the month of June, the period at which the embryo fly begins to use food.

Now it is evident that if the eggs of this fly can be destroyed on the seed wheat, by any process that will not also destroy the vegetative quality of the grain, the ruinous effects will be avoided. This can be done by the following very simple process:—

"Soak the seed wheat in water for twelve hours; spread it out on the barn floor, so as to allow the superabundant water to escape: then take fresh slacked lime and mix it among the wheat in quantity sufficient to have every grain covered with the lime, taking care to stir the wheat well with a shovel, so that no particle may escape coming in full contact with the lime, which, when thus applied will in a short time destroy the eggs, and consequently preserve the grain from destruction."

Our correspondent assures us that the egg, which before the application of the lime appears clear and transparent, afterwards becomes opaque, and puts on the appearance of an addled egg. The efficacy of the above remedy has been established by several experiments, one of which we will here relate. Wheat supposed to be infested by the Hessian fly, was taken, one half of the quantity treated with lime, and the other half was sown in the same soil with the prepared, in alternate drills; the result was that every stalk from the prepared seed came to maturity and was productive, whilst the alternate drills which had been sown with unprepared seed, were almost totally destroyed.

The above remedy for so serious an evil cannot be too widely circulated—we would recommend its translation into the French papers, and we would thank the Cures of the country parishioners, to have it made known at their respective church doors, after divine service.—*Canadian Courier*.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

A simple and useful Invention. An Italian blacksmith has successfully practised a very simple contrivance to diminish considerably the loud noise occasioned by the percussion of the anvil. It is merely to attach a piece of iron chain to one of the horns of the anvil, which carries off a portion of the usual acute sound. But Sig. G. Visini Asso, in the Province of Coma, has introduced an improvement to this, by adding a spring to the basis of the anvil, which, (keeping the chain stretched) diminishes the sound in a much greater degree; and it is equally easy to remove the ring of the chain from the horn of the anvil by a mere blow of the hammer.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

In boiling salmon, split the fish from head to tail; if you do not do this, but boil it entire or cut horizontally through the middle, it is impossible to cook it thoroughly, the thickness of the back and shoulders being such, that if the outside be properly done, the inside must be little better than parboiled. On the Tweed, and other salmon districts, the latter system is held in abomination.

For making Jelly. Those who would make fine jelly should always avoid boiling the juice of the fruit when it is desirable to have the article when made retain the flavor of the fruit from which it was prepared. After the juice is pressed from the fruit and the proper quantity of sugar added to it, let it be heated until the sugar is dissolved, after this is effected no further heat is required.

A Steel Trap. A gentleman who had long been subject to the nocturnal visitations of thieves in his orchards, wishing to preserve his property without endangering any one's life, procured from a Hospital the leg of a subject, which he placed one evening in a steel-trap in his garden, and next morning sent the crier round the town to announce, that "the owner of the leg left in Mr. ———'s grounds last night, might receive it upon application." He was never robbed again.—*Eng. Paper.*

Corns. Nearly nine-tenths of mankind are troubled with corns, a disease that is seldom or never occasioned but by straight shoes. All methods of extricating corns seem but to afford temporary relief, and never will be attended with complete success unless attention be paid to the shoes. It is very dangerous to cut corns too deep on account of the multiplicity of nerves running in every direction of the toes. Easy shoes, frequent bathings of the feet in lukewarm water, with a little salt and potash dissolved in it, and a plaster made of equal parts of gum galbanum, saffron, and camphor, are the best remedies that can be recommended against this troublesome complaint.—*Toilet of Health, &c.*

Barberous! Common candle snuff, clear of grit, spread on a Razor strop, produces the best edge, in the shortest time of any thing ever tried; so says a New York paper: and they are "up to snuff" in the Empire State. The coat should be spread with a knife—not too thick—and it will last months. There is no "patent" for this discovery; any one may avail himself of it without burning his fingers—provided he uses snuffers. Neither Noyes, Pomeroy nor Emerson, nor any of the stropers, can 'hold a candle to it.'

If you would have a thing kept a secret, never tell it to any one; and if you would not have a thing known of you, never do it.

Hops in New York. The demand from abroad has been so great this year, that nearly the whole crop has been shipped off,—the export has been generally to France, and some to Germany at prices generally below 15 cents. The shipments have been so great that there is not enough left for our own consumption. The consequence is, that the few in market have been monopolized, and the price run up to the unprecedented rate of 75 cents and a dollar. The few sales that have been made for the last week, have been at 75 cents for first sort; 30 to 40 cents for second, and 10 to 15 cents for poor.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Wolves. The wolf sometimes lures a dog into his power, fawning and gamboling around him, by which he is probably mistaken for one of the same species, until an opportunity offers, when he seizes and bears his victim away to his hiding place. Captain Parry saw this stratagem attempted with a Newfoundland dog belonging to one of his ships. The unsuspecting animal had been beguiled into play, and was only saved from the greedy jaws of his play-fellows by the prompt interference of the crew.

Nottingham Pudding. Peel six good apples, take out the core with the point of a small knife, or an apple corer, if you have one; but be sure to leave the apples whole, fill up where you took the core from with sugar, place them in a pie-dish, and pour over them a nice light batter, prepared as for batter pudding, and bake an hour in a moderate oven.—*Gen. Far.*

A prolific Cow. Mr. Abel Woodworth, of New Lyme in this county, has a cow that is only eight years old, that has had twelve calves! and had none till she was three years old. The fact is well authenticated that she has produced *six pair twins*.—*Ashtabula Repub.*

Teasel. This plant is still cultivated in this vicinity, says the Northampton Gazette, but not so extensively as in past years. A farmer in Hatfield recently sold the product of two acres for \$100 per acre; two years are necessary for a crop. An acre sometimes yields 150,000 heads, but often less than 100,000.

Ice. A writer in a New-York paper a day or two since, gives the following as the best mode of constructing an ice-house that will keep ice through the season. It has been usually thought that the edge of a declivity was the only place for an ice-house, but if the following method is really adequate to the end, no matter how level a piece of ground is chosen for the purpose.

It must be a tight frame building, and *above* ground, the four sides of which should have an inside lining, fifteen inches apart, the intermediate space filled with tan; the floor, which should be dry ground, covered with the same material to the depth of about fifteen inches: the attic should have a board flooring, with a scuttle door for entrance, also covered with tan, say about five to six inches: over the whole, a good tight roof, with an entrance to the attic through the gable end.

Sweet Apple Pudding. Take one pint of scalded milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a tea-cupfull of salt, and six sweet apples cut into small pieces—should be baked not less than three hours—the apples will afford an excellent rich jelly. This is truly one of the most luxurious yet simple Yankee puddings made.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Pugilism. Wm. Byrne, a celebrated pugilist in England, was recently beaten to death, by his antagonist. He died covered with bruises, and wounds, and a heart crushed by defeat. What humane amusement! His competitor was severely bruised. The instigators, the seconds and the principal, had been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

A Curiosity. A gentlemen of New Haven, (Conn.) has several volumes of the first newspaper that was ever published in England. It was commenced in 1558, and is entitled "The English Mercurie," which, by authority, is imprinted at London, by Christopher Baker, her highness' [queen Elizabeth] printer.

Burning Springs. Several springs have recently been discovered in Pipe creek, a branch of the Big Buffalo creek, and about six miles from Aurora village, containing inflammable gas in great abundance. They were ignited on Sunday last, and were still burning when our informant left, on Wednesday, and will doubtless continue to burn until measures are taken to extinguish the fire.—*Buffalo Bulletin.*

The Harvest. The crops, as far as we have learned, are likely to exceed all anticipation. Even the districts affected by the fly, are found not to have received so much damage as had been apprehended. The weather, too, has been remarkably favorable for drying and getting in crops. We should imagine, that even making the largest allowance for increased consumption, produced by immigration, that there will be a surplus of grain in the country.—*Detroit Journal.*

Manufactures.—The most important manufacturing State in the Union is Massachusetts. In this State, in 1831, there were \$12,390,000 invested in the cotton manufacture; mills, 250; cotton worked up, 24,000,000 lbs. Next in importance is Rhode Island. In that State were 116 mills, and over \$6,000,000 invested, consuming 10,000,000 lbs. raw material. Maine, the lowest in this respect among the New England States, had only 8 mills and a capital of \$700,000. In the whole United States the number of cotton mills, in operation in 1831, was 795; amount of capital \$40,714,984; quantity of cotton consumed, 77,757,316 lbs.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Very Good. The President and suit visited the deaf and dumb asylum while at Hartford. The lads were arranged on each side of the passage, and welcomed him with their mute huzzas, waving their hats. The pupils performed some of their exercises in their recreation rooms, very much to the gratification and amusement of the company. The Vice President was introduced by the teacher to a young lady from Albany, and had some conversation with her on the black board. Among other questions, he asked her age. With a rather roguish expression of countenance, she quickly wrote, 'are you married, sir?' Mr. Van Buren is a widower, and her reply raised a laugh at his expense.

"Let not sleep," says Pythagoras, "fall upon thy eyes, till thou hast thrice reviewed the transactions of the past day. Where have I turned aside from rectitude? What have I been doing? What have I left undone, which ought to have been done? Begin this from the first act, and proceed, and in conclusion, at the ill which thou hast done be troubled, and rejoice for the good."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 21, 1833.

Superior Oats. Mr. Jacob Smith of Duxbury, Mass. has raised an unprecedented crop of oats. Four fifths of an acre produced SEVENTY FOUR BUSHELS AND THREE PECKS! and the average height of the plants at the time of harvest was *five feet four inches!* A sample of these oats, including the stems, heads, &c. as they grew, may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

In remarks on this subject in our last [p. 38] we gave some facts and arguments, which induced in us an opinion that the want of lime, or some of its compounds, or of some other alkaline substance in the soil, was one cause, if not the most usual cause of the failure of wheat crops in New England: and if this *natural deficiency* in soils not capable of producing wheat were *supplied by art*, wheat might be produced on lands, which without such supply cannot mature that valuable crop.

We agree in opinion with our able correspondent, who with the signature "B" has so often favored us and benefitted the community with valuable agricultural articles, that "the true cause of the uncertainty of the wheat crop in New England is a want of the specific food of the plant—in the soil."* But we apprehend that the article wanting is *lime not nitrogen*.†

The theory that *animal manure* is requisite for the production of wheat, if not originated was ably advocated by an English writer by the name of William Grisenthwaite. According to Loudon [En. Agr. p. 1117] this author was an apothecary of Wells, in Norfolk. His work, a 12mo., was entitled, "A new Theory of Agriculture, in which the Nature of Soils, Crops and Manures, is explained, many prevailing prejudices are exploded, and the application of Bones, Gypsum, Lime, Chalk, &c. determined on scientific Principles." We have not seen this work, but the following extract from it, taken from "Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture," vol. iii. p. 339, will give an idea of the "Theory" of the writer.

"If we examine the straw of wheat, we shall find it composed of what may be considered common vegetable matter, or matter composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, with a small quantity of carbonate of lime; so also, if we examine the constituents of the grain, we shall find them distinguished into starch and gluten; and if we carry our researches still further, we shall find that the elements of the starch are precisely the same with the elements of common vegetable matter; but the elements of the gluten will be found analogous to those of animals; or, in addition to oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, there will be found nitrogen. The production of this nitrogen, as has been already observed, cannot be effected by mere common vegetable matter; and, therefore, the manure employed in the production of the straw and the starch, could not produce the gluten also." * * *

* See page 1, of the current vol. of the N. E. Farmer.

† Nitrogen is a gas, that is to say, an air-like or aeriform substance. This gas is fatal to animal life and was on this account named by Lavoisier, *Azote* or *Azotic gas*, from two Greek words signifying *without life*. This being but a negative property, was thought by later chemists an improper term, and *nitrogen*, from two Greek words, signifying to produce or generate nitre, was substituted. Nitrogen exists in a great number of compounds, earths, &c. With potash, it produces nitre or salpêtre; with oxygen, nitric acid or aquafortis, &c. &c.

"That the gluten of wheat flour may always be present, it is necessary that a quantity of animal substance should exist in the manure applied to the land where the wheat crop is intended to be raised. That a certain portion of such animal substance is applied, is proved from the fact of gluten being always found to exist in that grain; but it is highly probable, that the quantity is not always sufficient; and if not sufficient the crop will be defective either in quantity or quality. If we pursue our investigations a step farther than we have done, we shall discover that phosphate of lime* is as constant a constituent of wheat flour as gluten itself. Phosphate of lime, therefore, is as much needed for the production of a crop of wheat as the substances which supply the starch and gluten," &c. &c.

According to this writer, lime is necessary to furnish a constituent of wheat-flour; but it must be combined with phosphorus or phosphoric acid, and thus become phosphate of lime, or it will not answer that purpose. We, therefore, have three elements of wheat which must be obtained, viz. nitrogen, phosphorus and lime, and the absence of either would prove fatal to the perfection of the wheat crop. We will then look out for supplies of these indispensables.

1. Nitrogen, alias azote, wanted to make gluten for wheat. This nitrogen, says Grisenthwaite, may be found in horn, bones, urine and some other animal matters, used for manure. Very good; but Dr. Dwight, we believe correctly, stated in substance, that animal manure causes the vegetable juice to ascend with such rapidity as to rupture the vessels of the stock, and permit it to run out, originating honey-dew, and finally rust or blast, lodging or lying down of the grain, &c.† We must, therefore, make shift without, or seek some other source for our nitrogen. But why not let the wheat plants help themselves to nitrogen? Almost four-fifths of the atmospheric air which surrounds vegetables as well as animals, and which is as necessary for the existence of the one as of the other, is composed of nitrogen. But, say the objectors, plants are dependent altogether on their roots for nourishment, and take nothing from the air, which goes to their support or growth. Sir Humphry Davy, however, in speaking of nitrogen says, "as it is found in some of the products of vegetation, it may be *absorbed* by certain plants from the atmosphere."‡ Earths of all kinds, taken from wells, ditches, &c. will absorb nitrogen or nitre, from the atmosphere, and why may not plants? Not only plants, but animals may receive nourishment by their pores. Sir Henry Steuart says, "Men, for example, have been known to become so debilitated by age or disease that they could receive no food by the ordinary organ of the mouth. The consequence has been that they were immersed in milk, and veal broth baths, and fairly subsisted by means of absorption. Thus every one of their pores became like leaves for the *introsusception* of food. Some few years since an instance occurred in a noble Duke of sporting notoriety, who was thus supported during the last months of his life."§ Agnir,

Wanted, Phosphorus, one of the constituents of Phosphate of Lime, and necessary for the composition of wheat-flour. We are not positive, but have little doubt but that phosphorus as well as

* Lime, combined with phosphoric acid.

† See New England Farmer, vol. xi. p. 393.

‡ Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 147, Philadelphia.

§ Steuart's Planter's Guide, p. 349, Thorburn's Edition.

nitrogen exists in the atmosphere, though in such minute quantities as not to be detected by common chemical analysis. It is, probably, obtained from air by chemical affinity, and becomes apparent in putrescent substances, fish, flesh, as well as in the glow worm, the fire-fly, rotten wood, the will-o-wisp, &c.

Wanted, lime or calcareous matter, as one of the constituents of the wheat-crop, both straw and grain. It has been shown in a valuable work entitled "*Essay on Calcareous Manures*," by EDMUND RUFFIN of Virginia, that calcareous earth, or lime, does not exist in all soils. "Vegetable matter," he says, "abounds in all rich land, it is admitted; but it has also been furnished by nature in quantities exceeding all computation, to the most barren soils we own.

"But there is one ingredient, of which not the smallest proportion can be found in any of our poor soils, and which wherever found, indicates a soil remarkable for natural and durable fertility. This is *calcareous earth*. These facts alone, if sustained, will go far to prove that this earth is the cause of fertility, and the cure for barrenness."*

Nitrogen and phosphorus being gaseous or aeriform exist in the atmosphere, from which great reservoir they may be abstracted for the use of plants; but lime cannot assume a gaseous form, and therefore, cannot be found in the atmosphere. Neither can lime be *created* by those plants for whose use it is indispensable. "Even animals," says Sir Humphry Davy, "do not appear to possess the power of forming the alkaline and earthy substances. Dr. Fordyce found, that when canary birds at the time they were laying eggs, were deprived of access to carbonate of lime, their eggs had soft shells; and if there is any process for which nature may be conceived most likely to supply resources of this kind, it is that connected with the reproduction of the species." Wheat too, we know is given to fowls in winter to furnish phosphate of lime for their eggs.

We will finish this article, which is much longer than we had intended, by a summary view of the facts and arguments which led to our tenets on this subject.

1. We believe that lime as an ingredient in soils is necessary for the production of wheat because its use as a manure has enabled farmers to raise it on lands which without lime would not produce wheat.

2. Lime is always found by chemical analysis both in the straw and in the kernel of wheat; therefore it must either exist naturally in the soil, or be supplied by art, so that it may be absorbed by the roots, or inhaled by the leaves of the plant. It cannot be absorbed by roots if not in the soil, nor inhaled by the leaves in any case, because its base is a *nitral*, or earth, and it is never found in a gaseous form.

3. Those soils which contain every other requisite for the production of wheat—which are rich in vegetable and animal manure, will not bring that plant to perfection without *lime*.

4. From conversation with some of our best Massachusetts cultivators, who tell us that they cannot raise wheat without lime.

We do not say that the want of lime is the *sole cause* of the failure of wheat, but that warm and wet weather, while the kernel is filling, as stated by our able correspondent, H. C. page 25 of the current volume of N. E. Farmer, as well as insects,

diseases and disasters, may effect the partial or total destruction of a crop, even when lime is used. But we believe that *without lime*, or some alkaline substitute, a wheat crop *must fail*, though *with lime it may fail*.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT will deliver the Address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the fifth annual celebration, in September.

Working Men's Convention. A Convention of Farmers, Mechanics and Working-men is to be held in Boston, on the 2d day of October. The delegates are requested to ascertain facts in regard to the number and amount of mortgages; whether they have increased with the Banks, whether held by Bank Directors, Manufacturers, &c.; the number of marriages, compared with former times; the mortality among the women and children employed in factories; the increase or decrease of land owners; the greater or less degree of equality in society.

The Season. The Detroit Journal of the 24th ult. says that "the prospects for the latter harvest are most cheering. We do not remember to have seen corn or potatoes show a more healthful and luxuriant appearance at any former season. The same may be said of every species of vegetable."

The New Haven Herald observes, "The season around us is said to be the finest that has occurred for many years. The early crops of hay, grain, oats, and vegetables are unusually productive; the orchards are loaded with fruit; and the minor wild fruits, the various berries which abound in our fields and woods, are prolific beyond measure."

The Rochester, N. Y. Advertiser, states that "the wheat harvest is commenced, and never do we recollect to have seen more abundant crops, either as to quantity or quality. Grass and oats are very good, and corn, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, bids fair to do well."

The New Hampshire Telegraph says, "The crops in this vicinity, though a little backward, do look beautifully." The Spectator, of Newport, N. H. of the 10th inst. states, that "Last Saturday morning the mercury stood at 39 degrees at sun rise, there was quite a heavy frost, and some corn was injured considerably. It was rather amusing than otherwise, to see the farmers mowing in their meadows with their coats on, and like old Grimes 'All buttoned down before.'

And at the end of every swath they were under the necessity of stopping and blowing their hands to warm them."

BOSTON FANEUIL MARKET, Aug. 21, 1833.

Vegetables. Early Potatoes, 50 cts per bushel; Peas, 1 25 cts per bus; String Beans, 75 cts. per bush.; Squashes, Scallops, 12 1/2 cts pr doz; Winter Squashes, 4 cts. per lb.; Cucumbers, 6 to 8 cts. pr doz; Turnips, Onions, Beets and Carrots, 6 1/2 cts pr doz.; Shell Beans, 10 cts pr qt; Saba Beans, 25 cts. per qt.; Green Corn, 12 1/2 cts pr doz; Tomatoes, 12 1-2 cts per doz.; White Portugal Onions, 1 25 cts. per bushel.

Fruit. Pears, \$2 per bushel; Apples, from \$1.00 to \$1.50, according to quality; Whortleberries, 6 cts pr qt; Blackberries, 12 1/2 pr box; Peaches, from 12 1/2 to 37 1-2 pr doz; Apricots, 50 cts. pr doz.; Musk Melons, 1s to 2s per piece; Yellow Gage Plums, a superior variety, 50 cts. pr doz.; Horse Plums, 25 cts per pt.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1834.

NOW in Press, and will soon be published the *New England Farmer's Almanac for 1834*, by THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer, and will be for sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer office. Dealers supplied on very low terms, and orders are solicited early.

The flattering reception and extensive circulation of the six first numbers have induced the publishers to render the 7th No. as useful and interesting as possible. a 14

PATENT GRATER CIDER MILL.

DANIEL LE LAND having purchased the patent of the above named Mills, would call the attention of Farmers and others in this vicinity, to the undersigned certificates of their merits, and feels confident that they are superior to any other in use, for grinding apples.

These Mills are drawn by one horse. Six, eight, ten, and twelve feet wheels are used, some with one and some two drums. They may be placed in a building, and so fixed as to grind upon the press, or into a trough. The following certificates will probably give the public some proof of their value.

"This may certify that we the subscribers have made use of Joel Farnum's Patent Grater Cider Mill, for three years past. We grind a cheese of cider in one quarter of the time we did in the old mill; it grinds better, makes more and better cider; we grind upon the press, and save the shoveling of the pumice, and the juice may be extracted in less time.

JOHN CLARK, 2d.
JAMES P. CLARK.
Medway, August 8, 1833.

"This may certify that we the subscribers, have used the above named machine for three years last past, and approve of the plan of grinding apples. We save one third part of labour and time in grinding and laying up a cheese of cider. It grinds better than the old mills generally do, the cider is clearer and contains less sediment; the cider is pressed out in less time, and the mills are kept in repair at less expense than the old mills.

AARON LE LAND.
JOSEPH P. LE LAND.
Sherburne, Aug. 9, 1833.

"This may certify, that I have assisted in the making of cider in the above named mills, and consider it a valuable improvement in the making of cider. At one time we ground and laid up, apples sufficient for eight barrels of cider, in forty minutes, by the watch. We save one half of the time, in grinding and laying up the cheese.

JOTHAM W. ROGERS.
For further particulars, apply to J. R. NEWELL, Agricultural Warehouse, where Mills are on hand or will be furnished at short notice, or to DANIEL LE LAND, Sherburne. Sherburne, Aug. 11. 1833.

PETTICOAT ROBES, at 3s.

ELIAB STONE BREWER has just received 500 three breadth Petticoat Robes for 3s. For cash only at 414 Washington St. a 20

RUSSIA DIAPERS, at \$2 a Piece.

ELIAB STONE BREWER has just received 1000 pairs Russia Diaper 1-2 ell. Selected in Russia by Wm. Ropes, Esq. expressly for the retail trade of Boston, which are offered for sale for cash only, at 414 Washington Street. a 20

GRASS SEEDS,

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Clover, (Northern)—Herds Grass—Red Top—White Clover (fine imported)—Lucerne, &c. &c.—Wholesale and Retail.

SEEDS.

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, connected with N. E. Farmer office 51 & 52 North Market Street.

White Portugal Onion seed—Silver Skin do.—Fall or Prickly Spinach—Black Spanish or Winter Radish—Celery, &c. &c.

SEEDS,

for West Indies, &c.

Merchants, and masters of vessels and others trading to the West Indies, South America, &c. can be furnished with Boxes of seeds assorted and suitable for those markets at \$3 and \$5 per box.

Also, Smaller assortments at \$1 per box.

BOOKS.

Books upon Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy, Published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, N. E. Farmer Office, 52 North Market st. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers supplied on very liberal terms, and their orders solicited. aug 14

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed,—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

BULBOUS ROOTS.

JUST received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street, one Lot fine Bulbous Roots,—containing Tulips, variety, at 12 1-2 each, or \$1 a dozen; Hyacinths, Dutch, very fine sorts, without names; Polyanthus Narcissus, do. do.; Sweet Scented, do. do. with names. Expect next week an invoice of very splendid Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. &c. aug 14

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|----------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 10 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 11 50 | 1 37 1/2 |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 50 | 11 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1, | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | pound | 14 | 16 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 3 1/2 | 4 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| southern, geese, | " | 9 | 12 1/2 |
| FLAX, American, | bushel | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| FLAXSEED, | barrel | 5 75 | 5 87 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, cash, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 75 | 77 |
| Alexandria, | " | 70 | 72 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 67 | 69 |
| southern yellow, | " | 75 | 80 |
| white, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Rye, | " | 33 | 40 |
| Barley, | " | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Oats, | " | 14 00 | 17 00 |
| HAY, (best English, old, | ton | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 40 | 50 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 8 | 9 |
| HOPS, 1st quality (nominal), | none | 18 | 20 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 23 | 25 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 17 | 19 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | " | 25 | 27 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 25 | 26 |
| upper, | lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| LIME, | cask | 12 50 | 14 00 |
| PLASTER PARIS retails at | ton | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 12 50 | 14 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 12 | 13 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 50 | 2 00 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| southern, | " | 12 | 13 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 48 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 25 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 75 cts. less per lb. | | | |

* Hops. None in the market. Pickers will commence their operations next month. The present will be a much more abundant crop than that of the last year.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 12 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 1 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 60 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, new, | " | 16 | 17 |
| lump, best, | " | 23 | 24 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 15 | 16 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 435 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 3612 Sheep and Lambs, and 230 Swine. 300 swine were at market Thursday, and sold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported, we notice a single yoke (extraordinary fine) taken at \$6, and a few yoke at 5 75. We quote prime at \$5 25 a 5 75; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 3 25 a 4 25.

Cows and Calves. Sales were noticed at \$16, 20, 23, 25, 28, and \$30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Dull: Lots were taken at \$1 12, 1 21, 1 25, 1 37, 1 50, 1 67, 1 75, 1 88, 1 92, 2 25, and 2 33.

Swine.—Those at market were sold in one lot at about 5 c.; at retail, 5 c. for Sows, and 6 c. for Barrows.

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

MISCELLANY.

HARVEST HYMN.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

GOD of the year!—with songs of praise,
And hearts of love, we come to bless
Thy bounteous hand, for thou hast shed
Thy manna o'er our wilderness;—
In early spring-time thou didst fling
O'er earth its robe of blossoming—
And its sweet treasures day by day,
Rose quickening in thy blessed ray.

And now they whiten hill and vale,
And hang from every vine and tree,
Whose pensive branches bending low
Seem bowed in thankfulness to thee,—
The earth with all its purple isles,
Is answering to thy genial smiles,
And gales of perfume breathe along
And lift to thee their voiceless song.

GOD of the seasons! Thou hast blest
The land with sunlight and with showers,
And plenty o'er its bosom smiles
To crown the sweet autumnal hours;
Praise, praise to thee! Our hearts expand
To view those blessings of thy hand,
And on the increasing breath of love,
Go off to their bright home above.

FLORAL DICTIONARY, OR EMBLEMATICAL DEFINITIONS.

"In eastern lands they talk in flowers,
And they tell, in a garland, their loves and cares;
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers,
On its leaves a mystic language bears."

Acacia, signifies Friendship.

Amaranth, Immortality.

Belvidere, I declare war against you.

Balm, Sympathy.

Blue-Bottle, Constancy.

Cowslip, I esteem, but cannot love you.

Crocus, Presumption.

Common China-aster, 'Tis your gold attracts,
not yourself.

Chickweed, An appointed meeting.

Cypress, Despair.

Coal's leaf, Bond of affection.

Citonia, Pleasantry.

Calacanthus, Moral beauty, superior to personal charms.

Coral honey suckle, Gratitude and affection.

Daisy, Unchanging sweetness and fidelity.

Flowering-Almond, Perfidy.

Garden gilly flower, Durable beauty.

Hæthorn, Hope.

Hyacinth, You trifle with me.

Hortensia, You are cold.

Indian Pink, Aversion.

Iris, I have a message for you.

Lilac, The first emotions of love.

Lavender, Distrust.

Locust blossom, Affection beyond the grave.

Lilly of the Valley, Modest beauty and retired worth.

Little China-aster, Innocence.

Mountain Pink, Independent and aspiring.

Musk rose, Capricious beauty.

Multi flora, Liberality without ostentation.

Myrtle, Love.

Marigold, Jealousy.

Narcissus, Egotism or self-love.

Olive, Peace.

Polyanthus, Confidence.

Pea-blossom, Fickleness.

Red Rose, Beauty.

Red Pink, Pure and ardent love.

Rose Acacia, Elegance.

Rose Geranium, Preference.

Red Poppy, Consolation.

Sweet briar, Simplicity.

Spanish Jessamine, Interested regard.

Snow drop, Officious interference.

Tulip, Beauty, not intellectual.

Thyme, Activity.

Violet, Modesty.

Variegated Pink, Refusal.

Veronica, Fidelity.

White Rose, Silence.

White Pink, Purity of Sentiment.

White Jessamine, Amiability.

White Lilac, Youth.

Woodbine, Misfortune.

Yellow Rose, Infidelity or disdain.

A RHYMING LETTER.

ADDRESSED TO THE REV. J. NEWTON.

BY WILLIAM COWPER.

"MY VERY DEAR FRIEND: I am going to send, what, when you have read, you may scratch your head, and say, I suppose there's nobody knows, whether what I have got, be verse or not; by the tune and the time, it ought to be rhyme, but if it be, did you ever see, of late or yore, such a ditty before?"

"I have writ Charity, not for popularity, but as well as I could, in hopes to do good; and if the reviewer, should say, to be sure, the gentleman's muse, wears Methodist shoes, you may know by her pace, and talk about grace, that she and her bard, have little regard, for taste and fashion, and ruling passion, and the hoydening play of the modern day; and though she assume a borrowed plume, and now and then wear a titting air, 'tis only her plan to catch if she can, the giddy and gay, as they go that way, by a production on a new construction; she has baited a trap, in hopes to snap, all that may come, with a sugar plum. His opinion in this will not be amiss; 'tis what I intend, my principal end, and if I succeed, and folks should read, till a few are brought to a serious thought, I shall think I am paid for what I have said, and all I have done, though I have run, many a time, after rhyme, as far from hence to the end of my sense, and by hook or by crook, write another book, if I live and am here, another year."

"I have heard before, of a room with a floor, laid upon strings, and such like things, with so much art in every part, that when you went in, you were forced to begin, a minuet-pace, with an air and a grace, swimming about, now in and now out, with a deal of state, in a figure of eight, without pipe or string, or any such thing; and now I have writ, in a rhyming fit, what will make you dance, and as you advance, will keep you still, though against your will, dancing away, alert and gay, till you come to an end, of what I have penned, which that you may do, 'ere madam and you, are quite worn out, with jiggling about, I take my leave, and here you receive, a how profound, down to the ground, from your humble me.

W. C."

Beauty. Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus a delightful prejudice; Carneades a solitary kingdom; Domitian said that

nothing was more grateful; Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the commendations of the world; Homer, that it was a glorious gift of nature; Ovid, alluding to him, calls it a favor bestowed by the gods.

A Poet's Love.—Of all the heaven-bestowed privileges of the poet, the highest, the dearest, the most enviable, is the power of immortalizing the object of his love; of dividing with her his amaranthine wreath of glory, and repaying the inspiration caught from her eyes with a crown of everlasting fame.

And how have women repaid this gift of immortality? O believe it, when the garland was such as woman is proud to wear, she amply and deeply rewarded him who placed it on her brow. If in return for being made illustrious, she made her lover happy,—if for glory, she gave a heart, was it not a rich equivalent?

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS. SCITUATE, July 22, 1833.

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—301 barrels and 360 sacks Butte. Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt.

Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale.
June 5 CHAS. I. CAZENOVE & CO.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J.19.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office.
July 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS, Merchant.
Newburyport—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
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Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DANIEL, who execute every description of Book and Fancy Printing in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1833.

NO. 7.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.....No. II.

MR. EDITOR.—In my recent communication on the blighting of wheat, which you have done me the honor to lay before the public, I suggested that its cause was atmospherical; or, if you prefer it, meteorological; or to dispense with hard words, that it was owing to the particular character of the weather occurring at the time, when the wheat was in the precise condition to suffer from it.—Under these circumstances no human prudence can effectually guard against it, since it is utterly beyond our control or calculation.

I had then given no other attention to the subject than the observation of my own field, and that of some of my neighbors. Since that time however, I have examined the best authorities in my library, and find my own suggestions confirmed by the opinions of some of the most eminent writers on agricultural subjects.

The principal diseases to which this valuable crop is subject, are smut, blight, mildew, and rust. Smut is a disorder very well understood. Of this there are two kinds; but, as a preventive of this disease has been ascertained, the farmer has only to complain of his own negligence, if he suffers from it. Of the other diseases, blight, mildew, or rust, they are not very nicely distinguished from each other; indeed the terms are often indiscriminately applied to the same appearances or effects; and though by very acute and accurate observers, these terms will be distinctly and appropriately applied to three different conditions of the diseased plant, or, if you prefer it, to three different diseases of the wheat plant, yet as the specific distinctions of these diseases are not familiarly known, nor their particular causes investigated, and as the fatal results similar in all the cases, are much more important than the characteristic differences, we shall speak of the whole under the general term of blight.

I suggested that my wheat was struck with the fatal blast, when it was in the flower and the kernel was just forming; and the weather at the time extremely hot and sultry, with rain and sunshine intermingled, and the earth steaming most profusely under the intense heat. Now permit me to quote from Sir John Sinclair's General Report of the Agriculture of Scotland, vol. i, p. 473, &c.

"Blight may perhaps be defined as an internal disease in the ear or spike of the wheat, either affecting all, or only a part of the florets, producing an entire or partial deficiency of seeds, or in a lesser state of the disease, rendering the grains small, shrivelled, and light. Blight is probably produced by heavy rains falling at the time the wheat is in flower, that is, when the anthers are protruded from the florets; and by which rains, the pollen farina fecundans or vivifying dust of the anthers is washed away before it has come to sufficient maturity to impregnate the stiles leading to the ovaries or receptacles of the embryo grains or seeds.

"In 1808, 1809, and 1810, serious injury was suffered in many parts of Britain by disease, and consequent defalcation of the wheat crop, which consisted of a combination of the blight and mil-

dew, and appeared to have been occasioned by the circumstances of the weather, mentioned above as productive of both." The following description of that complicated and destructive disease has been abstracted from answers made to queries proposed by Sir John Sinclair to an intelligent farmer. I quote only a part.

"From the best information I can procure, the mildew began to make its appearance on the straw and ears of the growing wheats, immediately subsequent to a heavy fog or mist, rising as it were out of the ground, about the 4th to the 10th July 1808, and which was followed by much misty and rainy weather, attended by considerable heat and very little wind. The peculiar fog or mist, above alluded to, is called ground rook, in some parts of Scotland, and strongly resembles a thick smoke, which appears to rise from the surface of the earth." This is peculiarly the weather, which I meant to describe.

Then again in his Husbandry of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 124, Appendix, in an essay by Sir John Sinclair himself, on this very subject, in which he gives as he says, the results of a very extensive inquiry made towards the end of August and the beginning of Sept. 1808, into the nature and causes of these distempers, at which time blight, rust or mildew, had affected the crops of many of the most productive districts, both in England and Scotland, he mentions "that a respectable friend of his (Geo. Dempster, Esq. of Dunnichen,) informs me, that his wheat turned out a miserable parcel of shrivelled stuff, neither injured by the mildew or smut, but that its bad state is to be entirely imputed to heavy rains, when in flower, by which it was laid." "According to Du Hamel, the rust is owing to dry gloomy weather happening when the corn is at the height of its vegetation.—Tull observes, that the rays of the sun are necessary for keeping the wheat healthy and strong, as it is doubtless the native of a hot country. Any thing therefore that interrupts the rays of the sun, must be injurious to that grain. And in America the mildew is attributed to the fogs and heavy dews, which come on as the season advances.—Sometimes the fogs and mists are so close and thick, that the air seems in some degree to have lost its elastic powers, so that neither animals nor vegetables can endure it." I quote here authorities to show how strongly they attribute these diseases of wheat to an atmospheric influence.

I return again to the account of the extent of this injury to the wheat crops in Great Britain, given by the same intelligent writer, quoted first from the General Report of the Agriculture of Scotland, a distinct work from Sinclair's Husbandry of Scotland. "After this appearance of mildew, the wheat crop was much lodged by heavy rains about the beginning of August; and in several instances the straw had become so tender by the effect of the disease that it burst open in bending under the weight of the rain. By this, entire fields were destroyed, so as not to contain a single grain of wheat in the ears, and the straw became utterly unfit for fodder. In such cases, whole fields that promised ample crops, were mown and led into the fold-yard as bottoming to the dung-hills; while others were dried like hay,

and built up in stacks, to bed the fold-yards, feeding sheds, and stables, as wanted. In one instance, in Northumberland, a removing tenant absolutely refused to reap and remove his last crop of wheat, which was utterly useless to him, but might serve his successor, to convert into muck, and he was found not liable to the charge, which would have been for the sole benefit of another person. In other cases where the plants remained alive and unbroken, the injury was not so entire, yet sufficiently distressing, by the diminution of the quantity of produce, and the deterioration of the quality of the grain, which remained. This varied in different proportions according to circumstances. Crops that were estimated at the beginning of July to produce 40 bushels of good wheat from each acre, were valued at harvest to give 6, 10, 12, or up to 20 bushels of very inferior grain, some of which did not command the price of inferior oats; and many farmers accordingly gave their bad wheat to their work horses and sold their oats. The whole of the injury was not attributable to mildew, but proceeded from the concurrence of two other causes; a blight in the ear, occasioned by heavy showers of rain, while the wheats were in full flower, by which the pollen was washed away, and prevented from fecundating the florets. This idea is strengthened by the circumstance of the upper florets of the ears, and very often the whole of one side of the head, being generally barren. In consequence of a great deal of the crop having been lodged by heavy rain at the beginning of August, the grain produce when impregnated, became *sloomy*, or small, shrivelled, and ill filled. Both of these causes are known to injure grain crops materially, in years when the mildew has not been noticed."

"No discrimination of soils could be pointed out, as more or less affected by the disease. It attacked the crops of wheat on strong as well as on free soils; and the only observable difference was that high, open, free airy situations were comparatively less diseased, while low grounds, much sheltered by high hedges, hedge row trees, and plantations, and situations near rivers, were obviously and considerably more materially injured. The near neighborhood of the sea seemed to have a beneficial influence in preventing or lessening the disease. Much of the wheat crop in various soils and situations was comparatively exempted; or so little injured as to give an abundant produce, and of good quality. But no circumstances occurred that could throw any light on the causes of this difference, at least in a practical view of the subject, so as to point out any means of preventing or even lessening the evil on any future opportunity."

"Upon the whole" the writer concludes "this complicated disease, by which such serious injury is caused to farmers and the public, appears to have been occasioned by the unfavorable state of the weather at the time of flowering, combined with a continuance of unfavorable weather, during the after progress of the wheat in filling and ripening, and to be utterly unsusceptible of any preventive, precautionary, or curative attempts by any human efforts."

Now the situation of my own wheat crop, which

I this year lost by blight, was precisely such an one as that described above as peculiarly exposed to injury. It was on an alluvial meadow; near a river, surrounded by hills on three sides, and subject to copious exhalations from the stream. The two blasted crops in my neighborhood, referred to in my former communication, were similarly situated. The rankness of the growth of my wheat, and the fact that some portion of it was lodged, no doubt contributed to create a predisposition or liability to the disease. But it was obviously affected by all the local and temporary causes above referred to; and to them, and not to any particular condition of the soil, to the superabundance or deficiency of any particular ingredients in the soil, its blight, in my opinion, is to be attributed.

As the subject is of great importance, I beg leave to mention other authority in relation to it, and when I refer to John Brown, of Markle, it will be understood by those competent to judge, that for science in Agriculture and practical knowledge and experience, no higher authority can be quoted.

In his treatise on Rural Affairs, vol. ii, p. 24, &c. he says, "Whether blight and mildew are considered separately, or viewed as one and the same disorder, appearing in different periods of the plant's growth, we are convinced that both may with truth be reckoned to proceed from an unhealthy atmosphere, when the crop is in certain stages of its progress to maturity." "Some soils are naturally so moist at bottom, that dampness issues from them at all times. Superior culture and excessive manuring are apt to cause a crop to be early lodged; in which case one disease or other is sure to seize upon it; and a southern aspect, and every confined situation, are much more hazardous than those of a northern or western exposure and where the air has free egress. In a word, when hoar frost or vapor of any kind is dispelled by wind, no danger will follow to the crop, but wherever a hot sun is the agent, we have repeatedly noticed the most serious losses."

"The opinions already expressed respecting the diseases of wheat receive considerable support from what happened with crops 1808 and 1809. That mildew acted, in numerous instances, as the destroying agent of crop 1808, is universally acknowledged; but that the defectiveness of that crop was entirely owing to mildew may safely be questioned. In fact the chief injury proceeded from an unhealthy or pestilential atmosphere, at the time when the grain was in an embryo or imperfect state. Owing to that unhealthiness something like abortion seemed to take place in the parent plant, after the foetus of the young grain was formed, as was evident from more than one half of the cups or vessels, prepared by nature for its reception, being totally void of substance, notwithstanding that every part of the ear had blossomed equally well, and promised to furnish a numerous and healthy progeny."

"It shall now be inquired, how this abortion was brought about, which we have stated as so destructive to the wheat crop of 1808. This may be satisfactorily elucidated by a reference to the weather, which prevailed through the months of July and August, as it is in these months that the diseases of wheat always appear, that of smut excepted, which is not generated by an unhealthy atmosphere. The month of July was excessively warm, more so than remembered by the oldest man living; and from the beginning to the 20th of

the month, the slightest moisture was not perceivable. Owing to this uncommon heat, wheat plants upon all soils not composed of clay or strong loam, were, in a manner, at a stand with respect to growth, being enfeebled by the fierce rays of the sun, while any wind that blew was so sultry, that the evil was rather increased by its effects. The ground in consequence of this intense sunshine, felt something like burnt brick when taken from the kiln; of course when the rains fell, smoke issued from the surface, something like what proceeds from lime-shells when water is thrown upon them; and this exhalation of vapor, continued in a greater or less degree, till the soil was saturated with moisture, when the air became cooler and more temperate. Under these circumstances it was not to be expected that the wheat crop could escape from the danger with which it was encompassed. Apprehensions therefore, were entertained that the fields, already in a sickly and declining state, would soon fall victims to the pestilence, which raged in the atmosphere; and the result soon showed that these apprehensions were too well founded. With the exception of the lands upon the sea shore, preserved we presume by refreshing breezes from the sea, every field was discovered to be more or less injured."

I have no disposition, Mr. Editor, to establish or controvert any particular theory. The subject is of the last importance to the agricultural community. It is from this consideration that I have given you the results of my own limited experience; and the far more valuable opinions of the distinguished, scientific, and practical farmers quoted above. Other facts already in my possession and which I am taking means to obtain in relation to this important culture, if thought likely to throw light upon the subject, shall be placed at your disposal.

H. C.

Meadowbanks, Deerfield, Aug. 15, 1833.

ERRATA in my last communication. Second column, 3d line from top, for *juncture* read *junction*; 2d line from bottom, for *second* read *recent*.

H. C.

ORES.

From a late Geological Report, by Professor HITCHCOCK, published in the American Journal of Science.

IN HINSDALE, N. H. An extensive bed or vein of the black and silicious oxides of manganese have been found in this town. It appears near the top of a hill, and the adjacent rocks are not visible. The ore strongly resembles that from Plainfield.

IN WINCHESTER, N. H. Between one and two miles east of the centre village in this town may be seen large quantities of the black and red oxides of this metal of the same character as in Hinsdale. These localities have as yet, attracted no attention except from a few mineralogists. My information and specimens were furnished me by Mr. John L. Alexander of Winchester.

GOLD.—It may perhaps excite a smile, to see gold occupying a place in a description of the minerals of Massachusetts. It has not indeed been found in this state; but I am able in this place to announce the existence of a deposit of this metal in the southern part of Vermont; and I feel no small degree of confidence, that it will be found in Massachusetts. A statement of the grounds of this belief, may save me from the charge of extravagant expectations.

I have already described an iron mine, as occurring in Somerset, Vermont. It is owned by

S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. of Brooklyn, New York, who has erected a bloomery forge near the spot. Sometime ago, one of the workmen engaged in these iron works, saw in the American Journal of Science, a suggestion of Professor Eaton, of Troy, that since the gold of the Southern States, and of Mexico, is in talcose slate, we might expect to find it in the same rock in New England; especially about the head branches of Deerfield river. He commenced an examination in a brook near the mines, and was soon rewarded by the discovery of a spherical mass of gold, of the value of more than a dollar; afterwards he found other small pieces. At the request of Mr. Wilder, I visited this spot a few weeks ago, and found that an individual conversant with the gold mines in the Southern States, and acquainted with the process of washing the metal from the soil, had just been examining the region now spoken of. The result was a conviction, that over several hundred acres at least, gold was common in the soil. In a bushel of dirt collected in various places, he found about three pennyweights of very pure gold. Mr. Wilder proceeded himself to exhibit to me an ocular demonstration of the existence of gold in the soil, by washing for it. From about six quarts of dirt, taken a foot below the surface, we obtained (although not very skilful in manipulations of this sort) twenty or thirty small pieces weighing about seven grains. Indeed, by the aid of my knife, I picked two or three pieces from the dirt.

The iron ore is in beds in distinct talcose slate; and a considerable part of the ore is the brown oxide, and contained in a porous quartz. In this quartz, were found several spherical pieces of gold, scarcely larger than a pigeon shot. Whether it exists, as in the Southern States, in finer particles in the yellowish iron ore, has not been ascertained. But specimens of the quartz and iron at this place cannot be distinguished from what is called gold ore at the gold mines in Virginia, and North Carolina. Indeed, a suite of specimens from the Somerset iron mine, could not be distinguished, except by labels, from a similar suite from the south.

In every case in which gold has been found at this place, in the soil, it was accompanied by more or less of iron sand, and some distance north of the mine, neither could be found; but how far to the South and East it occurs, has not been ascertained. I am inclined however to believe, that the gold at this locality, will be found to be always associated with the iron.

We were told at Somerset, that several years ago, a mass of gold was found in the bed of Deerfield river, three or four miles to the south of the mine, which was sold for sixty eight dollars, and we had no reason to doubt the statement. Certain it is, that a few years since, a piece was discovered by Gen. Field, weighing eight and a half ounces, in New Fane, a town twelve or fifteen miles east of Somerset.

Upon the whole, it appears to me that the facts above stated justify the conclusion, that there exists a gold region in the lower part of Vermont, of considerable extent and richness. It may be found to be very extensive, and probably it is not confined exclusively to the talcose slate formation; for New Fane, I believe, contains but little of this rock. The region west of Somerset is little known—the iron mine there, lies at the foot of the Green Mountains, and it is chiefly a mountain wilderness for sixteen or seventeen miles west of this spot.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, August 24th, 1833.

Mr. David Haggerston, from the Society's Garden, Mt. Auburn, Dahlias—*Helianthiflora*, Hurd's Favorite, *Coccinea* superb, Semi Double Plum color, *Flora bunda*, Double Maroon, Eclipse, Double Buff, Craft's dark Maroon, Ignessius, Pink and Purple, Nuttallii, *Dolichos lablab*, *Petunia nyctaginiflora*, *Cacalia coccinea*, *Schizanthus pinnatus*, *Zinnia multiflora* and *elegans*, *Iberis umbellata*, Var. *purpurea* and *alba*, *Oenothera lindleana*, *Hibiscus vesicarius*, *Ageratum mexicanum*, *Delphinium ambiguum*.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, variety of Dahlias and other flowers.

S. Walker, Roxbury, Dahlias—*Læ* Brilliant (yellow), Squibb's pure Yellow, *Romulus*, Foster's Incomparable, Barrall's Susannah, *Coccinia speciosissima*, Colvill's perfecta, Dennisii, Hall's mogul, Well's royal lilac, Eclipse, &c. &c. &c.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Apples. By Mr. E. M. Richards, Hagloe Crab, Cox No. 13; and the Benoni, of most beautiful appearance and excellent flavor—it is pronounced one of the best apples of the season. By Mr. E. Sparhawk, Brighton, a very large Apple, not ripe, name unknown. By Mr. John A. Kenrick, Kenrick's red Autumn, unripe, and three sorts unnamed. By Mr. P. P. Spaulding, Chelmsford, Spaulding's Early Seedling, a beautiful apple of a dark red color never before exhibited, rather over ripe, but thought to be a very fine summer fruit.

Pears. By Col. Wilder, one of the pears called in Boston market the "Catherine," but not the Rousselet hatif. of Duhamel or of Cox—no doubt a foreign fruit the true name of which is lost. By Samuel Downer, Esq. St. Ghelien, from the London Hort. Society, very fine. By Doct. B. Shurtleff, Jr. "Queen Catherine," another foreign fruit with a local name. By Mr. John E. Kenrick, Preble's Beurre, another foreign fruit the true name of which is not positively known, deserves extensive cultivation.

Plums. By E. Bartlett, Esq. Bolmar's Washington, *Violette Reine Claude*, Yellow Gage, Italian Damask, and one unnamed variety. By John R. Kenrick, Blue Gage, and one variety unnamed. By Col. Wilder, Green Gage and Prince's Imperial Gage. From the Garden of Mr. Cruft, Boston, Bolmar's Washington, and one fine variety unnamed. By S. Downer, Esq. Bingham Plum, Green Gage, and Yellow Gage. By Mr. C. Cowen, fine Plums, name unknown. By Mr. Pond, Cambridgeport, White Gage, and Pond's purple, a fine new variety recently brought into notice. By B. V. French, Esq. Prince's Imperial Gage, Bolmar's Washington, Smith's Orleans, *Violette Reine Claude*, and one unnamed variety. By E. Vose, Esq. a basket of beautiful Green Gages. By Thomas Mason, Charlestown, Bolmar's Washington, White Gage and Green Gage. By R. Manning, Green Gage, Newton's Yellow Gage, Old Orleans, Peach Plum, Imperial Purple, Yellow Gage Elfrey Cox No. 6, Italian Damask, Washington, Peters's Large Yellow, Prince's Imperial Gage, Petit Mirabelle and four unnamed varieties.

Peaches. By Mr. Mason, Royal George, and Kensington. By Mr. Cowen, Coolidge's Favorite.

Grapes. By Mr. Tidd, Roxbury, five bunches

of Grapes of enormous size, three of which called the Horatio, but supposed to be the "Nice," weighed 6 lb. 7 oz. 3 lb. 7 oz. and 3 lb. 11 oz.; two bunches of Black Hamburg weighed—one 2 lb. 13 oz.—the other 2 lb. 5 oz.

Those gentlemen who presented Bolmar's Washington Plum, are respectfully requested to send specimens from the same trees to the Hall on Saturday next.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

CORN AND OATS.

RIPE Indian corn in bunches was gathered on the premises of Mr. Isaac Hill in this town, Aug. 7. This corn was planted in the month of May, about the same time as was a field of oats of about one and half acre on land of Mr. Hill. These oats were reaped on the 16th and 17th of the present month—about ten days after the gathering of the corn. They were as fine a specimen of standing oats as the writer has ever seen—the largest he ever recollects that did not fall down before ripening. It is thought that somewhat less than one and a half acre will yield nearly one hundred bushels. The corn was from seed raised at Montpelier, Vt. the last year; it is of eight rows, and although smaller in the ear and stalk than the common twelve rowed corn raised here, it is thought will yield nearly as much to the acre. If this corn will come to maturity in the same time as will a crop of oats, it must be an object for farmers who cultivate corn on ground where the crop is endangered by early or late frosts, to procure the same early kind instead of the common kind for seed.—*N. H. Patriot*.

MULBERRY.

I wish to communicate a fact in relation to the propagation of the white mulberry, which I think is worthy of notice. During the season of feeding the silk worm, I trimmed my trees very liberally, yet I found it necessary in August to give them a second pruning. The branches separated were of *this season's growth*, and by way of experiment they were placed on the ground in the usual manner of setting out cuttings. In a short time the buds began to open, and have now sent forth branches from half an inch to two inches in length, containing from two to six leaves each. If the season is favorable, they will not only form buds for next year's wood, but gain sufficient firmness to endure the winter. Would it not be the most economical and expeditious mode of increasing a mulberry orchard, to pursue this course. Raising trees from the seed is frequently precarious; and if cuttings set in the *spring* will grow to the height of twenty or thirty inches, they will, by getting a start in the *fall*, far exceed the second year's growth from the seed, which rarely reaches four feet. "Cut and try."—*Northern Farmer*.

To Fatten Hogs. Shut them up, the fore part of September; feed them with dry peas, or corn; give them raw potatoes, but no drink. The grain creates an inward fever; the animal being uneasy from thirst, will chew the potatoes fine, eat them slow, and get the substance of them as well as if boiled. This has been my practice for years past. I give them, first, as much grain as they will eat; and after that, each grown hog will eat from six to eight quarts of potatoes per day. Brother farmers, do not dispute me till you have tried it yourselves, for I know it is so.—*Northern Farmer*.

GRASS AND APPLES FOR SWINE.

THERE is no question but that some farmers fatten their hogs at half the expense that it costs others. Travel almost any considerable district of our country, you will find at this season of the year one half of the swine running in the streets, and fed on nothing but thin swill. As soon as the corn is gathered, these pot-bellied and meagre creatures are shut up in pens, and fed on unbroken corn until they are fat. In this way we have known farmers to feed away their whole crop of corn, and obliged to either buy more corn or kill them not sufficiently fattened. Other farmers will keep their swine in a thriving growing condition through the summer, and when the time comes to shut them up to be fed on corn, they are more than half fat. They thus save the greater portion of their corn for family use and to sell.

The celebrated agriculturist, Arthur Young, Esq. pastured, in 1776, sixty hogs of various sizes, on only two acres of clover. They kept in good condition, and grew remarkably fast. In connection with feeding on sweet apples, many farmers in this country have entered extensively into the plan of fattening their hogs on grass. If a shady, comfortable and clean pen, into which the apples are thrown, is made in a clover field, the hogs will remain in it the greater part of the time, and thus much manure may be saved. Unless the orchard contains a greater proportion of sweet apples, this plan is better than to turn the hogs into the orchard. It will often happen that large quantities of leaves and other suitable substances may be obtained near the pen, and which may be carted into it with comparatively little trouble.—*Genesee Farmer*.

BURDOCK ROOTS FOR HOGS.

WE were told the other day by a friend, that the roots of the common Burdock are eaten with great avidity by Hogs.

He states that he has put an ear of corn by the side of one of these roots, and the hog seized upon the root first, and would not touch the corn until the root was entirely devoured. If all hogs are as fond of it as were these, this troublesome plant will gain in reputation.

It already has much honor in the domestic practice. Its leaves being excellent in some cases of sickness, and its seed digested in gin is a good remedy in Rheumatism. Its burrs are famous for getting into the wool of sheep, and making the good housewife scold when she manufactures it.

Hogs are also very fond of the common Knot GRASS, [*Polygonum Aviculare*, L.] which grows about neglected places, door yards, &c.; and it would be well to grub it up and put it to a good use, by converting it to Pork.—*Maine Farmer*.

Female Industry. Yesterday, two country-women were peddling whortleberries in the street, at four cents a quart. They remarked that they had travelled with them seventeen miles, had been out all night, and were anxious to return home. Though they had no very great claims to beauty, yet the thought struck us forcibly that they were already, or might easily be converted into, first rate wives. A woman who will pick whortleberries all day, ride all night to carry them to market, and lay out the avails for something for the comfort and convenience of her family, is above rubies. We wish the number was ten times multiplied, and above all things we most ardently pray that such a woman may be forever exempt from a drunken husband.—*Hartford Review*.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TIME OF SOWING GYPSUM, OR PLASTER OF PARIS.

My attention to this subject is called at this time, by the circumstance of seeing several farmers last week sow plaster on their grass lands. It is so different as to time from what is the common, and what I call the correct practice, that it may be useful to spare a few moments in the consideration of the subject. The first I saw, was sowing it on a grass field affording a fair bite to cattle, and of course a large portion of it would never reach the ground, where I conceive plaster ought to lie. But what struck me as most remarkable in this case, was, that the field in which the plaster was sowing was filled with cattle, horses and sheep, who would necessarily eat a large portion of it, and which would then be lost to the farmer; but what was still worse the eating of so much plaster must be injurious to the animals that are obliged to feed on it. On this subject there can be no mistake; and if this man had lost a cow, horse or a few sheep, at this time, it would have been attributed to any but the right cause. Water dissolves a small portion of plaster, the remainder hardens into an indissoluble mass; and those who are experienced in rat killing take advantage of this circumstance and administer it for the destruction of that animal. This man ought to have his salad for dinner well sprinkled with plaster, and become practically acquainted with both its taste and effects.

On going a little farther, I saw another farmer sowing plaster in a field well covered with clover, more than half knee high. By far the largest portion of it must therefore lodge on the expanded and broad leaves of the clover, and very little of it would ever reach the ground. Plaster, as a manure, has been used about thirty years; and it argues bad farming that the proper time for sowing it is not yet determined. I hold that the practice of sowing it on the ground before the starting of vegetation in the spring, and upon the half grown plant, cannot both be right. I apply plaster as I do every other kind of manure; I spread it on the surface of the ground, expecting that the rains as they descend will dissolve successive portions of it, and carry these portions into the earth, where the roots of the plants which come in contact with it will either absorb or be stimulated by it, to a more vigorous growth. Besides, such portions of it as remain undissolved on the surface of the ground have the peculiar property of attracting moisture during the decomposition, of which the plants in the vicinity can avail themselves. I am likewise anxious to reap this second advantage.

It is Judge Buel's opinion that plaster to be useful ought to be sprinkled on the ground very early in the spring, before vegetation begins to revive—the spring and the summer rains gradually dissolve it, and it yields out its fructifying qualities as the plant requires it during the season. It appears to me also, from the slight knowledge I have of vegetable physiology, that sowing plaster on the broad and expanded leaves of the clover is interfering with its growth and doing it a positive injury. The leaves are denominated by botanists the lungs of plants—they fulfil in the vegetable economy what the lungs do in the animal—they are the organs of respiration, and air is as necessary to the first as it is to the second.—They imbibe through their upper surface carbonic acid, and give out oxygen from their lower. To do this freely almost all

plants are supplied with leaves which are very large in proportion to the other parts of them, that their respiration may be easy and thus conduce to their speedy evolution.—When the upper leaves of the clover are then covered with fine plaster, which the first rain or dew converts into an adhesive paste, it must naturally interfere with the respiration of the plant, for three fourths of its upper surface is covered with this coating. Besides it must be to it a source of irritation, and although a small quantity may be absorbed into the plant in this unnatural way, still it is an interference with respiration, which retards its growth and under any circumstances it does not require. Where, too, is the use in sowing plaster in clover more than half grown? It can be of no service to a subsequent crop, because a very small portion of it only will reach the ground, and the clover having already attained a large size, its own growth does not require it. The truth of the matter is, some farmers sow their plaster at the increase or decrease of the moon, and do not reason any farther on the subject. These facts go to show how very ignorant we are of the profession we follow, and how necessary it is that we have some settled rules to guide us; every operation shows a want of system, and thus the success of farming is left too much to chance.—Upon this important subject it is high time that all the light that can be borrowed from the sciences of botany, geology, chemistry, &c. should be drawn to it, and that the darkness which now surrounds it be dispersed. To do this effectually, the young mind must be prepared for it by education. The reasoning powers once developed, the young farmer will have as sure a guide to bring his labors to a successful issue, as is permitted to the human understanding, to comprehend the mysteries and unfold the laws of nature.

AGRICOLA.

From the Lansingburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—I have sent for publication in your paper, if you think they merit it, two short extracts from a late number of the London Horticultural Register, the first is a plan of M. Saul, for

LABELS FOR PLANTS.

Various plans are made use of, for fixing the names to different plants; but I think none will be found cheaper and more readily obtained, than the following, which may be made of waste pieces of tin-plate. The polish of the tin may be taken off, by applying a weak acid, as cream of tartar, or an apple cut into, and rubbed upon it. Then with a common pen and ink write the name; the ink will sink into the pores of the metal; afterwards run over the writing a little boiled linseed oil, which will prevent its being defaced. If the name is ever required to be taken out again, it may speedily be done, by plunging the label into a strong acid, which will clean off both the ink and oil. The labels may be clipped to any pattern, and stuck upon a stick, or hung upon the side of the pot.

The second article is F. F. Ashford's plan of forcing Bulbs, to cause them to flower in the winter. Yours, &c. LANSINGBURGH.

FORCING BULBS.

Early in October take your bulbs, as Narcissus, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c. having previously provided a quantity of mould, composed of

Two barrowful of well decomposed hot-bed dung,

One barrowful of fresh loam,
One do. of vegetable or leaf-mould,

One quarter of a barrowful of fine sand. These are to be well chopped, and mixed together; then lay the compost in an open shed, to dry a little before using. About the second week in October, put the bulbs in the above soil, in pots proportioned to the size or sort of the bulb. Fill all the pots with soil, and shake it down, but do not press it with the hand before commencing to plant the roots; then lay some clear sand on the soil in the middle of the pot, and placing the bulb on the sand, gently press it down till within half an inch of the top. Care must be taken not to press with sufficient violence to injure the bulb, yet it must be left firm in the pot; for on these two things much depends, with regard to their growing freely.

After they are potted, and named or numbered, place them in a cucumber or melon frame, prepared after the following manner:—Take out the soil, and lay on the old bed about two inches thick of fine ashes, level and make them pretty solid, on the top of this lay a quantity of sifted ashes, in which plunge the pots, making the ashes as firm about the pots as possible. After this is finished, cover the whole to the depth of eight or ten inches with dry light soil. Always choose a dry day for the purpose, and let every thing be dry that is used about plunging; or the bulbs will be liable to perish. Give air at all times in fine mild weather, but allow no wet or frost to enter the covering soil: at nights, the lights must always be on and in severe weather closely covered down with mats; but if the nights are mild the glasses may be tilted, to allow a little air.

In January, take them out of the frame, wash the pots, carry them to the stove for flowering; and give them regularly a moderate supply of water, to assist them to flower strong. As the flower stalks advance in growth, tie them to neat green or white sticks; and if treated as above they will flower beautifully. Crocuses planted four or five in a pot, flower well when treated as above.

From the Genesee Farmer.

DISEASE IN CALVES.

In this paper of March 9, (see page 77.) we published a communication from "A Subscriber," giving an account of a disease by which he had lost several calves. They were taken lame at first in one of the hind legs, and generally died in about from 24 to 48 hours after. On opening them, the hind quarter above the gambrel joint appeared mortified and rotten. In some the intestines appeared affected in the same way. The blood before death appeared thin and watery. The editor of the Wyoming (Pa.) Republican copies the article and appends to it the following remarks, which we think, afford another proof of the benefit derived from a liberal feeding of salt:

"An observing and intelligent farmer informed us that a few years since he lost several calves by the disease to which the above article relates. He was advised by a neighbor to mix pulverized brimstone and salt, in equal quantities, and feed it to his calves during the winter, occasionally, perhaps once a week. He adopted this mode of treatment and kept his calves in a warm pen or shed, and has not lost one since by disease. It is the opinion of our informant that the disease cannot be cured; but experience has fully satisfied him, that a mixture of brimstone and salt is an infallible preventive of it. Several of the farmers in this neighborhood have treated their calves in this way with equal success.

From the Louisiana Register.

DISEASE IN HORSES, CATTLE, &c.

A DISEASE very destructive to horses, cattle and hogs is now prevailing in the lower part of Baton Rouge and the adjoining parish of Livingston. It first appears by swelling, which is not confined to any particular part, but generally under the joints of the head and neck, and between the fore legs. In many cases the animal dies as soon as the swelling appears.—Some live twenty-four hours longer, and some have been cured by the use of medicines, the first application of which was made even after one day from the first attack. We have not heard a name for the disease. The swelled parts on being opened, before or after the animal is dead, discharge a slimy, yellowish fluid. In some cases the discharge is white.—The only remedies we have heard of being used are bleeding, calomel, and after calomel, active purgatives. Horses are first bled to the quantity of a gallon, or gallon and a half; about an ounce of calomel, mixed with bread or any other convenient article to form a bolus, is next administered, and after a lapse of two or three hours, some active purgatives are given. The animals said to be out of danger as soon as the bowels are loosened. We have not heard of any mode of treatment for either cattle or hogs. Some cattle on being opened were found to have the gall bladder very much enlarged.

Several farmers have lost all their horses; some as many as six or eight. It is the opinion of some that the hogs take the disease from feeding on cattle that have died of it.

The above we have learned from persons who have lost stock by the disease. We would be obliged if any of our friends would furnish us with something in detail in relation to the disease and the best mode of treating it.

POISON FROM NEW HONEY.

A son of nine, and a daughter of six years, and only children of Samuel York of Farmington, died a few days since in consequence of eating new honey. They lived about thirty-six hours.

It is, perhaps, not generally known, that honey recently gathered by bees at a certain season of the year, from the flowers of some poisonous plants, possesses their deleterious qualities in a highly concentrated state, when fresh, and may prove fatal, if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been ascertained, that the poisonous effects of some plants, as for instance, the Lambkill, so called, depend upon a certain agent, named by chemists, *Prussic Acid*. It is also found that this acid very soon loses its hurtful properties by decomposition; so that honey containing such an agent at first, would of itself become pure in a short time, being suffered to remain undisturbed. Occurrences of death from this cause, are no doubt exceedingly rare. Though one such fatal instance, among hundreds who might at other times partake of this delicious substance without injury, ought to prove a sufficient caution to deter from the use of it, at that season of the year, which might create a liability to injurious if not fatal consequences.

From a consideration of the embarrassments and difficulties, which at first presented themselves, in judging correctly of the most probable cause of death in these two cases, in so very sudden and surprising a manner, it is quite reasonable to conjecture, that such instances may have happened oftener, and no satisfactory cause could be assigned for the strangeness of the symptoms and the fatal consequences that followed.—*Kennebec Jour.*

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.
IVY.

An ounce of preventive, better than a pound of cure.—I noticed an article in Goodsell's Genesee Farmer on the subject of poison by ivy, and as it is one which interests farmers at this season of the year, being about commencing their mowing, I am induced to state for the benefit of others what I have learned on that subject. In the year 1817, I was engaged in clearing up a piece of low land where much of the ivy grew, and having a number of times before experienced the sad effects, by nearly losing the use of both hands and feet, I approached my labor very cautiously, watching every step lest I should touch my enemy. I had at the same time a man to work with me, who, seeing my fearful situation, told me to "chew the leaves and swallow the juice, and I need not be afraid of being poisoned." I hesitated, supposing the remedy would be worse than the disease; but from his repeated assurance that it would not hurt one, and having his example in the case, I ventured. The consequence was, I labored amongst it for several days without experiencing the least inconvenience. From that time to the present, it has been my practice when exposed to the effects of the vine, to chew the leaves, and have never been poisoned when I have done so.

M. ATWATER.

Brighton, 8th mo. 17th, 1833.

NOTE ED.—The vine above alluded to, is the *Rhus toxicodendron*, of L. and the variety *radicans*, a creeping vine from which many small roots protrude. It is frequently found in meadows upon stumps, into which the roots penetrate.

From the Kingston, (U. C.) Chronicle.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A VERY affecting account of the effects of this terrific disease has been communicated to us, which occurred in the family of Mr. Moss, a respectable farmer, residing near the village on the river Trent. While Mr. M. and family were sitting at home, a dog, belonging to the house, suddenly flew at his master, and bit him very slightly in the hand. He then attacked a daughter about 12 years old, and bit her in several places. A son, a young man of 18 or 20, endeavoring to beat off the mad animal, received a wound upon the lip, and how it was inflicted in the confusion and terror of the moment, whether by himself with the cudgel he was using, or by the dog, he cannot tell. The daughter (an interesting young woman) lingered along for several days in the horrors of insanity, and died. The father is now in such a state of phrenzy, that he is obliged to be chained; and the young man, laboring under the agonizing apprehensions that he is also infected with madness; his mind haunted with the death of his sister, and the terrifying situation of his father, is in a condition scarcely less pitiable than that of the unhappy maniac.

A number of cattle we are informed, have been bitten at Belleville.

Something New. The Concord (Mass.) Gazette mentions that on Wednesday last, about 200 ladies, organized as a "Female Charitable Society," formed a party for the purpose of gathering berries. In the evening a Fair was held, at which they sold their berries at auction for the handsome sum of \$40, which sum is to be appropriated to the objects of the Society. "This is one way of raising the wind."

CURIOUS FACT IN THE ECONOMY OF BEES.

M. DE JONES DE GELIEU, pastor of the churches of Colombier and Auvier, in the principality of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in a work translated into English under the title of 'The Bee Preserver, or Practical Directions for Preserving and Renewing Hives,' affirms a very important and singular fact with regard to the economy of bees. It is, that 'when two or three distinct hives are united in autumn, they are found to consume together scarcely any more honey during winter than each of them would have consumed singly if left separate.' In proof of this remarkable circumstance, the author states a variety of experiments, to which he had recourse; and all of which led uniformly to the same conclusion. And, indeed, he shows positively, by a reference to upwards of thirty hives, six of which had their population thus doubled, that the latter do not consume more provision during winter than a single hive does, and that, so far from the bees suffering from this, the double hives generally send forth the earliest and best swarms. The translator, says the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, who is a lady of great accomplishments, and habits of correct observation, has practised in Scotland most of the plans recommended in the original work, with the same results as the author.

HINTS TO MECHANICS AND WORKMEN.

If you want to avoid the diseases which your particular trades are liable to produce, attend to the following hints:

Keep, if possible, regular hours. Never suppose you have done extra work, when you sit up till midnight, and do not rise till eight or nine in the morning.

Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials and malt liquors; let your drink be that of Franklin, when he was a printer—pure water.

Be particular in preserving your skin clean, by frequent washing of your hands, face and mouth, before each meal, and of your whole body at least once a week, and by combing and brushing the hair daily. Always have a fresh air in the room in which you work, but so that you will not be in a draft.

Take a short time in the morning, if possible, and always in the evening, or towards sundown, for placing your body in a natural posture, by standing erect and extending your chest and limbs by a walk where the air is fresh.

If confined in doors, let your food consist, in a large proportion of milk and bread, and well boiled vegetables. Meat and fish ought to be used sparingly, and only at dinner. You are better without coffee, tea, or chocolate. If you use any of them, it ought not to be more than once a day.—*Journal of Health.*

"Pon my soul 'tis true—what will you lay it's a lie."

"*An Itch for Business.*" The Hartford Review says, a pedlar from Connecticut lately travelled through Virginia, shaking hands heartily with every one he met, whether they purchased or refused his merchandise. Directly it was discovered, that to every one with whom he had shaken the friendly hand, he communicated the itch. Immediately after this discovery, another pedlar, his partner, came along with a good stock of sovereign itch ointment. It is perhaps needless to say that he made large sales at a good per centage.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 28, 1833.

FRUIT STEALING.

THE following is an abstract of the Statute of this Commonwealth passed in 1818 for the prevention of trespasses in Orchards and Gardens, &c.

Sec. 1. If any person enter upon any grass land, orchard, or garden, without permission, *with intent* to cut, destroy, take or carry away any grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, with intent to injure or defraud the owner: such person shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not less than two, nor more than ten dollars; and be also liable in damages to the party injured.

Sec. 2. If any person, having entered as aforesaid, shall take without permission, and with intent to injure and defraud the owner, any grass, hay, fruit, vegetable or shrub, cultivated for ornament or use; such person shall, on conviction, by indictment or information before any court of Common Pleas, forfeit and pay a sum not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars, for each offence, and be further liable to the party injured, in damages, equal to three times the value of the grass, hay, fruit, vegetables, or shrubs carried away.

Sec. 3. If any person, having entered as aforesaid, shall, without permission of the owner, and with intent to injure him, break, bruise, cut, mutilate, injure or destroy any fruit-tree, tree for ornament or shade, or shrub cultivated for ornament or use, such person on conviction, as in Sec. 2, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. If any person shall commit any of the above trespasses on the Lord's day, or in the night time, (that is, between sun setting and sun rising,) he shall be liable to pay double the above penalties. And all prosecutions for breaches of this act shall be commenced within one year from the time the offence shall be committed, or the penalties shall have accrued, and not afterwards.

Though such is the law of the land, custom sanctions, or at least connives at its violation; and in too many instances it may be considered as a mere dead letter. Many boys and young men, "children of a larger growth," who would shrink from, and hold in abhorrence any other kind of theft, appear to consider "water-melon frolics," or nocturnal depredations on their neighbor's orchards rather as indications of manhood, spirit and enterprise, than as serious offences against the laws of the land, the dictates of morality, or the requirements of religion.

Such, however, is not the case among the more enlightened nations of Europe. In England *man traps* and *spring guns* cause the paltry trespassers on orchards or fruit gardens to pay with their limbs or lives the forfeit of their offences. In France and most of the more civilized nations on the continent, *public opinion* is sufficient guaranty against any trespasses or pillage which would injure, deface or wrongfully appropriate the fruits or flowers of public or private gardens. Touch not, taste not, handle not, without leave of the owner, is the law of the land, which the meanest and most unprincipled beggar or thief, would esteem it sacrilege to violate.

What can be more annoying than the situation in which evil doers of this description not unfrequently place the cultivators of fruit. A man by dint of much labor and expense has obtained what he hopes and believes will prove a new and valuable kind of apple or pear, or some other sort of fruit. He has planted it, and watered it, and manured it, and bestowed upon it all the care belonging to an almost filial affection, waiting for it to *show fruit*, that he may ascertain the value of the variety, and judge whether it is advisable to propagate from it. But just before its product arrives

at that degree of maturity, which may enable him to form a correct estimate of its value, along comes a brainless, heartless biped, and *steals the fruit*, which could alone indicate the value of the tree on which it grew, and forces the disconsolate owner to wait another year, before he can know whether his favorite is worth its weight in gold or a mere lumberer of the ground! Nor is this all. The owner of valuable fruit trees, finding he has no security for that kind of property, relinquishes their cultivation in despair, and the public is thus injured beyond calculation by the trespasser, who for the sake of two or three green apples or half ripe pears, does more injury to the community, than many a perpetrator of crimes, which doom the offender for life to the State Prison.

Our Subscribers in Canada and New Brunswick. We are now thrown into a quandary respecting Subscribers for the New England Farmer out of the States. Our Postmaster General's instructions now are to pay postage of papers before they cross the lines; this will make the following arrangement necessary. Subscribers in the Canadas and New Brunswick, will please remit the amount of their bills enclosed this week to this office, or to the following gentlemen.

QUEBEC, (L. C.) Messrs. Neilson & Cowan.

MONTREAL, (L. C.) Geo. Bent, Druggist.

ST. JOHN, (N. B.) Wm. O. Smith, do.

We have taken some liberty here which we hope will be excused, and a compliance will enable us to continue the paper. The postage for a weekly paper is 80 cents a year to the lines, so that this amount will be added to the bills, and it is earnestly requested that all our subscribers upon the reception of this notice intimate to us or our agents their wish as to the future.

Those who owe for years past will recollect their bills will be at \$3 per year, and for vol. xii. \$2.50 in advance. Such persons will please remit \$6 to this office, which will cover the postage. If our subscribers in New Brunswick prefer we should send their papers to St. John by packet, they will please retain the amount of their postage.

We would improve this time to return our sincere thanks to gentlemen of the Provinces who have so liberally patronised our unworthy hebdomadal, and to such as will continue it we will feel particularly obliged.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A disease prevails among horses and neat cattle, in the county of Philadelphia, which destroys them very suddenly. A letter says—"My cows and horses were apparently in health three hours previous to death, and in every instance they were found dead without exhibiting any symptoms of disease. I am told, however, that a horse of one of my neighbors exhibited uneasiness and a kind of vertigo, a few hours previous to death, but that no symptoms of disease were visible in the morning—the animal having died in the evening."

Anti-Tobacco Society. Last Wednesday evening a meeting was holden at the First Parish meeting-house, for the purpose of forming a society to discourage the use of tobacco. On this occasion, a dissertation on the character and the effects of tobacco upon the animal system, was delivered by Dr. Rufus Longley; and a lecture was also delivered by the Rev. Mr. Perry, on the physical and moral evil arising from the use of this weed. Being absent from town, we were deprived of the pleasure of listening to the dissertation of Dr. Longley, and of a considerable portion of Mr. Perry's lecture.

These performances are both highly extolled by those who were present, and on whose taste and judgment we rely. Certain it is, that so much of the lecture as we heard, was highly meritorious. For want of time, Mr. Perry was obliged to postpone the delivery of a portion of his lecture until another meeting. A constitution was read and signed by twenty-six persons, and the meeting was adjourned to next Thursday evening, when it is understood that Mr. Perry will conclude his lecture—and when the officers of the society will be chosen. Thanks were voted to the lecturers, and copies of their performances solicited for publication.—*Haverhill Gaz.*

No England Convention. In consequence of the political Convention at Worcester, on the same day appointed for the N. E. Convention, the Executive Committee have resolved to postpone the meeting which was appointed on the 4th Sept. to the 2d day of Oct. next.

It cannot be too often repeated, that the business which is contemplated by the N. E. Convention, is so general in its nature, as to exclude no sect, or party.—The Jackson and Anti-Jackson—the Tariff and anti-tariff—the mason and anti-mason—the orthodox and heterodox, may all meet, and unite their labors for the physical and moral good of society, without injury to any honest purpose, of any party. Our object is to correct wrong impressions and deceptive laws, which work inequality, to the great injury of the working classes.—*Boston Artisan.*

Mr. Brooks, Editor of the Portland Advertiser, in his letter concerning the prospects of New Orleans, does not state, in giving the mileage to the principal rivers which pour their treasures into New Orleans, the extent to which the Missouri is navigated by steam. This we deem of some importance, inasmuch as there is not, in general, an accurate knowledge on this subject. The American Fur Company have sent their steamboats, twenty-one hundred miles above the mouth of the Missouri; and in high water, steamboats of light draft can ascend two thousand six hundred miles. The Mississippi is navigable by steam between six and seven hundred miles above St. Louis. These rivers pass through an exceedingly fertile country; and when a just system of Internal Improvement shall be carried into operation, not only New Orleans and the great valley of the Mississippi will be benefited, but every portion of the United States will feel the invigorating influence of such a course.

Two thousand six hundred miles! What a world there is in our own country of which we know little or nothing! There, is land enough for all England and France to live and be happy in.—*St. Louis Times.*

A Grand Railroad Spectacle. The locomotive engine, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad came in on Sunday evening, a little before seven o'clock, with fourteen cars in its train; averaging, as nearly as we could judge, thirty persons to each car—making a total of 420. These persons were mostly those who had been to the Camp Meeting near Reister-town, and were on their return. The sight was truly grand! The movement of the long train, as it were by magic, at an easy speed, at the rate of about sixteen miles to the hour, around the spurs of hills, following the serpentine course of the wild and tumbling stream, the banks and rocks of which in the vicinity of every settlement were enlivened by spectators—the younger with smiling faces, and the older with a kind of wonder and astonishment, at the reflection, no doubt, at the change which two or three years, with industry and enterprise, had effected in their rocky and woody neighborhood. The salubrity of the atmosphere was beyond all comparison—and the pleasantness of the day—the mild refreshing breezes—and the quiet and orderly conduct of every passenger—rendered the scene, and every thing relative to it, most truly delightful.—*Marylander.*

BOSTON FANEUIL MARKET, Aug. 28, 1833.

Vegetables. Early Potatoes, 50 cts per bushel; Peas, 25 cts per bus; String Beans, 75 cts per bush; Squashes, Scollop, 12½ cts pr doz; Winter Squashes, 3 cts per lb.; Cucumbers, 6 to 8 cts. pr doz; Turnips, Onions, Beets and Carrots, 64 cts pr bunch; Shell Beans, 10 cts pr qt; Saba Beans, 25 cts. per qt; Green Corn, 12½ cts pr doz; Tomatoes, 12 1-2 cts per doz.; White Portugal Onions, 1 25 cts. per bushel.

Fruit. Pears, \$2 per bushel; Apples, from \$1.00 to \$1.50, according to quality; Whortleberries, 6 cts pr qt; Blackberries, 12½ pr box; Peaches, from \$2 to \$4 per bus; Musk Melons, 1s to 2s per piece; Green Gage Plums, a superior variety, 25 cts. per doz.; Horse Plums, 25 cts per pt.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction on Monday the 2d day of Sept. next at 4 o'clock P. M. (if not sold previous at private sale), the House, Barn and out Buildings, with about one and a half acre of land attached to the same, laid out as a garden, well stocked with every description of the choicest kind of fruit trees, all of which are in bearing. The House is two stories high, well furnished, with 4 rooms on the lower floor, besides the kitchen 9 good chambers, 2 wells of water, good cistern for rain water: the Barn is large, and in perfect repair.

This situation is in Dorchester on the road leading from Roxbury to South Boston, three miles from State street, in the immediate neighborhood of the late Gov. Eustis's estate, and adjoining that elegant situation formerly owned by Cornelius Coolidge, Esq. and now owned by Charles Taylor, Esq. The sale will be on the premises, where the conditions will be made known. The place can be examined any day previous to the sale, from 3 to 7 P. M. For further information, inquire of Jno. Swett, on the premises, or at No. 52, India Wharf.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Real Estate in the town of Palmelia, on the Black River, opposite the village of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, state of New-York, consisting of a Saw Mill, Flouring Mill, with four run of Burr Stones in good orders, Machine Shop and Distillery, and is one of the best hydraulic privileges in the State.

Also, six small Dwelling Houses, with suitable out-houses. Also, one large two story DWELLING HOUSE, with a barn and all other out-houses attached to it that are necessary, with a garden extending to the banks of the river.

Also, about three hundred acres of first rate Land, lying over one mile on the river and road leading from Watertown to Brownville; about one half is under cultivation, and the remainder is good wood land.

The above property will be sold at auction on the first day of October next, (unless sooner sold at private sale,) in such parts as may suit purchasers. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain two or three years on bonds and mortgages. Those who wish to make good bargains would do well to call and examine the premises. Any information that may be wanted can be had by applying to the subscriber, in Watertown.

J. FOSTER.

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FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Fir, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Paeonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application.

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PATENT GRATER CIDER MILL.

DANIEL LE LAND having purchased the patent of the above named Mills, would call the attention of Farmers and others in this vicinity, to the undersigned certificates of their merits, and feels confident that they are superior to any other in use, for grinding apples.

These Mills are drawn by one horse. Six, eight, ten, and twelve feet wheels are used, some with one and some two drums. They may be placed in a building, and so fixed as to grind upon the press, or into a trough. The following certificates will probably give the public some proof of their value.

"This may certify that we the subscribers have made use of Joel Farnum's Patent Grater Cider Mill, for three years past. We grind a cheese of cider in one quarter of the time we did in the old mill; it grinds better, makes more and better cider; we grind upon the press, and save the shoveling of the pomice, and the juice may be extracted in less time.

JOHN CLARK, 2d.

JAMES P. CLARK.

Medway, August 8, 1833.

"This may certify that we the subscribers, have used the above named machine for three years last past, and approve of the plan of grinding apples. We save one third part of labour and time in grinding and laying up a cheese of cider. It grinds better than the old mills generally do, the cider is clearer and contains less sediment; the cider is pressed out in less time, and the mills are kept in repair at less expense than the old mills.

AARON LE LAND.

JOSEPH P. LE LAND.

Sherburne, Aug. 9, 1833.

"This may certify, that I have assisted in the making of cider in the above named mills, and consider it a valuable improvement in the making of cider. At one time we ground and laid up, apples sufficient for eight barrels of cider, in forty minutes, by the watch. We save one half of the time, in grinding and laying up the cheese.

Sherburne, Aug. 9, 1833.

JOTHAM W. ROGERS.

For further particulars, apply to J. R. NEWELL, Agricultural Warehouse, where Mills are on hand or will be furnished at short notice, or to DANIEL LE LAND, Sherburne. Sherburne, Aug. 11, 1833.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ASH STORE.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414, Washington Street (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints of all prices and qualities—20 cases Petticoat Robes—1 case Cambric Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrics do. do.—1 case White Lilies for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambric for do. do.—3 cases do.—100 cases bleached and brown Sheet and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Marseilles Quilts, from 8 to 10 quarters—5 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—4 cases Chapp's spool 6 cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do. at very low prices by doz. or case—2000 fancy boxes—a large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases col'd Battiste—1 case black and colored Barage—4 cases French and London printed Muslins of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three corded superfine Italianettes, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do.—1 case Plaid Palmgrim's super quality—1 case Pou de Soi a genteel article for ladies' summer dresses, 9d per yd—20 ps super mix'd, drab, and olive Merino Cassinetts for children's summer dresses—20 ps Rouen Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres—20 bales Pelisse Wadding—3 cases superior Ticking—4 cases cheap do.—10 cases improved soft finished 4-4 Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN.

COBBETT'S ADVICE to Young Men, and incidentally to Young Women, in a Series of Letters addressed to a Youth, a Bachelor, a Lover, a Husband, a Citizen, or a Subject—268 pages, price 56 cents—for sale at the N. E. Farmer office, 52, North Market street. aug 28

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug 28

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one flecked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 quarts of milk a day on grass only.

Also, 2 bull calves, one bright-red, and one red and white. They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Celebs, and from cows of imported stocks.

For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer. optf

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 10 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 10 | 1 37½ |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 50 | 11 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | pound | 14 | 15 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 1 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 3½ | 4 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 32 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 32 | 45 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 5 | 13 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 75 | 5 87 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 72 | 77 |
| southern yellow, | " | 70 | 72 |
| white, | " | 67 | 69 |
| Rye, | " | 72 | 80 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Oats, | " | 55 | 58 |
| HAY, (best English,) old, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 18 00 | 19 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 40 | 50 |
| HOPS, 1st quality (nominal) | none | | |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9½ | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 8 | 9 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 | 24 |
| LIME, | cask | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| PLASTER PARIS retails at | ton | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | barrel | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 12 50 | 14 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | 15 00 |
| SEEDS, Heri's Grass, | bushel | 2 50 | 2 00 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 8 | 10 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 1 | 13 |
| southern, | " | 12 | 13 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 10 | 11 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 65 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 42 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 41 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 38 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 25 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 12½ |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12½ | 15 |
| BUTTER, new, | " | 11 | 17 |
| lump, best, | " | 25 | 24 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 12 | 16 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 4 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, AUG. 26, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 520 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 4500 Sheep and 310 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—No particular variation from last week—we quote about the same, viz.—A few very fine were taken at \$75 a \$6; prime at \$5 25 a \$5 75; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 3 25 a 4 25.

Cows and Calves. Dull: very few only sold. We noticed sales at \$15, 19, 22, and 26.

Sheep.—Sales rather better than last week. We noticed lots taken at \$1 12, 1 25, 1 29, 1 37, 1 50, 1 67, 1 75, 1 82, 2, and 2 25. Some weathers sold at a higher price.

Swine.—One entire lot to close were taken at 5c; a lot of Barrows at 5½c and a lot of Sows, at 4½. At retail 5c for Sows and 6c for Barrows.

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed.—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14



MISCELLANY.

FOREST WOOD.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'CORN LAW RHYMES.'

Within the sun-lit forest,
Our roof the bright blue sky,
Where fountains flow, and wild flowers blow,
We lift our hearts on high;
Beneath the frown of wicked man
Our country's strength is bowing;
But, thanks to God! they can't prevent
The lone wild flowers from blowing!

High, high above the tree-tops
The lark is soaring free;
Where streams the light through broken clouds
His speckled breast I see.
Beneath the might of wicked men
The poor man's worth is dying;
But, thanked be God, in spite of them,
The lark still warbles flying!

The preacher says, 'Lord bless us!'
'Lord bless us!' echo cries;
'Amen!' the breezes murmur low,
'Amen!' the rill replies;
The ceaseless toil of wo-worn hearts
The proud with pangs are paying;
But here, oh God of earth and heaven!
The humble heart is praying.

How softly, in the pauses
Of song, re-echoed wide,
The cushat's coo, the linnet's lay,
O'er rill and river guide:
With evil deeds of men
The affrighted land is ringing;
But still, oh Lord! the pious heart
And soul-toned voice are singing!
Hush! Hush! the preacher preacheth,
'Wo to th' oppressor, wo!'
But sudden gloom o'ercasts the sun,
And saddened flowers below;
So frowns the Lord! but tyrants, ye
Deride his indignation,
And see not, in his gathered brow,
Your day of tribulation!

Speak low, thou heav'n paid teacher!
The tempest bursts above;
God whispers in the thunder: hear
The terrors of his love!
On useful hands and honest hearts
The base their wrath are recking;
But, thanked be God, they can't prevent
The storm of heaven from speaking.

A CHAPTER ON LOUNGERS.

ONE lounge takes up more room than two laborers.

Loungers are always unhappy themselves and their presence makes others so.

Loungers are invariably in mischief, because they have no other employ. Mice, rats, thieves, and borrowers themselves, are a less intolerable and destructive species of animals than loungers.

If you wish to injure your credit—*lounge*. No man of sense will ever trust you a sixpence, after having detected you in lounging.

Lounging should be classed among the great national evils that require to be removed. If nothing else can effect a cure, there should be established a great national anti-lounging society, with auxiliaries in every city, town, village, hamlet, and—*printing office*—in the country.

When do people first begin to visit the grog shop—the bar room—the porter house?—when they first learn to lounge. Lounging begets idleness, restlessness, impatience of restraint and neg-

lect of duty. Where do you hear vulgar and profane language? Among loungers. Who waste the precious hours of the Sabbath? Loungers. For what purpose were theatres and play houses invented? For the edification of loungers. Who loiter around ten pin alleys, billiard rooms, race grounds, and cock pits? Loungers. Why cannot slavery be abolished? Because loungers, who cannot earn their bread by the labor of their own hands, must be indulged in wringing it from the heart's blood of others. Who foment the wars that desolate the earth? Princely loungers, with whom campaigns are a game of hazard and amusement—whose dice boards are battle fields—whose chess-men human beings.

Why are all these abuses tolerated in this age of boasted light, and literature, and learning?—Because learned loungers have turned authors for their own and others' amusement, and deluge the world, not with their works but with their idleness; and because fashionable loungers read to drive away thought, not to promote thinking.

Honesty should not lounge—for lounging and paying seldom go together. Patriotism cannot lounge, for lounging is the nation's curse. Christian! dost thou lounge? Up, and be doing.—Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.

A Lapland Wedding. The following is an account of the deciding on Marriage between young persons in Lapland:

It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without her friends' or parents' consent; wherefore if one bear an affection for a maid, upon the breaking thereof to her friends, the fashion is that a day is appointed for their friends to meet to behold the two young parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting, the advantage of a third of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should ever be overtaken. If the maid overrun her suitor the matter is ended,—he must never have her, it being penal for the man again to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin hath an affection for him, though at the first running hard to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atalanta's golden balls to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she comes to the mark or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own will;—and this is a cause that in this country the married people are richer in their own contentment, than in other lands; where so many forced matches make feigned love, and cause real unhappiness.

An Actress's Apartment. My present apartment is so small, that I am all over black and blue with thumping my body and limbs against my furniture on every side; but then I have not far to walk to reach any thing I want; for I can kindle a fire as I lie in bed, and put on my cap as I dine; for the looking glass is obliged to stand on the same table with my dinner. To be sure, if there was a fire in the night, I must inevitably be burnt; for I am at the top of the house, and so removed from the front part of it, that I cannot hear the least sound of any thing from the street; but then, I have a great deal of fresh air; more light than most people in London, and the enchanting view of the Thames; the Surry Hills; and of three windmills, often throwing their giant arms about, secure from every attack of the Knight of the woful countenance.—*Memoirs of Mrs. Inchbald.*

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS. SITUATE, July 22, 1833.

BOOKS.

Books upon Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy, Published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, N. E. Farmer Office, 52 North Market st. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers supplied on very liberal terms, and their orders solicited. aug 14

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J. 19.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1834.

NOW in Press, and will soon be published the *New England Farmer's Almanac for 1834*, by THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer, and will be for sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer office. Dealers supplied on very low terms, and orders are solicited early.

The flattering reception and extensive circulation of the six first numbers have induced the publishers to render the 7th No. as useful and interesting as possible. if a 14

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—301 barrels and 360 sacks Butte. Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt.

Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale. june 5 CHAS I. CAZENOVE & CO.

PETTICOAT ROBES, at 3s.

ELIAB STONE BREWER has just received 500 three breadth Petticoat Robes for 3s. For cash only at 414 Washington St. a 20

RUSSIA DIAPERS, at \$2 a Piece.

ELIAB STONE BREWER has just received 1000 pairs Russia Diaper 1-2 ell. Selected in Russia by Wm. Ropes, Esq. expressly for the retail trade of Boston, which are offered for sale for cash only, at 414 Washington Street. a 20

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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[] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1833.

NO. 8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.....NO. III.

THE culture of wheat in New England is a subject of so much importance, that I shall be excused if I dwell longer upon it; certainly not with any view to instruct my brother farmers, most of whom are better acquainted with the subject than myself; but with a view to furnish some facts which have come under my own observation, and excite such inquiries with others as may in the end lead to valuable and practical results; results, which in agriculture must always be practical in order to be valuable.

We have no reason to despair of the successful cultivation of wheat in New England; and, if proper means are used, of obtaining an ample supply for our own consumption. Whether it would be advisable to attempt this as long as the fine rich soils of western New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the eastern shores of Maryland, and Virginia, so well adapted to this cultivation, at so cheap a rate, pour out their rich treasures directly at our doors, and in such abundance that even the poorest man among us, is not without his wheaten loaf, and Yankee industry and invention in its countless, Protean forms supplies to those, who will use them, the ample means of competence; yet it is certainly desirable to understand the capacity of our soil and climate, to know that we have such resources within our possession; and perhaps where our soils are capable of being cultivated, without too great an expense of labor and manure, wheat may be found to yield the best return of any arable crop to the labor of the industrious and enterprising farmer.

The crops of wheat, both summer and winter, have been in this vicinity good and abundant. The crops of wheat in England, where the cultivation is supposed to be as fine as the present improved state of agriculture can render it, the average produce of wheat is rated by Armstrong, at eighteen bushels per acre; by Sinclair at twenty two. In the interior of New York, from the best information which I can obtain, it does not average higher than from twenty to twenty-five, or say twenty-two; and in Virginia not higher than six or seven bushels. The average crops in this part of the country for the last two years, where it has been cultivated, have been full twenty; and while the labor of raising it, is greater than on the virgin lands of the west, yet the superior value of the crop is not far from an equivalent.

The crops of wheat in Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, and lower down on the river have been abundant and fine. In this and the neighboring towns, the crops, with some exceptions of blight, have been equally favorable; and in the single town of Northfield in this State, where three years since the article was scarcely cultivated, I have heard the crops of this year rated as high as seven thousand bushels. I think this must be an over estimate; but any thing like an approach to this, or even an adequate supply for the population of the town, which is believed to be fully secured, is certainly a considerable event in our agricultural history.

William Pomroy, Esq. of Northfield, whose

farm for its fine condition and admirable management is not surpassed by any one that has come under my observation, its extent, expenses, neatness and productiveness, all considered and compared, has this year harvested from twenty three acres of old meadow land on the banks of the Connecticut, more than five hundred bushels of winter and spring wheat, of as fine a sample as ever floated on the Erie Canal. A part of it was reckoned to yield fully thirty bushels to the acre. This crop was without blight excepting one small parcel, and the facts respecting this, confirm the suggestions made in a former communication, concerning the particular state of the weather at the time of forming the grain, being the cause of blight.

Most of this wheat was sowed very early. It had arrived at such a state of maturity before the sultry and foggy weather of July came on, to be perfectly secure from injury. The piece which was blighted, though of the same seed, the land at the side of the perfect crop, and with no difference of preparation, was sowed much later, the sowing having been necessarily delayed until after a crop of Indian Corn was removed from the ground. This derives farther confirmation from the fact, that two fields, in the immediate vicinity of his own, on the same flat, and one or both of them lying between his lots, being sown late, were both of them severely blighted. The condition of seven acres of this wheat land, and which bore as heavy a crop as any part, being well remembered, it may be desirable to state. In 1828 and 1829 it was in Indian Corn and manured at the rate of about eight four ox cart-loads of barn manure to the acre each year. In 1830 and 1831, it bore a crop of Broom Corn, and was manured with six loads of manure to the acre. In 1832 it was in oats, without manure, and bore a fine crop. The stubble was then ploughed in and wheat sowed at the rate of about one bushel of seed to the acre, without manure and no preparation of the seed, other than that of washing and sprinkling plaster upon it.

William Wells, Esq., in Shelburne, on a side hill on old land, from an early sowing obtained a fine crop. No manure was applied to this land the year of its being sowed; of the previous crop I am not informed. This gentleman's farm is an example of excellent husbandry, obvious at once to the passing observer. Mr. Charles Williams had a piece in my vicinity, on a hill on the meadow lands known by the name of Fort Hill, being a very considerable elevation and rising gradually from the meadow on all sides. This was badly blighted. It was sowed late in October. What is remarkable however, is that the blight principally attacked the lower sides of the field; and that on the top of the hill, where the dampness and fog were not likely to prevail and remain so long, there the wheat was of a fair quality. This corresponds with the observations of Sinclair's Gen. Report, vol. i, p. 476, where speaking of the wheat blight in 1808, the writer says, "No discrimination of soils could be pointed out as more or less affected by the disease. It attacked the crops of wheat on strong as well as on free soils; and the only observable difference was that high, open, free-aired situations were comparatively less diseased, while

low grounds, much sheltered by high hedges, hedge row trees, and plantations, and situations near rivers, were obviously and considerably more materially injured. The near neighborhood of the sea seemed to have a beneficial influence in preventing or lessening the disease." Then in a note he adds, "Hedges and trees by preventing a free circulation of air, would detain moisture longer in the grain, than in open situations. Near the sea there is generally a circulation of air, occasioned by the tides perhaps, even in the calmest weather."

Mr. Orrin Dole, of this town, cultivated a small piece of wheat in my immediate neighborhood, the growth of which was very luxuriant but the crop was very severely blighted. The sowing was very late, and the situation on the borders of Green River, low and very confined. The previous crop was potatoes.

Mr. Augustus Wells of this town raised a crop of fine wheat on the upper meadow land near the centre of Deerfield village. The extent of land was nine-tenths of an acre. It was last year in Indian corn; after this crop was gathered, the land was ploughed; eight loads of barn yard manure were spread on the surface, and one bushel and three perks of seed without any preparation were sowed on the piece on the 17th of October. The crop was very fair though slightly blighted; and the yield in this piece was twenty-one bushels.

The wheat crops of John Wilson, Esq. on the banks of the Connecticut, whose farming is distinguished by its intelligence, neatness and skill, were considerably blighted. They were sowed, I think, after Indian Corn and Ruta Baga, both of which crops were manured. The crop after Ruta Baga was much poorer than the other parts of the field, which is confirmatory of my own belief and experience that valuable as the Swedish Turnip is, it scourges the land severely. The seed was washed in brine and rolled in lime. The yield not ascertained. The sowing from accidental circumstances was quite late.

A respected correspondent writes me from Hatfield that "Dr. Hastings of that town, the last year, reaped from three acres ninety bushels. He measured one acre, and had 34 bushels and 2 qts. The other two acres were a little winter-killed, but there was no blight. The wheat was sowed the fore part of October, after Broom-Corn; the corn (that is the stalks) ploughed under; after ploughing, 2 loads of fine manure per acre spread over. The seed sowed without any preparation. The wheat is bearded, of a redish cast. Dr. Hastings says the flour is equal to any of the Western flour. This kind of wheat was brought from Springfield 14 years ago; and has been raised in town ever since, and I have heard of no blight until the present year. Capt. Hastings reaped this year from about one and a half acre, he judged, 21 bushels; Mr. Morton, from one acre, he judged, 30 bushels, had it not been a little blighted; Maj. Porter 18 bushels from three-fourths of an acre, a little blighted."

The red bearded wheat here mentioned, is the same kind as that sowed by Mr. Pomroy, who also procured his seed from Springfield; and is considered by the English farmers, from their own

experience as less liable to blight than the long and thick chaffed variety.

Mr. Ames, the respected Post Master of Greenfield, three years in succession preceding the two last years, raised good crops of wheat, some of which were estimated to be at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre on elevated land in the Deerfield meadows. His practice was at sowing, to manure the land pretty freely with well rotted barn yard manure spread on the surface and harrowed in.

The premium crop of Col. Wilson, 34 bushels to the acre, has been already mentioned. The crop of Hooker Leavitt, Esq. of Greenfield, for which he last year obtained the premium of the Mass. Society, amounted to 38 bushels 22 qts. on an acre of land, less three rods. The soil was rather sandy and light; and was ameliorated by the intermixture of considerable clay, which he laid upon it.

I am not able to obtain a satisfactory account of the giving up of the cultivation of wheat in this part of the country. The Hessian fly has sometimes prevailed; and a few unfortunate years, added to the superior success of the farmers in their rye crops, and the cheapness of western flour, probably discouraged them. I find however in the reports of the Mass. Society, many very successful experiments.

Mr. William Russell, of Middletown, Conn., in 1797, speaks of having raised on less than two acres of land 44 bushels weighing 68 lbs to the bushel of winter wheat, without a single blasted ear.

Mr. Jeremiah Wadsworth of Hartford, in 1798 obtained 30 bushels to the acre "a fine plump berry, very sound and good."

In 1807, Dr. Payne of Worcester reports to the Mass. Agr. Society, that the crops of wheat in that town average 24 bushels to the acre, which on account of the good quality of the wheat, sold at two dollars per bushel; and then adds that any man may raise wheat in that town, who is not disinclined to the labor.

Justin Ely, Esq. of West Springfield, in 1816, writes, that "the early Virginia seed wheat, (but not wholly white) has been more productive here than any other, yielding from twenty to forty bushels to the acre." The same gentleman in a communication dated in 1817, says that the largest crop of winter wheat was raised in Springfield the past summer, that was perhaps ever raised before in New England. Four acres of land, one of the house lots in Springfield Street, belonging to the Distillery Company produced two hundred bushels of good, clear, heavy wheat. The summer of 1816 it will be remembered was the extraordinarily cold summer.

I might produce other considerable examples of success; but I fear I have already extended my communication too far. These facts are certainly remarkable and encouraging. The wheat crop is indeed subject to many enemies, casualties, and dangers; but these far from leading us to despair should prompt to more careful and assiduous inquiries for a security or preventive. That no certain security against blight, as far as it depends on the weather can be found is obvious, for what is less a matter of calculation than the weather?—Yet something may be obtained, and some practical conclusions from what has been stated are obvious; these together with some considerations on the use of lime, and the choice of seed, if your

patience is not exhausted, will be the subject of a future communication.

H. C.

Meadowbanks, Deerfield, Aug. 21, 1833.

From the Fitchburg Gazette.

WHEAT.

THE interest indicated in the columns of your Gazette for the Agriculture of our country, emboldens me to send you a brief detail of my success in the cultivation of Wheat the present season.

By the kindness of a brother, I received about three years since, one bushel of wheat obtained by him from on board a ship, which with many others, were unloading in the port of Smyrna cargoes of that valuable grain, the product of the abundant shores of the Black Sea. The appearance of the wheat was much in its favor; its flour had been sufficiently tested at Smyrna, but feeling somewhat diffident of its succeeding in this country, I sowed but one peck in the spring of 1831—the product at harvest being far inferior to the seed sown. Believing the season to have been unfavorable for every kind of wheat, I was induced in the spring of 1832 to sow a part of the product of the previous year, rather than that imported, as it is generally conceded that vegetables as well as animals need acclimating before complete success will be the result.

The product at harvesting was excellent, both in yield and quantity—the straw being large and stiff, bore up against the peltings of the New England storms better than my other kind (Gilman). From this product four bushels were sown last April, two and a quarter bushels were sown on the same acre from which 613 bushels of potatoes were harvested last autumn—the other bushel and three pecks were sown on other fields, all with the most complete success.

The wheat grown on the above mentioned acre was cut on the 14th inst. when the berry or kernel was to the full, like India rubber—in this state of the berry should all English grain be cut (Barley perhaps excepted) as the flour will be whiter and sweeter, with a further advantage, that the grain will not waste so much in the field—the straw likewise more valuable for fodder. The product from this acre was 53 shock and 5 sheaves, or 800 sheaves of large size, as much of the straw (as you will see by the sample I send you) in the field was five feet in height. There appears to be four different kinds of wheat, viz. the white, the red, a very little of the bald, and the double-headed or pearl (as I shall call it); this last grows very luxuriantly, some stalks measuring but little short of six feet to the top of the beard. The reapers judged there would be over 40 bushels to the acre—of the accuracy of this judgment, the flail and half bushel will soon enable us to determine—I will add that many of the ears gave from 60 to 80 fold, and in some instances where the mother-kernel fell in a more propitious situation, branching out in several stalks, 300 fold were counted.

I need not add, perhaps, that the field was at sowing in a high state of cultivation, made perfectly clear from weeds the previous year.

Old Massachusetts cannot be considered a wheat-growing State, as a more clayey and limestone soil is more congenial; yet, sir, much more might be grown of that valuable grain, giving the farmer greater profit for his labor than many other products now cultivated; for as far as experience has tested the fact nine times in ten (the ground being properly prepared,) more bushels of wheat will be grown on the acre, than spring rye, side by side

—the former always bearing double price of the latter. Let it be understood that a wheat crop should not be attempted on our worn soils, with less than 16 cords of unfermented (or long) animal manure or 12 cords of fermented, (or short,) contributed to the previous crop, (it is believed that potatoes are the best for a preparatory crop,) let it be understood likewise that the tilth for wheat must be more fine and particular than for rye: sowing on 20 bushels of unleached wood ashes to the acre, soon after the wheat is up, will not only make it kernel better, but will check the ravages of the white maggot, which sometimes attacks its root. A further advantage of wheat may be found in its being the most proper for protecting the young and tender grass plants which are designed to give a crop the year following.

A few words in passing, on the grass called red-top. It is about seven years since I turned my attention to the cultivation, or I might more properly say to the sowing the seed of this valuable grass, in connection with herds-grass, for winter fodder. Having procured one bushel of red top seed, it was mixed with a like quantity of herds-grass or Timothy seed (I sow no clover seed on my mowing lands, as quite sufficient of that seed is carried on with the manure,) and sowed in company with wheat, on one acre. In order that it should be sowed evenly, the sower followed the harrow, which was covering the wheat—after which the grass seed was harrowed and rolled in. If parsimony says this is too great a quantity of seed, I answer that I not only get back my money in fall feed, but the following crops of hay are much finer, and of course better quality.

The first crop from this field was about 2-3 clover, 1-3 herds-grass—second year's crop 2-3 herds-grass, 1-3 red top—third crop, half of each—fourth crop, 2-3 red top, 1-3 herds-grass—fifth year about 5-6 red top, 1-6 herds-grass—sixth crop almost all the high grass red top, with a thick under crop of white clover, giving a surface for the scythe as even as that of salt marsh. The crop last harvest, notwithstanding the season has not been an abundant one, was judged to be 5000 lbs. of well cured hay—superior it is believed to any other kind, for the stage-horse, working ox, or any other herbivorous animal while performing hard labor. The six crops above mentioned would probably have given an average of 5500 each year, and will probably yet be mown with profit several years longer. I would mention in this place that this field when last planted with potatoes, (the year previous to stocking down with grass) received 20 cords of strong manure, since which time the result has given a further proof that the American Farmer, in too many instances, sprinkles his manure over too many acres. As far as I have had experience in growing red top, I have observed that it bears the drought remarkably well, will succeed on poor thin soils, with a further advantage that it waits for the scythe three weeks without materially deteriorating in value.

If you think the above hasty sketch will in any way subserve the interest of Agriculture by appearing in the Gazette, you have the permission of

Your obedient servant,

PATSON WILLIAMS.

Fitchburg, Aug. 21st, 1833.

Railroad Speed. The locomotive engine and cars lately ran the distance (22 miles) from Saratoga to Schenectady, on the Railway, in 54 minutes and 33 seconds.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, August 31st, 1833.

Mr. David Haggerston, from the Society's Garden at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Dahlias, Nuttallii, Scarlet turban, Washingtonian, Prince Leopold, Mill's dwarf crimson, Vulcan superb, Blazing comet, Helianthiflora, Eclipse, Well's victory, Hurd's favorite, Coccinea superb, Globe anemone flora, Rainbow, Schizanthus pinnata, Petunia nyctaginiflora, Coreopsis tinctoria, Silene maritima, Cnothera vimica, do. Lindleyana, Ammobium alatum, Vicia atropurpurea, Ageratum mexicanum, Zinnia multiflora, Calceola coccinea, Datura metel.

S. Walker, Roxbury. Fine specimens of Dahlias, &c. as per last report.

William Kenrick, Newton, Delphinium grandiflora, Aconitum napellus, Helianthus multiflorus, Symphora racemosa, Chocorus japonica, Altheas, Roses, Honeysuckles, Dahlias, &c.

Per order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Horticultural Hall, Aug. 31, 1833.

The exhibition of fruits which took place this day, was the finest which has hitherto been seen during the season.

Apples. From Gorham Parsons, Esq. of Brighton, to whom our Horticulture is so much indebted, there were received 14 kinds of apples—the Gravenstein prematurely ripe, was very fine; Early apples, Nos. 1 & 2, were fine looking red apples, one of them of good flavor, the other excellent—Early Bellflower, now ripe and good, it much resembles the Porter. Also, unripened specimens of Orange Sweeting or Apostle Elliot apple, Fameuse or De Nieve (Canada) Borosseau, Nonpariel, Paradise apple for stocks, Siberian Crab, and the following celebrated cider apples; Hagloe Crab, Hewes' Virginia Crab, North's Crab, Siberian Bittersweet. **(See the letter of Mr. Parsons below.)* By Mr. E. M. Richards, Benoni, productive, very early, handsome and fine; American Summer Pearmain, another noted fine early fruit. Also, Pumpkin Sweetings, fine for eating as well as baking; these last were obtained from the garden of the Hon. James Richardson. By ———, High Top Sweeting, a small fruit. By Mr. R. Ward, of Roxbury, a variety of the Pumpkin Sweeting. By Gen. Josiah Newhall, of Lynnfield, Seedling apples, striped red, and of pleasant flavor. By Gen. Sumner, Early Bough. By Mr. Geo. W. Pratt, of Bridgewater, small seedling apples in a decayed condition.

Pears. By Messrs. Winship, Bleeckers Meadow, yet unripe. By Mr. Jewett, of Salem, Gracioli or Summer Bon Chretien. By S. G. Perkins, Esq. Caillot Rosat, a middle sized fruit of a rich and very superior flavor. By Mr. John C. Lee, of Salem, a fine pear from France, bearing resemblance to the Francreal D'Ete. By Mr. Manning, Juliette of Coxe, always fine, and very productive; Vallee from France, as figured in Brookshaw, medium sized, juicy and of good flavor. By Mr. R. F. Phipps, of Charlestown, fine specimens of Bartlett, not yet at maturity; also, a small branch, a noble specimen of this same superior variety, containing 21 large pears, received by Mr. Phipps and erroneously for *Heathcot*.

Peaches. By Mr. Hall of Medford, specimens

of fine quality. By Mr. Thomas Mason, of the Charlestown Vineyard; fine specimens of the following kinds, Early Royal George, Alberge Royal, Bellegarde, Royal Kensington, Royale, Grosse Mignonne.

Nectarines. By Mr. Thomas Mason, Elruge Nectarine, and another variety, both fine.

Plums. By Gorham Parsons, Esq. fine specimens of a very large oblong blue plum of superior flavor, received by him for Blue Gage. By Mr. Samuel Pond, of Cambridge, specimens of the following, all fine, Pond's Purple, Green Gage, White Gage, Smith's Orleans, and Bolmar's Washington. By Edward Cruft, Esq. of Boston, specimens of a fine blue plum, name unknown. Also, the true Bolmer's Washington which always separates freely from the stone. This fine and noble variety which was first (as we believe) introduced to this vicinity by Mr. Cruft, has been by him freely disseminated with his wonted liberality. By Dr. Williams, of Cambridge, Orleans Plums. By Mr. Vose, True Bolmer's Washington. By Mr. A. D. Williams of Roxbury, specimens of a large oval, pale red Plum, name unknown. By E. Bartlett, Esq. Bolmer's Washington and Orleans, both fine. By B. V. French, Esq. Semiana, a fine kind. By Mr. Samuel Hastings, of Boston, Seedling plums. By Mr. R. Ward, of Roxbury, Prince's White Gage, fine. By Mr. Mason, of the Charlestown Vineyard, White Plums, name unknown. By Ebenezer Putnam, Esq. of Salem, Prince's Imperial Gage, and a branch loaded with the fruit of this very superior variety. By Mr. Manning, a fine blue plum, name unknown, and another large blue plum of excellent quality, name unknown, other varieties names unknown,—also, specimens of Bingham Plum, fine; Bolmer's Washington, do. do.; German Prune so called by some, a long blue plum of delicious quality, it hangs on the tree till winter, it shrivels becoming quite dry.

Grapes. By John Prince, Esq. several fine clusters of Black Hamburg. By Jacob Tidd, Esq. Tidd's Early oval, a seedling from the Malaga, raised by Mr. Tidd, very sweet and pleasant. By Mr. Mason, of the Charlestown Vineyard, 8 Bunches of ripe Black Hamburg, the largest of which weighed 2½ lbs. and three bunches on one stalk weighed 5½ lbs.

Per order of the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

* Brighton, Aug. 31, 1833.

DEAR SIR:—I have sent a few apples for your examination, and shall not feel hurt if you do not report them, if on examination you think the good cause will not be benefitted by it. I send three, and three only of my Blue Gages, scions from Mr. Mumford, New York. I am rather loth to send but three, but they are all that remain sound. Mr. Mumford sent me scions of various kinds, they came in fine order, and all that have shown fruit are fully equal to his representation.

Yours, &c. GORHAM PARSONS.

MR. JONATHAN WINSHIP.

Hagloe Crab; Siberian Crab; Hewe's Crab; North's Crab, the very best of the crabs, No. 1; Siberian Bitter Sweet, Mr. Knight, London; Paradise Apple, make good stocks for Dwarfs; Two Gravenstein Apples, windfalls; (Orange Sweeting, or the Apostle Elliot Apple; Autumn Bell Flower; Famous Snow Apple, Canada, not ripe; Borosseau, a Winter Apple; Nonpariel,

larger, and more abundant this season than usual.

Three Blue Gage plums, scions Mr. Mumford sent me, with the best description of the fruit I have ever met with; all that have shown fruit, prove all and more than he said of them. Two Apples sent me to know their names.

No. 1. } Both early Apples.
No. 2. }

The Orange Sweeting, scions from a Tree carried by the Natick or Nonantum Tribe of Indians, and set out in front of Apostle Elliot's House, as a mark of their regard (natural fruit of course): for my authority I refer to Hon. John Welles, Boston; it is an early and excellent Baking Apple. G. P.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

By Mr. R. Ward, of Roxbury, Lima beans; also, beans called *Fat Horses*, seed from Dr. Ward, of Georgia.

The following note accompanied some large Lima Beans, presented for premium.

Roxbury, Aug. 31, 1833.

GENTLEMEN,—The Lima Beans, here presented for Premium, were planted on the 15th day of May, on the same ground as those presented in 1831, and '32, in hills 4 feet, distant 8 beans to a pole. The soil is rich, manure spread in the spring, and dug in.

The Seed from which the string beans exhibited were raised, I received from Dr. Ward, of Georgia, where they were called "*Fat Horses*."

R. WARD.

A. D. WILLIAMS, for the Com. on Vegetables.

Beech Trees proof against Electrical Fluid. A correspondent of the American Farmer states, that it is a very common opinion among surveyors and woodsmen of the western states, that the beech trees possess the non-conducting power ascribed to the cedar; "I presume," says he, "I have passed a hundred oaks which have been stricken, and although beech is more common than any other timber, have not discovered one of that kind."

IMITATION OF NATURE.

WHEN Smeaton rebuilt the Eddystone light-house, he spent much time in considering the best methods of grafting his work securely on the solid rock, and giving it the form best suited to secure stability; and one of the most interesting parts of his interesting account, is that in which he narrates how he was led to choose the shape which he adopted, by considering the means employed by nature to produce stability in her works. The building is modelled on the trunk of an oak, which spreads out in a sweeping curve near the roots, so as to give breadth and strength to its base, and again swells out at the bushy head, to give room for the strong insertion of the principal boughs.—The latter is represented by a curved cornice, the effect of which is to throw off the heavy seas, which being suddenly checked, fly up, it is said from 50 to 100 feet above the very top of the building, and thus to prevent their striking the lantern, even when they seem entirely to enclose it. The efficacy of this construction is such, that after a storm and spring-tide, of unequalled violence, in 1762, in which the greatest fears were entertained at Plymouth, for the safety of the light-house, the only article requisite to repair it was a pot of putty, to replace some that had been washed from the lantern.—*Gallery of Portraits, with Memoirs.*

From the *Buck's County Intelligencer* of 1831.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER—No. 2.

THE most eligible time for sowing the seed of Orchard Grass, I am induced to believe, is as early in the spring as the state of the ground will admit; and as clover is the best adapted to the growth of this grass of any with which I am acquainted, they may be advantageously sown together. I have usually sown clover seed at the rate of about four quarts per acre, and afterwards followed with orchard grass with one bushel on the same quantity of ground. This plan has been preferred from a knowledge of the fact, that the latter grass does not generally advance as rapidly as clover, (it not seeding the next season after sowing,) but there is always sufficient of the blades, if the seed takes well, to improve very much the quality of the clover hay. The succeeding season the orchard grass occupies much more space, gradually increasing as the clover declines. The experience of the growers of this grass has shown that the crop improves for at least seven years. Unlike Timothy and Herd, the bulk of this grass consists in the blades; and of course, when the top is cut for seed, the value of the crop for hay is not much lessened, the part usually cradled being of comparatively small value; but after the seed is gathered, it does not, like the grasses just mentioned, become dead and dry, but continues green and in a suitable state for cutting during several weeks. I have this season mown the stubble which had been standing more than four weeks, and the larger part of it furnished hay of a very good quality; on the other hand I have observed several patches of Timothy and Herd that have been cut for seed, the stubble of which would not be worth gathering for any thing but manure.

In sowing the seed of this grass, especial care should be taken to distribute it evenly over the ground, it being light, (weighing but about 15 lbs. per bushel,) and easily acted upon by the winds. On an eight pace land four casts should be sown, the sower scattering seed with every step. But it should not be mixed with clover or any other heavy seed, as the difference in weight will vary the extent to which a cast will reach. With respect to the quantity of seed per acre, those who sow with a view of making it the sole object, would probably consult their interest in sowing one and a half or two bushels per acre; but one bushel sown in the manner above mentioned, has been productive of a profitable result, both as respects the improved quality it has imparted to the hay, as well as the seed it has afforded. The appellation of *Orchard* has been given to this grass, from its known congeniality with shade. I have known very luxuriant crops to grow in an orchard, producing three cuttings in a season, although the trees were large, and almost entirely shading the ground; but in such situations it will not produce seed.

The *fertilizing quality* of this grass was formerly mentioned, and it may probably be attributed to the circumstance of its shading the soil more effectually than most other grasses, excepting clover. If a field of it should be kept for mowing, there will be very little time during the warm weather in which the grounds will not be protected from the heat of the sun; and if for pasture, unless it be too heavily stocked, the soil will be shaded by a sufficient covering of this luxuriant grass.

It may be mown for hay at any time best suited for cutting the clover with which it grows; but if

it is designed to save the seed, the mowing must be deferred till towards the last of June, at which time the seed will be ripe. This should be cradled before it is ripe enough to waste, bound in small sheaves, and shocked in rows. The stubble may then be mown immediately, or to suit the convenience of the farmer, the seed requiring some exposure to the weather to render it in a suitable state for thrashing.

I subjoin the following analysis, contained in Sir Humphry Davy's *Agricultural Chemistry*. The quantity of grass from which the estimate is made, grew on a spot of earth contained in four square feet, in a garden attached to Woburn Abbey. The soil was selected, as best adapted to the culture of said grass—a circumstance which may account for the great burden obtained for the estimate per acre.

Dactylis glomerata—Round-headed cocks-foot grass, (or Orchard Grass.)

| | lbs. per acre. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Grass in flower—rich sandy loam, | 27,905 |
| When dry, - - - - | 11,859 |
| Nutritive matter, - - - - | 1,089 |
| At the time the seed is ripe, grass, | 26,544 |
| When dry, - - - - | 13,272 |
| Nutritive matter, - - - - | 1,451 |
| Rowen grass, (or 2d crop,) - - | 11,910 |
| Nutritive matter, - - - - | 281 |

This analysis is given as a mere matter of curiosity, as the climate of England, differing so much from this, must make a great difference in the result. The time of the first crop's growing in that climate continues to a period of one month beyond the same growth in this section of the United States; and hence the Rowen or second crop might be expected, (as the result shows,) both inferior in bulk and quality to what it is in this country.

From the *Vermont Chronicle*.

THE WHEAT INSECT.

THE wheat crop in this vicinity, and if report speaks truly, generally through the whole country, never gave greater promise of abundance, than it has done this season, up to the time this insect commenced its ravages. So far as examination and inquiry have extended, (and we have taken considerable pains to learn the extent of the injury done by them to the crop,) very few fields have entirely escaped the attacks of these insects.—Some fields are supposed to be nearly destroyed; while others are affected in a much slighter degree. So far as we can ascertain, the latest sowed wheat is much less infested by them, than that which was earlier sowed.

In some fields these insects are numerous almost beyond the reach of the imagination.—From five to seven are found in the husk of a single grain and in almost every husk in the ear. This insect is not, as has been described by some, a maggot in the kernel of the grain, and confined to it; but, moves about at pleasure, within the husk of the kernel; and after a shower of rain, they have been seen in such countless numbers on the beards of the wheat, as to give the whole field the color of the insect.

The insect is of a sulphur color, and one tenth of an inch in length; and through a magnifying glass its skin appears hard and polished, like that of the wire worm. It is beyond a doubt, a very different insect from the one denominated the weevil.

It is *probably* the same species of insect, which is described by Mr. Gorrie in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*. He says "in May or June, as soon as the temperature rises to 57 or 58 deg., for a week or ten days, the flies begin to appear. If this happens in May, the flies deposit their eggs before the ears of the wheat appear, and are then comparatively harmless; but if the ear which they make their nidus, has burst the sheath before this period, they fix themselves on the glume, and deposit clusters of eggs on the stigma. In nine days after the eggs are deposited, the caterpillars appear fully formed, of a sulphur color, and devour the embryo grain. After the ear is fully developed, and about an inch above the sheath, the fly never attempts to deposit its eggs upon it. In three weeks, from the time the eggs are deposited, the maggots disappear from the grain, and burrow in the ground. The damage done by these insects in three years, in the Braes and Carse of Gawrie, was estimated at 400,000 dollars. No remedy has been found for the evil." If the fly, which Gorrie describes, be the same species of insect with those which are now ravaging our fields of wheat, as it certainly appears to be, from its similarity of habits, there is great reason to hope, that late sowing will prove a remedy.

One important fact which goes to sustain this belief is, that several fields of late sowed wheat on examination, appeared to be very little damaged. Another, equally important, is, that the latest sowed field of wheat which we examined, and which appeared almost, if not altogether untouched, by this insect, had a sprinkling of rye among it; and this rye though not the natural, or chosen nidus of the insect, was swarming with them. This is to be accounted for from the fact that when wheat and rye are sown together, at the same time, the ears of the rye burst the sheath, from ten days, to a fortnight sooner, than the wheat. There were probably none of the maggots on the wheat of this field, except what were produced from the eggs originally deposited on the ears of rye, and which might have escaped thence to the ears of wheat on their appearing above the sheath. The most minute observation, however, of the habits of these insects, can alone settle these questions. There can be little doubt, but that a proper knowledge of their habits, instincts, and time of depositing their eggs, might enable the farmer greatly to lessen, if not entirely to prevent their ravages.

At our suggestion, a number of farmers in Orange County saved their *Spring* wheat from the worms last year, by late sowing. *Winter* wheat cannot escape, except by being too early for the worm, and therefore all possible pains should be used to bring it forward.

Who is Gorrie, and where are the "Braes of Gawrie?" Are they in Scotland? Does Gorrie give any farther information concerning the insect? If so, let us have it, every word of it, in his own language,—even those parts which seem wholly unimportant.

From the *Virginia Farmer*.

PLANTING IRISH POTATOES.

Buckingham, May, 1833.

I PLANTED a piece of ground in Irish potatoes, some of which I cut in pieces, leaving an eye to each; the others I planted whole. Those planted whole produced more than those cut, though the same quantity in weight was put into each hill.

D. G.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN MAGNETISM.

PROFESSOR KIEL, of Jena, has made some important discoveries and improvements in the quality and use of the magnet. At a late meeting of the Royal Society, the professor was introduced for the purpose of presenting to the notice of the fellows some of his improved magnets, of a very superior power, as well as explaining their efficacy in the cure of nervous diseases, and to which they have been very extensively and successfully applied by Dr. K. on the continent. It is evident, from the very far superior degree of power possessed by Dr. Kiel's magnet, that he adopts some mode of accumulating an intensity of magnetic force, superior to any method known or adopted by English philosophers. A small lyre-shaped magnet, of which he is possessed, weighing but 5 lbs. is capable of sustaining a weight varying from 100 to 130 lbs., according to the state of the atmosphere; magnetism as well as electricity being greatly modified by atmospherical influence. This magnet is also possessed of the very singular properties of inducing chemical action, in reddening vegetable blues, accelerating crystallization, &c. But the most surprising point connected with these magnets is their singular efficacy discovered by the professor in the cure of diseases connected with the nervous system, as in neuralgia, cephalgia, &c., and in alleviating the worst symptoms of tic douloureux, epilepsy, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, spasm, &c. In these complaints the most immediate relief is obtained; and (says Mr. Booth the lecturer on chemistry) "from various instances of its efficacy in trials which I saw made at a public infirmary, I feel convinced that this discovery of a new branch of the healing art must shortly rank as a new era in the history of medicine."

FIRE PROOF CEMENT.

THE French cement for the roofs of houses, to preserve the wood and protect it from fire, is made in the following manner:

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pot full of whitewash, and let it be mixed in a pail of water. In this put two and a half pounds of brown sugar; and three pounds of fine salt; mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lampblack, yellow ochre, coloring commodity, may be introduced in changing the color of the cement, to please the fancy of those who use it. It has been used with success, and been recommended particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles.—So cheap and valuable a precaution against the destructive element ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility can easily make the experiment, by using on a small temporary building—or it may be tried by shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.—*Railroad Journal.*

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

As far as it is possible, have bits of bread eaten up before they become hard. Spread those that are not eaten, and let them dry, to be pounded for puddings, or soaked for brewis. Brewis is made of crusts and dry pieces of bread, soaked a good while in hot milk, mashed up, and salted, and buttered like toast. Above all, do not let crusts accumulate in such quantities that they cannot be used. With proper care there is no need of losing a particle of bread, even in the hottest weather.

When ivory handled knives turn yellow, rub them with nice sand paper, or emery; it will take off the spots, and restore their whiteness.

When a carpet is faded, I have been told that it may be restored, in a great measure, (provided there be no grease in it,) by being dipped into strong salt and water. I never tried this; but I know that silk pocket handkerchiefs, and deep blue factory cotton will not fade, if dipped into salt and water while new.

Tortoise shell and horn combs last much longer for having oil rubbed into them once in a while.

Spots in furniture may usually be cleansed by rubbing them quick and hard, with a flannel wet with the same thing which took out the color; if rum, wet the cloth with rum, &c. The very best restorative for defaced varnished furniture, is rotten stone pulverized, and rubbed on with linseed oil.

Sal volatile, or hartshorn, will restore colors taken out by acid. It may be dropped upon any garment without doing harm.

Spirits of turpentine, is good to take grease spots out of woollen cloth; to take spots of paint, &c. from mahogany furniture; and to cleanse white kid gloves. Cockroaches, and all vermin, have an aversion to spirits of turpentine.

Lamps will have a less disagreeable smell if you dip your wick yarn in strong hot vinegar and dry it.

Clean a brass kettle, before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.—*Mrs. Child's Frugal Housewife.*

From the Old Colony Press.

A FARMER'S LIFE

—We should think, must be one of happiness. Could our friends amongst that class look in upon us, and witness the "doings" of a printing-office, they would thank their stars that they pursued a different calling. If there is any time when we are inclined to indulge feelings of envy, it is when we get loose from our confined and sedentary labors, after twelve or fourteen hours digging among the type, and sally forth to observe what is passing around us. It is then as we compare the healthy looks of the Farmer with the ghostlike appearance of our brethren of the ink and types;—see the fruits of his industry ripening before us and observe the looks of good nature and happiness shining through every feature, as he gazes upon the growth of that which his hands planted; and hears the voice of health and joy, and plenty, from his farm house; we are almost led to believe that the good things of this life are not equally distributed.

It is the truth that mankind are not half sensible enough of the farmer's situation, in regard to happiness, over every other class in the community. While the merchant, mechanic, and the professional men, are harrassed with care and anxiety, the farmer's mind is as free and clear as the air that meets him when he goes to his field. After the labors of the day are over, the husbandman can retire to his home and enjoy the "luxury of rest." Not so with the man of business: he only exchanges perplexing toil for anxious reflection; and while the 'lord of the soil,' is dreaming of fat oxen and agricultural prizes, his eyes are unclosed and his mind is upon the stretch in an endeavor to invent means of taking up notes at the bank, or some such equally unpleasant cogitation.

Wheat Harvest. Our farmers have begun to harvest their wheat; and they have seldom had so bountiful a crop as at present. Oats are also excellent, but Indian corn is very backward and unpromising. A large amount of hay has been cut among us this year, and cured in most excellent order.—*Maine Farmer.*

Great Yield. Mr. John Beaver of New Paltz, Ulster county, while harvesting his crop of wheat recently, had the curiosity to count the number of stalks produced by a single grain.—The result was twenty-six stalks from one grain, the shortest of which were 3 feet 9 inches, and the remainder averaged 5 feet 9 inches in length. The head of each stalk yielded on an average 60 grains, and the product of a single kernel was fifteen hundred and sixty! The variety was what is called the "crate wheat." The whole field yielded in a like proportion.—*Pough. Int. and Rep.*

The Crops. One of the Editors of this paper recently passed through the principal Cotton growing counties of the State, and the Crops were of the most promising description. The Corn crop is already made, and is a bountiful one. The late heavy rains have no doubt proved rather injurious to the fodder. The Cotton looks remarkably well, and should the remainder of the season prove any ways favorable, will yield a handsome remuneration to the labors of the Agriculturist.

We understand that the crops in the Lower Counties and the vicinity of the city are also in a promising condition.—*Savannah Georgian.*

The crop of rye the present season, in this vicinity, is uncommonly full of the ergot or spur. This is an active poison, of which fact every one ought to be aware. The rye of this year's growth may, perhaps, be as good, or even better for distilling than usual, as it will yield more deleterious matter than if it were pure. But those who consult the health of their families will do well to cleanse the rye which they grind for family use from the ergot—and such as neglect to do so, ought not to be surprised if severe sickness and death should enter their dwellings, in consequence of this neglect.—*Keene Sentinel.*

Knapp's Cork Mattresses. We have seen a certificate of three gentlemen, who witnessed the experiment made with Knapp's Cork Mattress on Saturday last. The certificate states that the experiment was entirely satisfactory. The mattress weighed twenty-six pounds, and sustained a man from Fort Independence to Long wharf. Though the sea was considerably agitated, the person on the Mattress sailed faster than the boat that accompanied him, and without wetting his head.

An experiment was made with the same mattress at the swimming-school on Charles river, a day or two since, and was equally satisfactory. Our informant states that three persons lay upon it, and as many others as could conveniently surround it endeavored to press it into the water without succeeding.

If these things are so (and we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of our information) the value of the grated cork mattress will be inestimable.—*Bost. Courier.*

The charter of Saco Bank expired in Oct. 1831, and all bills not presented for payment, by the 1st of Oct. next, will be excluded, as the property will be divided among the stockholders. Remember this who have bills on this Bank.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4, 1833.

MILDEW IN WHEAT.

NEW BERLIN, Union County, Penn. Aug. 16, 1833.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR, I find there is a difference between your correspondents B. and H. C. as to the cause of mildew, rust, or blast in wheat. Does it arise from any particular state of the air, or of the ground? The question is important, for a mistake in our theory may lead to very injurious practical results. This part of Pennsylvania affords almost every variety of soil which can exist in any country which is not of primary formation. We have fine alluvion along the rivers and larger streams, and as rich valleys between the ridges of our mountains, as are any where to be found; and all sorts of gravel and slate, red and black, from the sides and tops of high mountains, which yield nothing. We have some districts of country, (not large,) where thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre is not an uncommon crop; and a good many farms and fields in our limestone valleys, which yield forty bushels, and perhaps a little over, to the acre. Within a few miles there is land, that would require a special effort to get ten. Our farmers are not all equally good, perhaps as various as the soil.

In the summer of 1829, the mildew did immense injury in this country. The wheat in a district of country from the Blue Mountain to the Alleghany, near a hundred miles long, and thirty or forty, perhaps fifty miles wide, was affected, and in some districts entirely ruined. A large portion of the farmers of Centre County, and many here, used old wheat for seed. It seemed impossible for us, seeing its effects on every kind of soil, to suppose that the mildew was occasioned by anything in the ground. There has been nothing like it since, nor previous, within my recollection.

We had about the time the straw began to turn its color, after the grain was formed, while in its soft, milky state, sultry weather, with occasional showers and sunshine, in quick succession. I recollect being at a field of mine, just after a very slight shower, hardly enough to lay the dust. The sun shone out with great heat. It seemed to me there was a slight vapor, not a fog, but I supposed the stuff which fogs are made of. A man who works for me, and has had long experience as a farmer, observed at the time that he was afraid our wheat would be mildewed. I did not then pay much attention to it. Though in two or three days afterwards, I was satisfied he was right. In a few days more the country rang with talk of it. Many men in whose observation and judgment I have great confidence thought the mischief in our neighborhood was principally done that afternoon.

Experience here, I think, does not teach that there is any danger of having too much straw, provided it will stand up till the grain is nearly or quite hardened. If it falls, of course we expect light heads. Nor can the kind of manure be supposed to have occasioned mildew; for there are in the district before mentioned, thousands of acres of wheat every year, on which no manure of any kind has ever been put since it was first cleared, except gypsum and green crops, ploughed under. Yet the wheat in this land did not escape more than others. I recollect hearing of but a single exception that season, and that was a piece of land newly cleared, with its first crop. It had adjoined

an old field, and that year was enclosed with the field, and was all, old and new, in wheat. That on the old land was blasted, and that on the new escaped. I know of no reason but this—new ground is not sown so early in the fall as old by some time, two or three, and sometimes four weeks. It is not in general so soon ripe the next season, though the difference is not so great: I have known the difference to be a week or ten days.

My belief is, that the cause of mildew is atmospheric; and that there is not more than five or six days in the life of wheat, in which the state of the atmosphere can produce this effect. And in the case of the old and new land farmed together, if that particular state of the air had happened a week later, the new land wheat would have been blasted, and the other would have been too hard to be injured. I believe further that grain which is late in ripening is most likely to be affected. I infer this from observing that green stalks, growing by stumps, or partially shaded, will be quite light headed, while the rest of the field will be sound and good. I infer it also from the fact that the straw is often quite rusty, and the wheat not at all or very slightly affected. I do not see any reason to doubt that the same state of the atmosphere that produced the rust would have blasted the wheat if the grain had not become too hard. I think this position is fortified by the consideration that the grains are not all equally shrunk. I do not know of any difference of soils as respects mildew except this. Wheat on a light sandy or gravelly soil, with a southern exposure, has shorter straw, and goes through the process of forming and perfecting the grains in a shorter time than it does on the same land exposed to the north; and much shorter than on heavy limestone lands. A mile distance with the different exposure, will make sometimes a week of difference in the time of cutting the grain. There is less time for the mildew to operate on the former than the latter, and of course the chance of escape is greater.

I make no apology for the length of what I have written, nor for coming between B. and H. C. *arcades ambo* undoubtedly, because you can do as you please with it. You will not publish it, unless you should think it may, in some degree, aid you and my brother New Englandmen, to find out where their enemy is, whether above or below the ground. If not published it will be but an hour spent in reminiscences, which I might have employed less profitably to myself.

Yours, JAMES MERRILL.

CARE OF HORSES.

AN old English writer says that the groom, or man who has care of horses, should demean himself in so kind and gentle a manner towards horses as to engage them to love him; for a horse is reckoned one of the most loving creatures to man of all other brutes, and in every respect the most obedient.

Therefore if he be dealt with mildly and gently his kindness will be reciprocal; but if the groom or keeper be harsh and choleric, he will put the horse out of patience, and make him become rebellious, and occasion his biting and striking.

Therefore the groom should frequently daily, toy, and play with the horses under his care, talking to them, and giving them good words, leading them out into the sunshine, there run and show them all the diversions he can.

He *must* also duly currycomb and dress him wipe away the dust, pick and clean him, feed and cherish him, and constantly employ himself in doing something about him, as looking to his heels, taking up his feet, rubbing upon the soles.

Nay, he ought to keep him so well dressed that he can almost see his own face upon his coat; he must likewise keep his feet stopped and anointed daily, his heels free from scratches, and other defects, ever having a watchful eye over him; and overlooking all his actions, as well feeding as drinking; that so no inward infirmity may seize upon him, without his being able to discover and endeavoring to cure the complaint.

The next thing requisite to a groom is neatness, as to keeping the stable clean swept and in order; saddles, housing-cloths, stirrups, leathers and girths clean, and above all his horse clean dressed and well rubbed.

Lastly, diligence is requisite in a daily discharge of his duty, and observing any the smallest operation, whether casual or accidental, either in his countenance, as symptoms of sickness; or in his limbs and gait, as lameness: or in his appetite, as forsaking his meat; and immediately on any such discovery to seek out a remedy.

To Correspondents. We have two poetical effusions on hand; one from a lady, and the other from a gentleman, which were received too late for this week's paper, but shall appear in our next.

Gama Grass. Those gentlemen, who, by letter or otherwise, have requested us to furnish them with seeds of Gama Grass, are respectfully informed that we have none; but should we be able to procure it, we will send them small parcels for experiment. We doubt, however, whether that plant will succeed so far north as New England, though perhaps it may be acclimated, and certainly deserves the trial.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Drought. Farmers in the neighborhood of Boston, especially in the vicinity of the sea, are suffering severely by dry weather. The Hingham Gazette states that the drought has already been so severe that many fine fields have been almost entirely ruined, and grazing lands, upon high grounds wear an appearance of desolation. The air is cool and dry, and there is no appearance of refreshing rains. We learn that on the south shore generally the drought is equally severe, but as we have not noticed any complaints from the interior, it is probable that the extent of the dry weather has been circumscribed to narrow limits. Should the weather continue as unpromising for a week or two to come, as it has been for several weeks past, the result will be almost ruinous to our agricultural interests dependent on the products of autumn.

The Nasturtium. Our Horticulturists and floral amateurs will be pleased with the information in the following paragraph from the London Literary Gazette.

There is this season a rich and beautiful variety of the nasturtium, which has sported several colors both more deep and brilliant than that to which we have been accustomed in the plant. We have seen one almost blood-color, and several of fine browns and dark reds. The gardens are also this year improved by some pretty annuals from Mexico. A florist tells us that the nasturtium has not sported (as the term is) before for two hundred years.—*Boston Courier*.

In fifty-one towns in Maine, containing a population of 45,960 souls, there is no retailer of ardent spirits.

The Cholera has entirely disappeared from Cincinnati.

Dr. Kearney, fleet surgeon of the United States naval force in the West Indies, in a letter to the department, attributes the unusual exemption of the ship *Vandalia* from sickness, mainly to cleanliness, ventilation, and the general use of chlorides of soda and lime as disinfected agents; to which may be added, as auxiliaries, the use, with other precautions, of the subacid fruits of intertropical climates, and an abstinence, as far as practicable, from the use of "grog."

He says that a large number of the crew have commuted their rations of whiskey for pay.

An Earthquake was felt at Virginia on the morning of the 27th ult. at about half past 6. Vibrations were also perceived in several parts of the State.

Christ Healing the Sick, a copy of West's celebrated painting by Chapin, was sold at auction at Boston, on Friday last, for \$175, to Capt. Singleton.

The heirs of the Houses of England, Spain and Portugal, are little girls. This is an admirable commentary on the absurdities of hereditary monarchy.

Mount Vesuvius has been in a state of eruption since the 28th of May, and is daily thronged with thousands, many of whom pass the night at the brink of the crater. At about fifty paces from the burning bed of lava, booths are erected for supplying refreshments.

An Ice House, surrounded on every side with charcoal, lined with lead, and capable of preserving ice from shore to shore without the least difficulty, has been placed on the deck of the new ship *Utica*, of the New-York line of Havre Packets.

It appears from the society of Friends, that in consequence of their habitual temperance, one half of the society live to the age of 47; and that 1 in 10 lives to be 80; whereas the average of human life is 33 years, and not more than 1 in 40 of the general population, lives to be 80 years of age. The amount of human life thus gained in temperance, is more than the difference between 33 and 47—or an average of 14 years gained on every life—which is equal to 42 per cent.—*Judge Cranch's Address.*

Mr. Burges is re-elected Representative in Congress from Rhode Island.

BOSTON FANEUIL MARKET, Sept. 4, 1833.

Vegetables. Potatoes, 50 cts per bushel; Squashes, 2 cts. per lb.; White Portugal Onions, \$1 per bushel; Carrots, 75 cts pr bus.; Beets, 75 cts pr bus.; Cucumbers, 6 to 8 cts pr doz; Turnips, 6 cts pr bunch; large Lima Beans, 25 cts pr qt; Saba, or small Lima Beans, 20 cts. per qt.; Green Corn, 12½ cts pr doz; Tomatoes, \$1 per bus.; Pickles, 25 cts. per hundred.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug 28

PENROCK BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—301 barrels and 360 sacks Butter Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt. Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale. june 5 CHAS. I. CAZENOVE & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed,—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

GRASS SEEDS,

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Clover, (Northern)—Herds Grass—Red Top—White Clover (fine imported)—Lucerne, &c. &c.—Wholesale and Retail.

SEEDS,

for West Indies, &c.

Merchants, and masters of vessels and others trading to the West Indies, South America, &c. can be furnished with Boxes of seeds assorted and suitable for those markets at \$3 and \$5 per box.

Also, Smaller assortments at \$1 per box.

SEEDS.

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, connected with N. E. Farmer office 51 & 52 North Market Street.

White Portugal Onion seed—Silver Skin do.—Fall or Prickly Spinach—Black Spanish or Winter Radish—Celery, &c. &c.

HEARTH RUGS.

THE Subscriber has received 12 bales splendid American Hearth Rugs, Manufactured at the Tarriffville Factory, expressly for the subscriber, who offers them at a rate as much below the English prices, as they are superior in patterns and quality.

Persons wishing Rugs to match any carpet, will find desirable patterns by calling on the subscriber, and can have manufactured for them at short notice any variety of patterns they can wish, by leaving them at 414 Washington street. sept 4 ELIAR STONE BREWER.

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS. SCITUATE, July 22, 1833.

BOOKS.

Books upon Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy, Published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, N. E. Farmer Office, 52 North Market st. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers supplied on very liberal terms, and their orders solicited. aug 14

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1834.

NOW in Press, and will soon be published the *New England Farmer's Almanac* for 1834, by THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the *New England Farmer*, and will be for sale Wholesale and Retail, by Geo. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer office. Dealers supplied on very low terms, and orders are solicited early.

The flattering reception and extensive circulation of the six first numbers have induced the publishers to render the 7th No. as useful and interesting as possible. tf a 14

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of *Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers*, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J.19.

GENTLEMAN'S POCKET FARRIER.

For sale at the Farmer Office, showing how to use your Horse on a journey; and what remedies are proper for common accidents which may befall him; by F. Tuffnell, Veterinary Surgeon. Price 15 cents. july 17

YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN.

COBBETT'S ADVICE to Young Men, and incidentally to Young Women, in a Series of Letters addressed to a Youth, a Bachelor, a Lover, a Husband, a Citizen, or a Subject—268 pages, price 56 cents—for sale at the N. E. Farmer office, 52, North Market street. aug 28

FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

For sale at the New England Farmer office the *Farmer's Own Book* or Family Receipts. Being a compilation of the very best receipts on agriculture, gardening and cookery, with rules for keeping farmers' accounts, &c. Price 50 cents.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the *New England Farmer* are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office. july 17

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|---------------------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 10 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 10 | 1 37½ |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 8 50 | 12 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 50 | 8 62 |
| prime, | none | | |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | pound | 14 | 15 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 3½ | 4 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| southern, geese, | " | 9 | 12½ |
| FLAX, American, | " | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 5 75 | 5 87 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, cash, | barrel | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | " | | |
| Baltimore, wharf, | none | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Alexandria, | " | 75 | 77 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 68 | 70 |
| southern yellow, | " | 66 | 67 |
| white, | " | 75 | 80 |
| Rye, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Barley, | " | 33 | 36 |
| Oats, Northern, | " | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| HAY, (best English,) old, | ton | 18 00 | 19 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 40 | 50 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 18 | 20 |
| HOPS, 1st quality, | " | 9½ | 10 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 8 | 9 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 18 | 20 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| " upper, | " | 17 | 19 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | " | 23 | 27 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | " | 23 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 1 06 | 1 20 |
| LIME, | cask | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| PLASTER PARIS retails at | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 12 60 | 14 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 2 50 | 2 67 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 12 | 13 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | | |
| " southern, | none | | 10 00 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 62 | 65 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 48 | 50 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 35 | 40 |
| 2d " | " | 25 | 30 |
| 3d " | " | 42 | 45 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |
| Southern pulled wool is generally | | | 5 cts. less per lb. |

* Hops—About 40 bales uninspected were brought into Market and sold at 25 and 30 cts per lb. Contracts for early delivery have been made for Southern Markets at 18 or 20 cts per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12½ |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6½ | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12½ | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 16 | 17 |
| lump, best, | " | 23 | 25 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 15 | 16 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 475 Beef Cattle, 12 Cows and Calves, about 2500 Sheep and 630 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—Sales quick, and last week's prices were fully supported; some qualities sold a little better. We quote prime at \$5 25 a 5 75; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 3 25 a 4 25.

Cows and Calves. Dull: sales were effected at \$19, 21, 22, 24 and 25.

Sheep.—In better demand than they have been for several weeks past. Lots were taken at \$1 25, 1 57, 1 50, 1 67, 1 75, 2 00, 2 12, 2 25 and 2 33.

Swine.—A lot of about 400, on a contract, were taken at 5c; at retail 5c for Sows and 6c for Barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From the Greenfield Gazette.

[The following Ode was sung a few weeks since by an old gentleman on board a canal boat in New York, at a place where the demon is freely worshipped. It created some little stir among the flagon-votaries, to hear their Dagon so rebuked on his own ground. A gentleman from this quarter, who happened to be present, was pleased with the occurrence, and procured several copies of the Ode, one of which he has sent us for publication.]

TEMPERANCE ODE.

Ye sons of Columbia, your Freedom assert,
In contest engage with the foes of the nation,
This rum-selling trade has done us much hurt,
Caused widows to weep with great consternation;

The old and the young,
Deluded have been,
While drunkards have died again and again.

O, ne'er may the sons of Columbia deplore,
The loss of their freedom till time is no more.

Ye young men and maidens, look up and behold,
This Temperance Reform, your country's salvation;
Health, comfort and peace, more precious than gold,
Shall dwell in all dwellings throughout the whole nation:

And though drunkards are sad,
And merchants get mad,
The hearts of all good men will ever be glad.
O, ne'er may the sons of Columbia deplore
The loss of their freedom till time is no more.

Hail Temp'rance Reform, Humanity cries,
Thy banner is waving both sides of the ocean;
The world very soon will reform and be wise.
For none can help seeing the drunken man's portion;
To aid the blest cause,
Without human laws,
See the Angel of Death close the drunken man's jaws,
O, ne'er may the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves.

Should Satan again, to poison the world,
Encourage the practice of rum-distillation,
And merchants to aid him, with banners unfurled,
Grow bold in their sin all over the nation,
The two-edged sword,
From the mouth of the LORD,
Will ever afford strict Temp'rance a GUARD.
And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

THE WAY TO GET COOL.

A LUDICROUS mishap befel an unfortunate toper the other day, in the vicinity of Brandywine Bridge. The day being warm, and the gentleman having been also pretty warmly engaged with the bottle, felt inclined to sleep, and no softer bed presenting itself, lodged himself on the stone parapet of the arch which spans the mill race. In this luxurious position he remained for some time, exposed to the rays of a burning sun, and to the assaults of all the bottle flies in the vicinity. Sleeping as he was, he displayed no little restiveness under the annoyance of these insects, till at length one, more daring than the rest, attracted by the rubicund glories of his nose, made a settlement on that prominent point, and so worked upon the feelings of the sleeper, that, raising his arm, and aiming a desperate blow to annihilate his tormentor, the unlucky wight lost his equilibrium, and fell from the parapet some eight or ten feet into the water below. It is supposed that he awoke when he got to the bottom of the mill race, as he was seen to gather himself from the water as fast as possible, and making for home, as Major Jack Downing would say, full chisel; as cool, and apparently as sober as a drowned rat.—*Delaware Journal.*

"Barney, leave the girls alone." A correspondent of the British Naval Chronicle, affirms that this musical bagatelle, owes its origin to the kiss publicly bestowed on the late Commodore Barney, by the beautiful Queen of France, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, after his gallant exploits at sea, in the war of the Revolution. The maids of honor were all so eager to follow the gracious example of the Queen, that it is said, the young American became thenceforth, an object of envy and dislike to all the beau monde at Court.

The bagatelle was composed by an Irish officer, who was present when the royal familiarity was exhibited.

Anecdote. "Why do you not pay me that six and eight pence, Mr. Mulroony?" said an attorney to an Irishman; who replied, "Why, faith, because I do not owe you that same." "Not owe it to me, yes you do, it's for an opinion you had of me." "That's a good one, indeed," replied Pat, "when I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

SELECT PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS.

EAGLES fly alone, but sheep flock together.
Eggs of an hour, fish of ten, bread of a day,
wine of a year, a woman of fifteen, and a friend of thirty.

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
Ever drunk, ever dry.

Every fool can find faults where a great many wise men can't mend.

Every one bastes the fat hog, while the lean one burns.

Every man bows to the bush he gets shelter of.
Fair maidens wear no purses.
Fair and softly goes far in a day.
Fair words break no bones, but foul words many a one.

False folks should have many witnesses.
Forbid a fool a thing and that he'll do.
For the rose the thorn is often plucked.
Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.

He who imagines he can do without the world, is much deceived—but he who fancies the world cannot do without him, is still more deceived.—*Mass. Spy.*

A PATRIARCH.

ONE day last week, we visited Mr. John Whitcomb, of Swanzeey, who will be 102 years old in December next, and spent a half hour with him very agreeably. His countenance is as fresh as most men's at 65, who are in good health. His hair presents the only indication of extreme age. He has resided on the same farm about 65 years. Since he unfortunately lost his spectacles, two or three years ago, he has not been able to read, and being pretty deaf, his great source of amusement, for the last ten years is dried up. Latterly his knees fail him, and it is with some difficulty that he gets about with his two staves. Otherwise his health is good, and his digestive powers ample for the simple food, bread and milk, on which from choice he has for the most part subsisted, (we so understood him) for 20 or 30 years. His extraordinary age is the result of temperance in eating and drinking. The old gentleman's memory is very good, especially as to events in his earlier years. He was a soldier in the war of '55. Being sick at Albany, he thought the use of tea was injurious, and for nearly 80 years he has refused to drink it. He was a soldier in the revolution, and receives a pension from Government.—*Keene Sentinel.*



FRUIT TREES.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 54 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

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Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

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FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one flecked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 quarts of milk a day on grass only.

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1833.

NO. 9.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.....No. IV.

WE now approach the important inquiry, whether any thing, and if any thing what can be done to secure wheat from the blight, so far as this blight is connected with the weather. Mere conjectures in agriculture can attract only the ignorant, the credulous, and the uninitiated. But we shall rest only in conclusions plainly deducible from observation and experience.

Early sowing, from the best observation which I have made of the wheat crops, which have come under my notice, from the united and decided opinion of the British wheat-growers, and from many American authorities, is to be strongly advised. The reason is obvious. The wheat crop should be as far advanced in the spring as possible, that it may perfect its seed before the hot and sultry weather usual in July.

Your correspondent, Mr. Ferry, in the N. E. Farmer of the 7th ult. says, "The white flint or bald wheat, being about ten days later than the bearded wheat, was badly blasted, while the latter is generally good.

Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esq. of Hartford, Conn. in 1798 writes, "In my other field all the crops were good and fit for the sickle from the 1st to the 16th July, except one piece of two acres in a stiff moist clay after Indian corn, put into the ground the 1st November; this was very much shrunk. In an adjoining field of pasture ground were many barberry bushes, which might have been the cause of this blast; but I am satisfied it will not do well to put this wheat in the ground after the middle of October; that which was sown early in September was the best."

James Hillhouse, Esq. of New Haven, Conn. in 1797 writes, "The Virginia wheat headed ten or fifteen days earlier than the other, was ripe sooner, and when harvested was plump: the other was almost ruined by blast, and *where separated from the early wheat by a furrow only, the blast was as great as in any part of the field.*"† This last remark deserves particular attention. These two gentlemen are of the highest authority.

Justin Ely, Esq. of West Springfield, whose crop was before referred to, remarks in speaking of his wheat crop, "It ripened so early as to be harvested a few days sooner than any crop of rye in the vicinity; to this circumstance of its ripening thus early before the nights get to be warm, is imputed the security of this kind of wheat from blasting. This crop equalled 36 bushels to the acre. A single acre produced more than forty bushels.‡ The average weight 64 lbs. to the bushel.

The English authorities are to the same point. An English writer, as far back as the year 1681, (as quoted by Sinclair) says, the sowing of wheat early hath been esteemed, and doubtless is, the best remedy against *mildews*, by which means the wheat will be filled in the ear before they fall, and your increase will be much more: as for curiosity's sake, wheat was sown in all the months of the year: that sown in July produced such an in-

crease, that it is almost incredible."* Many other authorities equally decisive, and results of actual experiments and long observation might be quoted, but I fear being tedious.

In the next place high manuring, especially the year of sowing the wheat is not advisable; because when the growth is very luxuriant the grain is more liable to lodge, which always exposes it to injury; the air has a less free circulation among it, which occasions it to retain moisture longer; and its luxuriance may be supposed to render it more liable to disease, as the full and crowded habit of the *bon vivant*, the gross and corpulent, renders them much more liable to acute, violent, and fatal disorders than the man of a more thin, abstemious, and moderate habit. In all epidemics such men are found peculiarly susceptible of disease, and are commonly the first victims.

As to the particular manure to be applied to the crop and the proper time of applying it, there is a great variety of practice, and with almost equal success; some giving it to the preceding crops, and others applying it to the crop itself. I shall suggest no theory of its operation; facts are all that are important; mere speculations in matters of practical science are often much worse than useless. Nature envelopes her hidden operations by a veil of mystery, which man's sagacity attempts in vain to raise. We soon reach the barrier beyond which all is utter darkness; and no finite mind can penetrate.

In regard to the suggestion of your most respectable correspondent B. that our primitive soil is deficient in the specific food of the wheat plant, which he gives merely as theory, I can only say, the proof is wanting. As it respects likewise your own positive assertion, that lime is *indispensable* to the wheat crop, or "that without lime or some alkaline substitute, a wheat crop *must* fail, though with it, it *may* fail," accustomed as I am to respect the intelligent authority from which this declaration emanates, I must still demur, because the proof is wanting. The conjecture of the most respectable writer, Agricola, of Nova Scotia, that lime is as necessary to form the wheat as it is to form the shell of the egg, is certainly very amusing; but I believe after all it is mere moonshine. Where is to be found a chemical analysis of wheat, either the grain or the straw? Perhaps you can assist me in a search, which I have made in vain. What is the proof that lime is an important constituent either of the straw or the grain of wheat; and if it exists at all, in what proportion and how compounded; and does it more exist there than in Indian corn, where it is found in a very small proportion, according to Dr. Gorham's analysis, in the form of a phosphate.†

* Husbandry of Scotland, vol. ii, p. 141 Appendix.

† By the Editor. We did not rely on the authority of Agricola alone when we stated that we believed lime to be *indispensable* for the production of wheat; but quoted Anderson, see N. E. Farmer, vol. xii. p. 38; Dickson, ib. p. 38; Grisenwaite, ib. p. 46, and Loudon, ib. p. 38. With regard to lime being found in wheat by analysis, we can at present place our hands on the following authorities only, though we think others may be adduced:

Sir Humphry Davy in speaking of Phosphate of Lime, says, "It forms the greatest part of calcined bones. It exists in most

I am perfectly apprized of the value of lime as a manure; and of the fact that certain fields after its application have borne good crops of wheat, which before were incapable of producing it. But in spite of all the fine-spun theories which have been invented on the subject, the true mode of its operation is as much concealed as the actual process of digestion in the human stomach, and the various divisions and dispositions of the food after it is received into this secret, complicated, and wonderful laboratory. If in many instances lime has been applied with extraordinary success, there are others in which it has produced no apparent effect; and many in which its effects have been positively and permanently injurious. The English writers speak of the application of one hundred, three hundred, and even seven hundred bushels to the acre. These are remarkable quantities compared with any thing to which we are accustomed; and the application of a mere sprinkling to the seed, or as Anderson remarks, of a thousandth part of the weight of the seed to an acre, seems very trifling and insignificant.*

Brown of Markle, says, "the propriety of applying lime on old arable lands has been questioned, and with much justice by the most part of practical agriculturists, and their doubts on that head are confirmed by the fullest experience.† He adds, that after having been in the regular habit of applying considerable quantities of lime for above thirty years, indeed few of the profession have used more of this useful article, that in the majority of cases the application has been highly beneficial, changing in a manner the very nature of the soil, and causing it to produce the most abundant crops, whereas in others it has been altogether useless, and in some instances followed by mischief instead of benefit. Strong loams and clays require a full dose to bring them into action, such soils being capable of absorbing a great quantity of calcareous matter. Lighter soils, however, require less time to stimulate them, and may be injured by administering a quantity that would prove moderately beneficial to those of a heavy nature."

excrementitious substances, and is found both in the straw and grain of wheat," &c.—Lec. vii. p. 299, N. York ed.

"Several of the earthy and alkaline matters exist very frequently amongst the materials of vegetables. Silice is found in almost all their ashes. Alumine exists in them. Lime is much more abundant in them, and is found especially combined in the sulphuric, phosphoric, or carbonic acids."—Nicholson's Fourcroy, vol. viii. p. 137.

* Dr. Anderson's expressions are "Perhaps the proportion of calcareous matter did not, in this case, amount to more than one thousandth part of the whole, yet the qualities of the soil were thereby totally altered, inasmuch that though before the application of that dressing, the soil was incapable of producing wheat at all, it was found at all times after that period well adapted for the raising of this crop. Nature has formed many soils with a similar proportion of calcareous matter, blended imperceptibly in them, over large districts of land." Anderson's Recreations, vol. i. p. 16. We believe that Dr. A. by "one thousandth part of the whole" meant a quantity equal to one thousandth part of the mould or earth within reach of the roots of the plants. Larger quantities might be beneficial as manure, or a constituent of the soil, but a little was indispensable to form a constituent of the wheat plant, which, if our theory is correct, cannot be perfected without a portion of lime.

† Treatise on Rural Affairs, vol. i, p. 418.

* Mass. Agr. Papers, for 1799.

† Ibid, p. 74.

‡ Ibid, for 1803, p. 73.

The opinions of such an experienced and intelligent cultivator as this show how hazardous would be the indiscriminate application of lime to various soils, valuable as the manure is admitted to be where it may be properly applied.

Sir Humphry Davy remarks, that "when a soil deficient in calcareous matter contains much soluble vegetable manure, the application of quick lime should always be avoided, as it either tends to decompose the soluble matters by uniting to them carbon and oxygen, so as to become mild lime; or it combines with the soluble matters, and forms compounds having less attraction for water than the pure vegetable substance." Then again he adds, "Lime should never be applied with animal manures unless they are too rich, or for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia. It is injurious when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the extractive matter absolutely insoluble."

Such are the opinions of most competent judges on the use of lime, of whose extraordinary value as a manure or stimulant to the soil there is no question; and such opinions render us cautious in regard to its indiscriminate application, or in coming to the conclusion that it is indispensable in all cases to the successful culture of wheat.

Let us now come to the facts in the case. Mr. Pomroy has never applied any lime to his grounds or seeds in any form. Mr. Arms none. Mr. Wadsworth none. Mr. Hillhouse none. The great Springfield crop had none. Mr. Justin Ely speaks of sprinkling his seed with lime, using about eight quarts to a bushel, though his first crops were sprinkled with gypsum, which is generally considered of no advantage to wheat. Col. Wilson merely sprinkled his seed: this did not, however, secure it from blight. Mr. Leavitt sprinkled his seed, and applied about five bushels of air slacked lime to an acre: this wheat, however, suffered considerably from blight. Mr. Wells sprinkled none upon his seed, but spread about two hogheads upon his winter wheat in the spring. He says, however, he is not sensible of any advantage from it.

Mr. Wells states another fact, which bears upon this matter very strongly. He had been accustomed to sow spring wheat for years; but not well satisfied with the kind which he had usually sowed, he procured a bushel of wheat the last spring from store, very highly extolled, and sowed it by the side of some of his own spring wheat, known generally as Leghorn wheat. Upon the land on which his store wheat was sown he put on a very considerable dressing of lime the last spring; but he assures me that the produce of this land was not nearly so good as that which lay at the side of it, on which he sowed his Leghorn wheat, and upon which no lime had been placed.

My own experience this year indicates a similar result. On 11th April, I sowed a piece of spring wheat on some of the best alluvial land on my farm. The most westerly strip through the piece containing about 45 rods, was first manured with coarse barn manure, and then limed; 2 hogheads of lime having been slacked and spread as evenly as possible with shovels from the cart. The seed was washed in brine, and sprinkled with lime, and sowed at the rate of two bushels to an acre. The second strip next easterly to the above was manured with barn manure, spread after ploughing, harrowed and sowed with one bushel of the same wheat, upon which melted tallow was first poured, and

then the seed, after being well coated with tallow, well adapted to furnish nitrogen, sprinkled with lime: quantity of land about 83 rods. The next strip easterly, containing about one acre, was manured with barn manure spread, the seed washed in brine, and then sprinkled with lime, and sowed at the rate of two bushels to the acre. Now the result was that the produce of the first two pieces was not, judging from the appearance and the number of shocks, even half equal to the land on which no lime was spread. No apparent advantage was derived from the tallow applied; but the germination of the seed was considerably delayed by it. I know no difference in the aspect or condition of these three pieces of land other than what is stated, excepting that on the two former pieces Indian corn was grown the last year, on the latter potatoes. There is little doubt that potatoes are more favorable to wheat than Indian corn; but whether the difference in the produce is ascribable to the potatoes preceding the crop, or the application of lime, others from the above facts can form an opinion for themselves. The ground was very foul with cadluc, a most troublesome weed in our meadows.

Wm. Wells, Esq. above referred to, is one of our most experienced and intelligent farmers. The land on which his winter wheat was raised, yielding 25 bushels to the acre, has been tilled, constantly with the exception of one year, for forty years. The year before the last it was in Indian corn; the last year in oats. For wheat, it was last fall manured with twenty-two loads drawn by one yoke of oxen of light strawy barn manure. He applied one load of leached ashes to a part of the field. On this the growth of straw was more luxuriant; but he thinks there was no superiority in the yield of grain. For corn it has been manured in the hill. Mr. Wells' opinion is entitled to great consideration. He has every year, for many years, cultivated wheat. He attributes its failure in many cases to our open winters, which have prevailed more since the country became cleared than formerly.

I submit the above observations and facts, Mr. Editor, to your consideration. I have no ambition to establish any theory; but am anxious to make only such deductions as facts will warrant. Highly as lime is to be esteemed as a manure, and its extraordinary value has been long since incontrovertibly established, yet it is apparent, that its application is not to be indiscriminately recommended; and that it is indispensable with us to the raising of wheat, and its deficiency in our soil the great cause of the failure of our wheat crops, are positions which in my humble opinion need confirmation. There is good reason to believe that our soil is not ill adapted to the growth of this valuable grain; that with ordinary care and labor it will succeed as often with us as in most other countries; and though the usual product may not in the opinion of many justify the expense and labor of cultivation, yet it is gratifying to believe that even in this matter New England has within itself the ample means of independence.

Meadowbanks, Deerfield, Aug. 26, 1833.

FARMING.

Windsor, (Conn.) Aug. 29th 1833.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—Dear Sir, In the Northampton Courier of July 31st, 1833, which has accidentally fallen in my way, I have read with some

interest an article on agriculture copied from the N. E. Farmer, dated Westborough, 1833, signed Samuel Chamberlain, and stating an account of the productions of a farm for one year, the sum total of which, including dairy, beef and pork amounts to \$2394.47½.

Giving publicity to the skilful and successful management of farms, and extraordinary productions in agriculture, has a happy tendency in exciting in others a spirit of laudable emulation, and extending the boundaries of agricultural science and rural economy.

On subjects so interesting to the community, it is believed many agricultural gentlemen, practical farmers, have been too sparing of their talents and of their ink, in laying before the public, results of their improvements and successful experiments, accompanied by their own reasonings and remarks.

Had Mr. Chamberlain gone more into detail in the description of the farm and stock, quantity of land and method of cultivation, manuring, &c. age of the swine when slaughtered, and every other important particular, which contributed to so great a product, his account would have been read with a deeper interest, and been better calculated to afford instruction and benefit to others.

Considerations of this character, suggested to my mind by the perusal of Mr. C.'s account will, I hope, serve as an apology for communicating to you a statement of facts relative to a small section of the farm owned by Gen. Charles Jencks, at Warehouse Point, East Windsor, a gentleman with whom for many years I have been acquainted.

Having business which led me to that place on Monday last, and feeling an inclination to view the premises in question, I called on Mr. J. who with his usual politeness, gratified my curiosity in walking over his grounds.—From him and from others now employed in his service, all entitled to the fullest credit, accompanied by my own view, so far as relates to present appearances, I am prepared to present the following account.

Woad produced last year on 5 acres of ground, 12 tons.

Tobacco planted this year, 31 acres.

Tenzles cropped this year, 8 acres.

Woad seed collected on somewhat less than half an acre of ground, 100 bushels measured.—On the same ground is now standing a heavy crop of tobacco. The growth of tobacco on the whole 31 acres is unusually large, and is estimated by competent judges of the article, to yield not less than one ton to the acre when cured and ready for the market.—His tobacco sheds on the premises are of the following dimensions, viz:—

One of 102 feet by 30—3 stories high.

" " 70 " " 18—3 " "

" " 62 " " 24—3 " "

" " 60 " " 40—4 " "

" " 38 " " 40—3 " "

and one other erected the present season in the form of an L, 567 feet long and 24 broad, 3 stories high.

The whole amounting to 899 feet in length with their various widths and heights.—All these are supposed to be but barely sufficient to contain for curing the present crop, the cutting of which is this day begun. One fact connected with the raising and finishing the long shed, of the truth of which I was assured by the master-workman, is deserving of particular notice—namely, that during the whole time of performing that labor no ardent spirit was furnished to any person employed in it.

In addition to the stock on his farm Gen. Jencks has now 87 shoats about 3 months old, weighing from 30 to 80 lbs. each, 80 of which he wishes to sell. These are $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ breeds crossed with the Spanish breed imported into this neighborhood two years since from Malaga. This breed, where known is esteemed superior to any other in the United States.

My limited knowledge of the value of the different articles of produce here mentioned, forbids my presuming to offer any estimate, but none will hesitate in awarding a premium of credit so justly due to the skill and enterprise of this distinguished agriculturist and rural economist.

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL WOODRUFF.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Sept. 7, 1833.

THE exhibition of fruits which took place this day was very fine, particularly the pears.

Apples. A basket of large red apples from Oliver Johnson, Sterling. Fine sweet apples for baking, from H. Cowing, jun. Roxbury. An apple of fine flavor, called the Coach Whip, by Henry Sheaf, Esq. Summer Pearmain, remarkably good, by E. M. Richards, Dedham. Porter apples, a fine basket of which were presented for the horticultural dinner, by Lawson Buckminster, Framingham. Gloria Mundi apple, by H. Cowing, jr. Roxbury.

Pears. By P. B. Hovey of Cambridgeport, fine specimens of the Bartlett and Bergamot pears; the particular name of the latter lost. By John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, the Rambour d'ete. By S. A. Shurtleff of Boston, the Rouselette de Rheims pear. By John Heard, Jr. Esq. fine specimens of Williams' Bonchretien, (called the Bartlett,) Sugar, and Harvard pears. By Mr. Hanners, a French pear from his garden, name unknown. By Enoch Bartlett, Esq. two specimens of pears, good and fair, names unknown. By J. H. Billings, Roxbury, pears of large size and good flavor, name unknown. By Joseph Morton, Esq. Milton, a seedling pear, a great bearer worth cultivating. The Committee gave it the name of Morton Seedling.

Peaches. By Miss Watson, Charter-street, Boston, seedling peach of large size. By Mr. Joseph Stetson, Waltham, seedling peaches. By Mr. William Kenrick, Newton, Washington free stone peach, very fine flavor and great bearer; Van Zandt's peaches, fine flavor; Mignonne peach, beautiful and good. By C. Cowing, Roxbury, Oldmixon, Red Rarieripe, and Princess Charlotte, from Hartford, very fine. By James Eustis, South Reading, five varieties of peaches, fair. By Lawson Buckminster, Framingham, English Rarieripes, good peach. By E. Vose, Dorchester, two varieties of peaches. By Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, the Royal Alberge, Gross Mignonne, Royal George, Royal Kensington, Royal and Bellegarde peaches.

Nectarines. By Thomas Mason, the Elruge. By Ex-President Adams, Quincy, five Nectarines, seedlings.

Plums. By R. Manning, Salem, the Spanish Damask, Red Pedrigon, for drying, and Bleecker's German Gage plums, latter very fine. By P. B. Hovey, Cooper's large red plum, superior. By

Ira Burnham, Egg plum for premium, from the garden of the Hon. J. Hunnewell.

Nuts. A nut resembling a filbert, from James Brown, West Cambridge.

Per order of the Committee, S. A. SHURTLEFF.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

DAVID HAGGERSTON, Society's Garden, Mount Auburn—Amonobium alatum, Enothera densiflora, do. Lindleyana, Schizanthus pinnatus, Molope malacoides, Dracocephalum moldavica, do. var. albiflorum, Thunbergia alata: Dahlias—Coccinea superba, Nuttallii, Vulcan, Prince Leopold, Rainbow, Double Buff, Florabundana, Hurd's Favorite, Scarlet Turban, &c.

WM. KENRICK, Newton, Roses—Star formed Noisette, Noisette, Champney's blush cluster, Grandval or Hermite, Undulata, Pourpre obscure, Belle Italiene, &c. &c.: Tradescantia blue red and white, Larkspur grandiflora and other varieties Phlox var., Asters, Helianthus multiflora, Malva rosea, Verbascum, Nasturtium, Balsams, Gilliflowers, Enothera fraseri, Honeysuckles, Corchorus japonica, Dracocephalum, Rudbeckia purple and yellow, Bignonia radicans and grandiflora, Snowberry. Also, 14 varieties of beautiful Altheas, of different shades: varieties of Dahlias.

S. WALKER, Roxbury—Matricaria parthenium, China aster, Funkia subcordata, Salvia splendens, Amaranthus tricolor, Gomphrea globosa, Zinnia elegans, Euphorbia, Chioscoca, Scabiosa atropurpurea, Asclepias tuberosa, Helianthus flore pleno, Dracocephalum virginianum, Delphinium elatum, Grandiflorum, Sinensis, Veronica virginica, Siberica, Verbena aubletia, Tradescantia virginica, Alba, Mesembryanthemum, Althea frutex, Iberis gibraltarica, Alba, Coreopsis auriculata, Tinctoria, Lanceolata, Phlox paniculata, &c. &c.: Dahlias—Hall's mogul, Coccinea speciosissima, Colvill's perfecta, Foster's incomparable, Squibb's pure yellow, Walker's Mary Louisa (seedling), Wells' Royal Lilac, Dennisii, Le Brilliant, Romulus.

THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard, 14 varieties of Dahlias, with other kinds of flowers.

CHARLES M. HOVEY, Cambridgeport, fine specimens Callistema multiplex, &c.

Messrs. WINSHIP, a collection of flowers, among which were the following kinds—Dracocephalum speciosa, Achillea ptarmica, Fumaria virginica, Cucubalus behem, Spirea stipulacea, Phlox carolina, do. Scabra, do. Suaveolens seretina, Euphorbia corolata, Saponaria officinalis, Asclepias fruticosa, and curasivica, Nepeta variegata.

The Exhibition of Horticultural Productions, has not been surpassed, if equalled by any former weekly display. In the flower department, Messrs. Haggerston, Walker, Kenrick, Mason, and Hovey, were conspicuous competitors, and showed fine specimens of splendid flowers to the gratification of those present, particularly the ladies, who sanctioned by their presence the exhibition, and the refined taste and excellent judgment evinced by them will doubtless have a tendency to stimulate the practical horticulturist to greater exertion. And we confidently hope further to enlist in Flora's cause the courtesy of him who

"Learns of the little Nautilus to sail,
Spreads the thin web to catch the driving gale;"

and who unfurls the star-spangled banner in foreign climes, to bring home from the shade unseen the sweet flower, to impart its fragrance on his native home.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

Mr. Joshua Child of Boston, Mr. Joseph Stetson of Waltham, and Mr. Charles M. Hovey of Cambridge, were elected Members of the Society.

The Annual Celebration will take place on Wednesday the 18th inst. The following gentlemen constitute the Committee of Arrangements: Zebedee Cooke, Jr. E. Vose, S. A. Shurtleff, David Haggerston, Jonathan Winship, E. M. Richards, B. V. French, G. W. Pratt, Robert Manning, E. A. Story, Enoch Bartlett, Wm. Kenrick, Samuel Walker.

WORCESTER MANUAL LABOR HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Committee for superintending the arrangements of the premises for the organization and operation of this proposed school, is composed of the following gentlemen:—Isaac Davis, Esq. of Worcester, Joseph White, Esq. of West Boylston, Otis Corbett, Esq. of Worcester, Col. Edward Phillips, of Sturbridge, and Rev. Otis Converse, of Grafton. They have purchased a tract of land of about 60 acres, embracing a beautiful elevation in the southern part of the village, on the Brookfield road. A three story house, of wood, with out buildings, has been erected, and is in progress towards completion, for the use and occupancy of the steward, who will board all the pupils in his family. The academic building will stand on a line with the steward's house, in the rear of an enclosed square, about twenty rods from the street; and will be 60 feet by 42, and 3 stories high; the basement story of stone, and the two stories above of brick. The entrance to be through a retreating vestibule in the centre of the front, shaded by a portico of the Doric order, resting on four pillars 2½ feet in diameter and 21 feet shaft, and fluted. On each side of the vestibule there will be private rooms for the accommodation of the Instructors. The school room will be 60 feet by 30, lighted by windows in the rear and ends of the building, and will afford accommodation for 150 students. The plan of the grounds embraces reserved lots for the erection of such shops as may be necessary to carry into effect the system of manual labor, and other buildings that may be required for the convenience and accommodation of the school. Although this school will owe its existence mainly to the liberality and energy of the Baptist denomination, yet we assure the public that there will be nothing sectarian in its character. The Committee will expend about \$12,000 before the first of April next, when it is expected that the school will be opened. An act of incorporation will be obtained at the next session of the Legislature; the school be placed under the control of trustees; and the course of study, government, and discipline, be established on broad and liberal principles.—*Worcester Aegis*.

A splendid Animal. There is now exhibiting in Portland (Me.) a bull, seven years old, weighing 3,500 lbs. He measures 11 feet 9 inches from his nose to his tail, girths 9 feet, and is 5 feet 8 inches in height. He is of the improved short horned Durham breed.

Hair Restorative. It has been ascertained that the daily application of salt will restore hair to the heads of those, who, from fever or other causes, may have suffered its loss. The constant application of salt has been found to give strength, and luxuriance to hair which was falling off, and causing rapid baldness. This is a simple and cheap remedy worth trying.—*Domestic Ecyc.*

From the Boston Courier.

Dr. WATERHOUSE on MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

A PUBLIC CAUTION should not be construed a public alarm. I know not a single case of malignant cholera in Massachusetts the current year, nor do I believe that there is a single case of it in all New-England. The vigilant and wary city of Boston is reaping the reward of its prudence in point of cleanliness, and I believe, sobriety. Nevertheless it may not be amiss to give a cautionary hint at this season, as it regards the young and the thoughtless on an apparently trivial subject, which depends more on the care of parents than on the vigilance of the public authorities. I allude to the eating of fruit in an unripe state—fruit in its crude, half finished state. We include under this head green corn, green apples, pears, melons and cucumbers.

I am often asked—"Dr. is such and such a fruit wholesome?" I answer "yes, every vegetable carried to market is wholesome, eaten at a proper time of its growth, or, if it grows under ground, prepared by fire in a proper manner." We have a little loaf of bread growing a few inches under ground, in vast plenty every where, from Nova Scotia to South America, whence it originally came, with neither useless core, husk or shell, with only a thin skin to keep out the dirt—all the rest being a roll, or small loaf of bread ready prepared for the embers, the pot, or the oven; for who can eat a raw potato? or earth-apple, as the French call it. We correct in a few minutes, the disagreeable acrimony of this now universal fruit, by roasting, baking, or boiling, when it becomes the wholesome food of millions. The same principle should be applied to pumpkins and squashes, and I should think to cucumbers; certainly to raw corn. I do not say that holy water, but holy fire must pass through them all, to make them salubrious.

Speaking generally, men are preserved in health by eating wholesome vegetables. And what is meant by a wholesome vegetable? I answer, a vegetable that is entirely, or wholly ripened, and thoroughly finished, by the operation of the sun and air if suspended in the atmosphere; or else, as in the potato, ripened or forwarded by aid of fire; by the art of man—the only cooking animal in creation. Esculent vegetables, that are fully ripe, are pronounced wholesome, because Nature or Providence, two words for the same idea, has completed the process in open sunshine, as in the grape, which no one ever thought of boiling. But experience has taught man to expedite ripeness by skillfully managing the operations of fire, in a dry or fluid form, as in cooking potatoes, apples, or green corn, by which they are changed, or ripened at once, so that the article which was crude and imperfect, becomes wholesome by that process.

An apple, therefore, plucked from the tree in a green state, is imperfect and but half-cooked, and every delicate stomach rejects it, and is disposed to rid itself of it by a sense of nausea or pain. But the stomachs of most young people are made to surmount almost every thing taken into them, yet rarely without some injury. Every growing or unripe fruit, has a vegetative life of its own, which protects it at first from the solvent power of the gastric fluid, as in eating green gooseberries or currants, and some other green fruit; and this ill treatment of the stomach and intestines, manifests itself to the patient; yet is often surmounted in high health and in a salubrious state of the at-

mosphere. But when changed from that to a choleric constitution of the surrounding air, a single green apple, an ear of corn—a morsel of indigestible flour-pastry, may become the exciting cause of cholera; and, from a peculiar and inscrutable state of it, may assume the Asiatic type of malignancy. He who feeds on flesh, uses a food already assimilated to our nature. It is in harmony with our bodies; but he who takes into his digestive organs a vegetable, must destroy that vegetable quality, and approximate it to the animal juices; and the process of animalization in a languid stomach is rarely performed without disturbance; and that molestation invites cholera, when there exists a choleric constitution of the atmosphere. Hence the reader may perceive what a seemingly trifling substance may turn the balance of health in a fastidious stomach, and give existence to a rapidly fatal malady, without branding the article eaten with the name of unwholesome. Whence it appears that green apples, corn, or unripe melons taken into the stomach in a crude, unripe state, will light up a cholera in a person predisposed to it, by the peculiar, but unknown internal condition of his body, in co-operation with the equally inscrutable state of the atmosphere.

If I have made myself understood in this short essay on a recondite subject, which requires twice as many words to do it justice, the lesson to be drawn from it will be to avoid eating fruit in its green or imperfect state; but correct its unhealthy crudity by the artificial ripening of culinary fire, in boiling, or baking, provided you do not include flour paste in the mess; always bearing in mind that whatever causes the sense of sickness, pain, sourness, or eructations of any kind, or a disagreeable sense of fulness—all, or either, are indications that the prime organ of health and comfort, the stomach, is in a condition to catch the evil temperament, or unhealthy state of the atmosphere. And may we always remember that OBSTACLES, is as good a rule in physic, as it is wise in morals. ["Meet the first beginnings of evil: or meet the disorder in the outset."] B. W.

Cambridge, Aug. 24, 1833.

EARLY RISING.

EARLY rising is a habit so easily acquired, so necessary to the despatch of every business, so advantageous to health, and so important to devotion, that, except in cases of necessity, it cannot be dispensed with by any prudent and diligent man.

Thanks be to the goodness of God, and the fostering hands of our kind parents, this habit is so formed in some of us, that we should think it a cruel punishment to be confined to our beds after the usual hour. Let us prize and preserve this profitable practice; and let us habituate all our children and servants to consider lying in a bed after daylight, as one of the ills of the aged and the sick, and not as an enjoyment to people in a state of perfect health.

If any of us has been so unfortunate as to have acquired the idle habit of lying late in bed, let us get rid of it. Nothing is easier. A habit is nothing but a repetition of single acts; and bad habits are to be broke as they were formed, that is, by degrees. Let a person accustomed to sleep till eight in the morning, rise the first week in April at a quarter before eight, the second week at half after seven, the third at a quarter after seven, and the fourth at seven: let him continue this method till the end of July, subtracting one quarter of an

hour each week from sleep, and he will accomplish the work that at first sight appears so difficult. It is not a stride, it is a succession of short steps, that conveys us from the foot to the top of a mountain. Early rising is a great gain of time; and should the learner just now supposed, rise all the harvest month at four instead of eight, he would make that month equal to five weeks of his former indolent life.

Country business cannot be despatched without early rising. In spring, summer, and autumn, the cool of the morning is the time both for the pleasure and riddance of work; and in the winter, the stores of the year are to be prepared for sale, and carried to market. The crop of next year, too, is to be set or prepared for. Every business worth doing at all, is worth doing well; and as most businesses consist of a multiplicity of affairs, it is impossible to disentangle each from another, to put all in a regular train, and to arrange the whole so that nothing may be neglected, without coolness and clearness of thinking, as well as indefatigable application. The morning is necessary to all this; and the time and the manner of setting out, generally determines the success or the listlessness of the day. Besides, all businesses are subject to accidents, and to set forward early is to provide for the repair, if not for the prevention of them. It is a fine saying of Job, 'if my land cry against me, or the furrows thereof complain, let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle instead of barley.'

Lying long and late in bed impairs the health, generates diseases, and in the end destroys the lives of multitudes. It is an intemperance of the most pernicious kind, having nothing to recommend it, nothing to set against its ten thousand mischievous consequences, for to be asleep is to be dead for the time. This tyrannical habit attacks life in its essential power, it makes the blood forever its way, and creep lazy along the veins; it relaxes the fibres, unstrings the nerves, evaporates the animal spirits, saddens the soul, dulls the fancy, subdues and stupifies a man to such a degree, that he, the lord of the creation, hath no appetite for any thing in it, loathes labor, yawns for want of thought, trembles at the sight of a spider, and in the absence of that, at the creatures of his own gloomy imagination. In every view therefore, it was wise in the psalmist to say, 'My voice shall be heard in the morning.'

SKIN AND STOMACH.

LET these two important organs be attended to in a proper manner, and all the diseases of summer, cholera inclusive, will be avoided. The kind of attention to the skin consists in daily frictions with a coarse towel or flesh brush—the tepid or warm bath twice or at least once a week; or, in lieu of this, daily sponging the surface with salt and water with the chill taken off it, and then rubbing with a dry coarse towel. The stomach will have justice done it by an avoidance of alcoholic drinks, the moderate use of tea and coffee, if such be habitually taken; a due proportion of well boiled vegetables, with meat roasted or boiled—and on occasions in sanguine temperament, in a feverish habit of body, a moderate share of ripe cooked fruit—to the exclusion, however, of cherries and plums. In all cases where disease is present in a place, no kind of fruit, nor any new or unaccustomed article of diet whatever should be taken in the evening.—*Journal of Health.*

KENRICK'S ORCHARDIST.

WE are highly gratified to perceive, in Loudon's Magazine, of June last, the following candid and favorable notice of the *New American Orchardist* by our Countryman and Friend WILLIAM KENRICK.

This will prove a very valuable manual to those in America who addict themselves to the cultivation of fruits. It is for the Americans what Lindley's *Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen-Garden* is to the British, except that the present work confines itself to fruits. Its contents have been derived from considerable practical experience, research, and examination, in the subject, by the author and some friends of his; but it is still, in good proportion, a compilation from all the works which the author could procure on his subject, and the later of those published in England have been liberally drawn on. The author gives a list of the titles of the works he has had recourse to. There is a good deal of patriotism in the author's feeling; and he is anxious to promote the passion for, and emulation in gardening, which are now in America, on all sides kindling into resultful action. The book, too may prove useful to British gardeners, as a means of teaching them the qualities of certain American fruits. In the "Introduction" are these remarks:—"In England, however, they cannot duly appreciate the value of our native fruits, and those of other climates equally favored with us: their high northern latitude forbids it; although they have done wonders in counteracting the hostility of their seasons and climate. In their vast collection of fruits, which they have congregated from all climates, in their Horticultural Society's Garden, at Chiswick, I find, by the Society's catalogue for 1826, that they have at least fifty varieties of the native peaches of America, the selections from the extensive native orchards of this fruit, raised in the middle and western states for distillation. All these, so fine in our climate, so much admired by travellers, are, with but *two exceptions*, rejected as '*worthless*,' not being adapted to their latitude, and not arriving to their full maturity and excellence, even on the walls to which their cultivation is confined. (See vol. ii, No. 54, of the *Pomological Magazine*.) Other varieties of native fruit, so superior in our own climate, are by them almost as little noticed. The apples of America,—the fine selections during two centuries, from the innumerable native orchards." Not one syllable of the above may require a qualifying question: we would only, in perfect good humour, add an admired couplet from Goldsmith, which has now come to mind:

"Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam,
His first best country ever is at home."

Another of Mr. Kenrick's remarks should be quoted:—"The temperature of our climate, on our extensive Atlantic coast, differs considerably from those parts of Europe and of Africa [which are] in corresponding latitudes." Towards the close of his book, the author sketches a list of foreign fruits, and foreign trees, "which may be cultivated in the south-western and southern states to the lat. of 25 deg." and adds, "Most of these, however, may flourish in the middle states; and a small portion may succeed in the north-western and eastern states to the latitude 43 deg."

The author dedicates his work "to the Hon. John Lowell, LL. D.," who has, during the twenty-five years past, been a distinguished promoter

of gardening and farming in America; and in the course of that time has "extensively disseminated many valuable productions—the donations from T. A. Knight, Esq. [President of the London Horticultural Society,] and from other sources."

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Splendid Bridge. Messrs. Gilson & Co. Reading, Penn. it is said, have entered into a contract for building a bridge over the Potomac river, at Washington city; for completing which they are to receive \$1,400,000. It will be one mile long—to have forty arches, 42 piers.

Flea-ology. Happening in the Drug store, in this place, a few days since, we found one of our citizens procuring of the gentleman of the "pestle and mortar" a prescription to keep his house clear of FLEAS! What think ye it was—Calomel or Arsenic, or some deadly poison? It was the sweet smelling oil of penny-royal, which, it seems, will, if sprinkled over the floor, make these troublesome little insects keep at a respectable distance. This appears to be preferable to the Irishman's mode of killing them, particularly when it is considered that oftentimes in "*putting your finger on them they ain't there*."—*St. Joseph's Beacon*.

Corns. A piece of tobacco, moistened with water, and bound upon the corn, acts as an effectual cure. We have tried it and found it so—have recommended it to many others who have found the same relief. If you are afflicted, bind on the weed, do not ape the Chinese, and we will warrant you free from corns in six months.—*N. H. Spectator*.

Beef. The drovers have begun to purchase grass-fed cows in this vicinity. We are informed that the price paid is not far from \$4.50 per 100, (probably short of that,) giving the owners about 8 dollars per head more than they paid for farrow cows in the spring.—*Northampton Gaz.*

Strange Animal. An animal of strange cognomen has repeatedly been seen in and about the woods at Hadley, (Upper Mills,) exciting no little curiosity in that vicinity. He is represented as larger than a Fox, of a brindled color, long hind legs and short front ones, and belongs to no species known about here. He is rather ferocious, and when seen in the road by two men between the Upper Mills and Sunderland, he growled angrily, and seemed disposed to act on the offensive. No hunters have been able to get a shot at him; but dogs have been vanquished, and they refuse to renew the attack again. He is thought to be a species of the Kangaroo, going upon his long hind legs, by skipping and jumping. A general hunt is to be attempted in a few days, and if successful we may learn something more minute about him.—*Northampton Courier*.

Milk Sickness. Mr. T. S. Hinde communicates to the Ohio State Journal, as the result of more than twenty years observation, that the cause of what is called the milk sickness is a wild vine resembling the poison oak vine. It grows as a shrub, is bushy at top; and in some instances attaches itself to trees, though not as firmly as a creeper. He says, "I have observed that the vine attached to trees bears a buff or yellowish berry, covered with a brownish skin. The present season having been wet, this vine is unusually plentiful, and cases of milk sickness have occurred earlier than common."

"Scot's Mountain against the World!" was the triumphant exclamation of neighbor Ferguson, while he held an oat straw in his fist, "6 feet 5½ inches above the root." Andrew Vansickle, Esq. left at our office an oat stalk, measuring 7 feet 5½ inches. This leaves Scot's Mountain 12 inches on the back ground. The straw may be seen at this office. Beat this who can.—*Belvidere N. J. Apollo*.

A disease is at present raging to a great extent amongst the cows in France. It is said that more than 20,000 have died.

Superior Intelligence of the Dog and Elephant. The dog is the only brute animal that dreams, and he and the elephant the only quadrupeds that understand looks. The elephant is the only animal that, besides man, feels sorrow; the dog the only quadruped that has been brought to speak. Leibnitz bears witness to a hound in Saxony, that could speak distinctly thirty words.—*Med. Gaz.*

Silver Mines of Mexico. From an article in the last number of Silliman's Journal, we learn that there are about 500 towns or principal places in Mexico, celebrated for the explorations of silver that surround them. These 500 places comprehend together about 3000 mines. The whole number of veins and masses in the exploration is between 4000 and 5000. The ore is generally in veins,—rarely in beds or masses. The vein of Guanaxuato is the most extensive. It is from 120 to 150 feet thick, and is explored in different places for a distance of nine miles. The quantity of silver in the ores average from 3 to 4 ounces the quintal, or from 1-448 to 1-597th of the weight of ore. The annual produce of silver in Mexico during the last years of the 17th century, was 1,134,424 lbs.

ST. JOHN'S WORT.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, who writes from Bridgeport, N. J. under date of the 3d inst. says:—

I left Camden a few days since, where I had had my horse at livery, and had proceeded so far as the first watering place, when I made a discovery that startled me. My horse—a favorite, noble fellow—presented an appearance about the head that strongly reminded me of the bloody knobs of the pugilists who beat each other's heads into a jelly as a matter of science. His face was apparently bruised shockingly, the skin all off, and as red as a boiled lobster. My excessive agitation and alarm was somewhat moderated when able to understand the matter. It appears he must have been eating new hay, in which was mixed some leaves of that vile plant known as St. John's Wort, and wherever that comes in contact with the white hair and skin of a horse, it operates like poison, making it as raw as would aqua fortis, while that portion of the hair and skin which partakes of any other color than white is entirely exempt.

Of this strange fact I had often heard, but never before saw it manifested. It was an offensive sight to the merciful master of the noble animal; to see him throwing his head up, with his honest face like a raw beef-steak, broiling over hot Jersey sand and beneath a scorching sun; it was too much. It would be some consolation to witness a change of color, and this was immediately effected by a thorough basting with sturgeon oil and gunpowder, said to be a sovereign remedy; a fact I mention for the information of those who may happen to have their horses stripped of that necessary article—a hide.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, 1833.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE would inform our Subscribers that in consequence of the transfer of the Proprietorship of the N. E. Farmer, some months since, it becomes desirable and necessary to settle all accounts previous to the commencement of the present volume.

The Farmer being much more expensive than most Papers, and not receiving support by advertisements, unless we are favored with early remittances we suffer. Those who wish to pay for vol. 12 in advance can pay our agents or remit any time during the present month.

Those who remit \$3, shall have the 50 cents carried to new account. Those Subscribers at a distance who are indebted for years back are very respectfully requested to remit by mail or otherwise.

To the many friends we have who have promoted the good cause, we return our sincere thanks,—we hold them all in grateful recollection.

SWINE.

THE following observations respecting this ugly, uncouth, but useful animal, are mostly condensed from a number of authors on both sides the Atlantic.

It is best to begin to fatten hogs the latter part of August or beginning of September, so that they may be fit for the butcher before the weather becomes very cold, as it is very difficult to put flesh on them in cold weather.

When you commence fattening swine care should be used not to give them more than they will eat with appetite. If they become cloyed their thriving is retarded, and there is danger from staggers and other diseases. Their troughs should be often replenished with a small quantity of food at a time, and kept always clean and well seasoned with salt.

An English farmer fattened 8 pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended in cases where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the sty: one he filled with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way, it is probable that the animals would not only thrive without water, but needed no antimony, brimstone, nor other medical substances; for raw potatoes, being cooling and loosening, might serve at once for food and for physic. Instead of peas, perhaps dry Indian corn, or what would be better Indian meal, might be substituted. This mode of management with swine was first recommended in the N. E. Farmer of Aug. 6, 1824, and we are glad to find that it has been adopted by a writer for the Northern Farmer, [see our No. 7, p. 51.]

Cunningham, in his *Two Years in New South Wales* relates—"I had often heard it said among sailors that pigs would fatten on coals, and although I had observed them very fond of munching up the coals and cinders that came in their way, still I conceived they might relish them more as a condiment or medicine than as food, till I was assured by a worthy friend of mine, long in command of a ship, that he once knew of a pig's being lost for several weeks in a vessel he commanded, and it was at last found to have tumbled into the coal-

hole, and there lived all that period without a single morsel of any thing to feed on but coals: on being dragged out it was found as plump and fat as if it had been feasting on the most nutritious food. Another friend told me of a similar case, which came under his observation; and although these may be solitary instances, yet they serve at least to show the wonderful facility which the stomachs of certain animals possess of adapting their digestive powers to such an extraordinary species of food, and extracting wholesome nourishment therefrom. When we consider coal, however, to be a vegetable production, containing the constituent principles of fat, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, our surprise ceases.

I always cause as many peas as I want for feeding my hogs, which are not a few in a year, to be regularly malted in the same manner, nearly, as my barley: this management has succeeded very well with me.

I have frequently given them to my horses, with which they agree very well, and are a heartening food.—*Museum Rusticum*, v. p. 110.

Young pigs require warm meat to make them grow. Corn and cold water will make them sleek and healthy; but warm beverage is considered requisite to a quick growth.—*Marshall's Inland Counties*.

Every sty should have a rubbing post. Having occasion to shift two hogs out of a sty without one, into another with a post, accidentally put up to support the roof, I had a full opportunity of observing its use. The animals when they went in were dirty, with broken ragged coats, and with dull heavy countenances. In a few days they cleared away their coats, cleaned their skins, and became sleeky haired; the enjoyment of the post was discernible even in their looks; in their liveliness and apparent contentment.—*Ibid*.

From experience I have found that swine prefer lucerne to clover. I have experienced that neither lucerne or clover of themselves are sufficient support for swine. A small quantity of corn, peas or beans, is certainly necessary to be given them.

I have applied potatoes in different modes for feeding swine; giving them whole or mashed in the water wherein they were boiled; or in the last mode, with barley meal scalded and mixed in the trough. But from various and repeated experiments I have found the following the most profitable method of applying potatoes, not only to the rearing, but likewise to the fattening of hogs; varying the quantity given according to the circumstances of rearing and fattening.

When rearing, a small quantity of food given once or twice a day, with lucerne, clover, grass and offals, is sufficient.

When fattening, a constant supply is essentially necessary, so as not to leave the troughs encumbered with stale food, which should be cleared out, and given to store swine.

An iron kettle is the most salutary for boiling potatoes. Should time or convenience not permit to have it emptied for several days, no bad consequence can ensue. Copper, or copper and lead, are extremely dangerous, as they generate poison; therefore they should be immediately emptied and cleaned.

The method I have always adopted and always shall pursue until a better is pointed out, is, to fill about three parts of a large kettle with potatoes: I scatter over them about a peck and a half of bar-

ley meal [or *Indian meal*], then fill the kettle with potatoes, adding just as much water as will cover them. Then the meal does not sink to the bottom of the kettle where it will encrust and burn, nor will it be liable to be wasted by boiling over. The nourishment of the meal is in a great degree extracted by the water. After the potatoes are well boiled, let the whole be mixed and bruised in tubs, with a clean spade, so as to form a pulp. By this method, all the nutritive powers of the meal and potatoes are incorporated, and thereby much easier digested, and the hogs require no water.

In cold weather it should be given blood warm. The swine while fattening should be kept as clean as possible, and well supplied with dry litter. Twice or thrice a week add about three table spoonfuls of salt to each half bushel of their food, which assists digestion and promotes appetite. When too much salt is given it acts as a purgative, which prevents the deriving of due nourishment from food.

About once a week I have mixed two table spoonfuls of madder, which prevents obstructions, acting as a diuretic and astringent. On some other day in the week, I give a spoonful or two of an equal quantity of flour of sulphur and saltpetre, well pounded and mixed, which purifies and cools the blood. These articles added to the food and given on separate days, entirely prevent measles, keep swine healthy, and cause them to fatten expeditiously.

Hogs from the age of twelve to eighteen months are the most advantageously fed for fattening, as they have then attained their full growth, will require less food, and fatten much more expeditiously than hogs which are younger.

Food which has been rendered acid by fermentation has been frequently recommended in preference to that which is sweet for feeding swine, and we have been told by farmers who have practised the method that it is very beneficial. In order to effect the desirable degree of fermentation the following process may be adopted.

Steam or boil potatoes, mash them, and mix with the liquor, while scalding hot, oats, Indian meal, pea meal, or the meal of any other kind of grain. Have ready several tubs or other vessels to receive this wash, and when it is fermented to the proper degree give it to the animals. It should not stand till it has become very sour; and if the putrid fermentation has commenced it is nearly ruined.

The following mode of procuring acidulated food for swine is pointed out by the celebrated Arthur Young. "Grind the grain to meal, and mix it with water in cisterns made for that purpose, in the proportion of five bushels of meal in a hundred gallons of water; the mass to be well stirred several times each day, till it has fermented and become slightly acid, when it will be ready for use. In this way two or three cisterns must be kept for fermentation in succession; and the profit will more than pay the expense."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Harvest.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: "A gentleman who has returned from a tour through the western part of this State and Ohio, represents the crops as most abundant, and says that absolutely one canal is not sufficient to convey the overplus to market."

In Maine a very heavy crop of hay has been generally secured in excellent order; wheat and oats are un-

commonly good; potatoes very fine, and no doubt plenty of them. Indian corn is not ripe, and may be cut off in a great measure by frost. We understand there was a little frost in some places last week.—*Kennebec Journal*.

Dr. Elisha Bartlett of Lowell, has been appointed to deliver the Address at the annual exhibition at Concord, Middlesex County, in October next.

The annual meeting of the Strafford N. H. Agricultural Society and Cattle Show, will be holden at the Iron Works Corner, so called, in the town of Gilmanton in said County, on the 2d and 3d days of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days. On the first day will be the exhibition of stock and domestic articles, at 12 o'clock noon—2d day ploughing match and Address.

Wheat. Seldom have we had such a bountiful crop of wheat from the amount sown, as has been harvested this season. The only thing to regret is, that more had not been sown in the Spring, for the crop of Indian corn will be very light, and there will probably be a greater demand for wheat than can be supplied from our own harvest.—*Maine Farmer*.

The Fifth Annual Exhibition of the *Pennsylvania Horticultural Society* was to be holden at Philadelphia this day and tomorrow, the 11th and 12th inst.

Mr. Audubon, the celebrated naturalist, has recently returned from his Northeastern excursion to Labrador, &c. A narrative of his adventures, discoveries, and scientific acquisitions, has been published in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

PETRIFACTIONS. Petrified ears of corn impregnated with silver, copper and other metals, have been found on heights where they do not grow. The trunk of a petrified tree has been found upon Mount Stella, in the country of the Grisons, at 4000 feet above the height where the shrubs grow. In Spain, near the tower of Munda, at an elevation of 1500 feet above the sea, there exists entire beds of petrified wood. The impressions of plants found in Europe generally are those belonging to tropical climates of India and America. The strata in the environs of Paris have furnished sixty genera of fossil animals. At Rotewick, in Sweden, 3000 feet above the sea, entire beds of fossil shells are found; also upon the summit of Mount Perdu 10,578 feet high, and the tops of the Andes 13,200 feet high, are covered with petrified oyster shells. Such are some of the facts showing that our globe has undergone great revolutions."

BOSTON FANEUIL MARKET, Sept. 11, 1833.

Vegetables. Potatoes, 50 cts per bushel; Squashes, 2 cts. per lb.; White Portugal Onions, \$1 per bushel; Carrots, 75 cts pr bus.; Beets, 75 cts pr bus.; Cucumbers, 6 to 8 cts pr doz; Turnips, 6 cts pr bunch; large Lima Beans, 25 cts pr qt; Saba, or small Lima Beans, 20 cts. per qt.; Green Corn, 12½ cts pr doz; Tomatoes, \$1 per bus.; Pickles, 25 cts. per hundred.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug 28

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed.—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

GRASS SEEDS.

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Clover, (Northern)—Herds Grass—Red Top—White Clover (fine imported)—Lucerne, &c. &c.—Wholesale and Retail.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm situated in the town of Marlboro', Mass. about half way between Howes' Tavern and the Lower Meeting-House. It consists of 140 acres of excellent land, with a large two-story Dwelling House, two Barns, Chaise and other Out-houses, with two fine Wells of Water. About 70 acres of the land is covered with a fine growth of the best quality of Wood; the remainder, consisting of Mowing Lands, Tillage and Orchard, is in a high state of cultivation. It now supports 20 head of horned cattle, horses, swine, &c.

For the last 25 years, this estate has been improved by Mr. William Wilson, deceased, and for 50 years previous thereto, it was known as "Munroe's Tavern." The excellent quality of its soil, the large and valuable quantity of wood, and its other numerous advantages, make it a most desirable situation for a farmer; while its situation (on the old road to Worcester, on which the travel is great, the distance from any other tavern and its former notoriety as one), makes it a no less desirable situation for a Tavern again.

The above estate, free from all incumbrances whatever, will be sold on Friday the first day of November, unless previously disposed of by private sale. As also, at the same time, all the cattle, a large quantity of hay and grain, farming utensils, &c. as are not previously disposed of.

Terms of purchase made known on the day of sale. Likewise, several other lots of land belonging to the same estate, will be sold at the same time.

JOSIAH WILSON, Administrator.

For further information, apply to WEBBER WILSON, on the premises, or to Messrs. LOT WHEELWRIGHT & SON, No. 46 Central Wharf. sep 11

IMPROVED HEARING TRUMPET.

THIS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable manner, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of those who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of rendering conversation as distinct between persons who are removed to the full extent of the Tube, as with those who are immediately near each other.—For sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist, 46 Milk st. opposite Federal st. sep 11 eow6w

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one flecked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 quarts of milk a day on grass only.

Also, 2 bull calves, one bright-red, and one red and white. They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Coehles, and from cows of imported stocks.

For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer. optf

PATENT GRATER CIDER MILL.

DANIEL LELAND having purchased the patent of the above named Mills, would call the attention of Farmers and others in this vicinity, to the undersigned certificates of their merits, and feels confident that they are superior to any other in use, for grinding apples.

These Mills are drawn by one horse. Six, eight, ten, and twelve feet wheels are used, some with one and some two drums. They may be placed in a building, and so fixed as to grind upon the press, or into a trough. The following certificates will probably give the public some proof of their value.

"This may certify that we the subscribers have made use of Joel Farnum's Patent Grater Cider Mill, for three years past. We grind a cheese of cider in one quarter of the time we did in the old mill; it grinds better, makes more and better cider; we grind upon the press, and save the shoveling of the pumice, and the juice may be extracted in less time.

JOHN CLARK, 2d.

Medway, August 8, 1833.

JAMES P. CLARK.

"This may certify that we the subscribers, have used the above named machine for three years last past, and approve of the plan of grinding apples. We save one third part of labour and time in grinding and laying up a cheese of cider. It grinds better than the old mills generally do, the cider is clearer and contains less sediment; the cider is pressed out in less time, and the mills are kept in repair at less expense than the old mills.

Sherburne, Aug. 9, 1833.

AARON LELAND.

JOSEPH P. LELAND.

"This may certify, that I have assisted in the making of cider in the above named mills, and consider it a valuable improvement in the making of cider. At one time we ground and laid up, apples sufficient for eight barrels of cider, in forty minutes, by the watch. We save one half of the time, in grinding and laying up the cheese.

Sherburne, Aug. 9, 1833.

JOTHAM W. ROGERS.

For further particulars apply to J. R. NEWELL, Agricultural Warehouse, where Mills, are on hand, or will be furnished at short notice, or to DANIEL LELAND, Sherburne.

Sherburne, Aug. 1833.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 2 | 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 10 | 1 37½ |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 75 | 12 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1, | " | 8 50 | 9 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | pound | 14 | 15 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 34 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 5 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 34 | 39 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 9 | 12½ |
| FLAXSEED, | none | | |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | 5 75 | 5 87 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | none | | |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 72 | 73 |
| southern yellow, | " | 67 | 68 |
| white, | " | 65 | 66 |
| Rye, | " | 75 | 80 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 33 | 35 |
| HAY, (best English,) old, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 18 00 | 19 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 40 | 50 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| HOPS, 2d quality | " | 16 | 18 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9½ | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 8 | 9 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, | cask | 1 06 | 1 20 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 50 | 2 67 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| southern, | none | | |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | | 10 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 73 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12½ |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6½ | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12½ | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 16 | 17 |
| lump, best, | " | 23 | 25 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 15 | 16 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 40 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 780 Beef Cattle, 140 Stores, 3130 Sheep, and 290 Swine. About 75 Beef Cattle remain unsold, most of which are ordinary.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were not supported; a very few only brought the highest prices. We quote prime at \$5 a 5 75; good at 4 50 a 5; thin at 3 a 4 25.

Cows and Calves. We noticed sales at \$19, 20, 24, 28, and one, very fine, at \$45.

Sheep.—Sales quick; lots were taken at \$1 37, 1 50, 1 67, 1 71, 1 88, 2 00, 2 25, and 2 33.

Swine.—Several lots were taken at about 5 c. for Sows and Barrows selected; at retail 5c. for Sows and 6c. for Barrows.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office. July 17

MISCELLANY.

For the New England Farmer.

TO — — —.

Oh, say not so—I would not take
A crown, if that must be
A reason why my heart should break
The vows it made to thee.

While virtue, with intent benign,
Makes human weal her care,
And in thy bosom finds a shrine,
My heart shall worship there.

Nor time, nor circumstance, nor aught
Of fate's unkind decree,
Shall bring "oblivion of a thought"—
One kindly thought of thee.

Oh! say not so—this world would be,
A waste—if that were true,
A wilderness—at least to me;
Not so, perhaps—to you;

For thousand sources of delight,
And other flowers as sweet,
Ope to your yet unwearied sight,
And spring beneath your feet.

Oh, say not so—not always dies
The stem, when fade the flowers.—
A brighter spring and sunnier skies,
Where never cloud was known to rise,
Shall wake to life this bud of ours.

The following elegant Impromptu was laid on the table of the Mass. Hor. Society, at a recent exhibition of Fruits Flowers, &c. We understand that it was written by Mr.—Williams of Cambridge, who, though an aged, is it seems not an unsuccessful suitor of the Muse.

WHEN Ceres with Pomona join
Their bounty with the cluster'd vine,
The velvet Peach and melting Pear
Contributes each a liberal share;
And all the minor fruits present
Their most delicious complement,
It may be ask'd, with such a store,
Can Epicureans wish for more?

THE JEW JEW'D.

It was observed that a certain covetous rich man never invited any person to dine with him. 'I will lay a wager,' said a wag, 'that I get an invitation from him.' The wager being accepted, he goes the next day to the rich man's house about the time he was known to sit down to dinner, and tells the servant that he must speak with his master immediately, for that he could save him a thousand pounds. 'Sir,' says the servant to his master, 'here is a man in a great hurry to speak with you, who says he can save you a thousand pounds.' Out comes the master, 'what is that you say sir, that you can save me a thousand pounds?' 'Yes sir, I can, but I see you are at dinner; I will go myself and dine, and call again.' 'O pray, sir, take dinner with me.' 'Sir, I shall be troublesome.' 'Not at all. Not at all.' The invitation was accepted. As soon as dinner was over, and the family retired, 'well sir,' says the man of the house, 'now to our business. Pray let me know how I am to save his thousand pounds?' 'Why sir,' said the other, 'I hear you have a daughter to dispose of in marriage.' 'I have.' 'And you intend to portion her with ten thousand pounds.' 'I do so.' 'Then sir, let me have her with nine thousand.' The master of the house rose in a passion and turned him out of doors.

It was a fine sentence of Cobbett, a pearl among pebbles, in which he asserts that he has never suffered any thing, although often disgraced in the eyes of the world, condemned by the tribunals of his country, fined by his king, imprisoned by his courts, and every way degraded in his relations with society—because he had felt no trouble at home, and in his family—because his wife loved, and assiduously cherished and comforted him, his children revered, his domestics respected and served him faithfully.—*Salem Gaz.*

Paternal Solicitude. A young man, to whom Corneille was to give his daughter in marriage, being unable, from the state of his affairs, to carry the match into effect, came one morning to her father's house to inform him of it. He penetrated as far as the poet's study, for the purpose of explaining the motives of his conduct. "Well sir," replied Corneille, "could you not have communicated all this to my wife without interrupting me? Ascend into her chamber, for I understand nothing about such affairs."

Lord Byron. It may not be generally known that the present Lord Chancellor Brougham is the real author of the famous article in the Edinburgh Review, on Byron's Juvenile production, "Hours of Idleness," for which Jeffrey was so severely taken to task in the satire, "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." We have this fact from an authority on which we can place the utmost reliance.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

A Deacon corrected by a Drunkard. We have noticed in some of our exchange papers, an anecdote of which the following is the substance. Names are omitted, because we have not the copy at hand. An old toper who was sensible of the ill consequences to himself and others of too great facilities for obtaining rum, held out by those whose example ought to be good, called one evening on a rum merchant, Dea. B——, to get his bottle replenished. After the Deacon had drawn the liquor, and while he was pocketing the pay,—"Deacon,—(said the toper,) what do you suppose I saw in imagination while you were drawing the rum?"—"I don't know (said the other,) what was it?"—"Why, (said the toper,) I thought I saw the devil leaning over you, and as he grinned a ghastly smile, exclaimed, 'That's the Deacon for me!'"

The following is said to be the origin of nine tailors making a man:—A beggar stopped at a shop where nine tailors were at work, and craved charity of them; each contributed his mite, and presented the beggar with the sum total. The beggar, thanking them for their kindness, said they had made a man of him.

How often have I told you, that fools do more mischief in the world than villains. A villain is generally possessed of sense, and does not deal in defamation, unless he can thereby attain some end. But a fool is continually prating—I merely go out of a rascal's road, but I conceal myself from a blockhead.—*Kotzebue's Happy-Family.*

POPULAR FALLACIES.

THERE is a wonderful vigor in a popular fallacy. When the world has once got hold of a lie, it is astonishing how hard it is to get it out of the world. You beat it about the head till it seems

to have given up the ghost; and lo! the next day it is as healthy as ever again. The best example of the vitality of a fine saying which has the advantage of being a fallacy, is in the overhackneyed piece of nonsense attributed to Archimedes, viz: "that he could move the earth, if he had any place at a distance from it to fix a prop for his lever." Your excellency knows that this is one of the standard allusions, one of the necessary stock in trade, for all orators, poets and newspaper writers; and persons, whenever they meet with it, take Archimedes for an extraordinary great man, and cry, "Lord, how wonderful!" Now, if Archimedes had found his place, his prop and his lever, and if he could have moved with the swiftness of a cannon ball, 480 miles every hour, it would have taken him just 44,963,540,000,000 years to have raised the earth one inch! And yet people will go on quoting absurdity as gospel—wondering at the wisdom of Archimedes.—*England and the English.*

RUSSIA DIAPERS, at \$3 a Piece.

ELIAB STONE BREWER has just received 1000 pairs Russia Diaper 1-2 ell. Selected in Russia by Wm. Ropes, Esq. expressly for the retail trade of Boston, which are offered for sale for cash only, at 414 Washington Street. a 20

PETTICOAT ROBES, at 3s.

ELIAB STONE BREWER has just received 500 three breadth Petticoat Robes for 3s. For cash only at 414 Washington St. a 20

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

HEARTH RUGS.

THE Subscriber has received 12 bales splendid American Hearth Rugs, Manufactured at the Tarrifville Factory, expressly for the subscriber, who offers them at a rate as much below the English prices, as they are superior in patterns and quality.

Persons wishing Rugs to match any carpet, will find desirable patterns by calling on the subscriber, and can have manufactured for them at short notice any variety of patterns they can wish, by leaving them at 414 Washington street.

sept 4 31 ELIAB STONE BREWER.

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS. Scituate, July 22, 1833.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1833.

NO. 10.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.....No. V.

WE have assumed the position that the soil of New England is not unfavorable to the growth of wheat; and though, as in other places, it is exposed to various accidents and diseases, yet there is no substantial ground for being discouraged in its cultivation. There is nothing in the soil or climate, as yet ascertained, that forbids its growth. We do not pretend that the old and worn out soils of New England are to be compared to the virgin soils of newly cleared countries, or to the rich alluvions of the western states. We do not pretend that our soil is peculiarly favorable to its growth; or that it can be raised at as little expense as in many parts of the country; though much of the land in Maine, we know from personal observation, is eminently propitious to its culture; but we believe that on most of our farms, some portion of land may be devoted to this cultivation with success and advantage; and as good flour has been made from wheat grown in New England as was ever produced in any part of the country. Rye is doubtless a more sure crop; Indian corn a much more sure, and under good cultivation, not a less valuable crop; but wheat should have a place in our husbandry; and every farmer who is not very unfavorably situated, should attempt to produce enough at least for his own consumption. The crops in Massachusetts, from facts already adduced, it is apparent, have averaged more than twenty bushels to the acre; and some have risen as high as fifty. Now the average crop throughout the world as stated by Armstrong, is not higher than seven or eight bushels. There seems then to be the strongest motives to make this valuable cultivation matter of particular inquiry, observation, and experiment, that it may be carried to that degree of improvement of which it is susceptible.

I have already extended my communications much beyond what I at first designed; and there remains now but one topic upon which I shall offer any farther remarks; that is, the selection of seed for sowing.

The earliest kind of wheat is to be chosen, and in this matter there is a great difference. The red chaffed wheat and the bearded, has been, from the best observation made, less liable to blast than the white flint and the thick chaffed varieties; and it is important in the next place to choose the fairest and healthiest seed. It is an opinion prevalent in many parts of the country, that blighted wheat is equally good for seed as the fair and perfect grain. Indeed, I have been informed that some farmers have actually changed their sound and full seed for that which was blighted, as the latter was cheaper, and from the greater number of grains to a bushel would go farther. This practice has been sanctioned and encouraged by as high an authority as that of Sir Joseph Banks; but both reason and experiment loudly condemn the practice. Who expects to get as good a product from small and half ripened potatoes as from those which are fair and fully grown? and so in respect to other seeds? Who would take his most diminutive, half grown, stunted, and deformed animals, for the

purpose of raising from them an improved stock; and who does not know that by such a choice the race must inevitably become deteriorated? Why does not the analogy apply equally to wheat? The matter, however, has been put beyond a question by a most valuable experiment on record.

"The late Benjamin Bell, Esq. in October 1783, sowed a field of twelve acres at Hunettrill, Roxburghshire, with 54 bushels of wheat, of which 12 bushels were the best that could be procured in the London market of crop 1783, 30 bushels were from East Lothian of crop 1783, 6 bushels the best wheat in the London market of crop 1782, and 6 bushels produced near Edinburgh in the year 1782. It must be remembered that 1782 was a season generally unfavorable to raising wheat in perfection; but that in 1783 the grain was sound and of good quality. The field on which these parcels of wheat were sown had been well fallowed, was equally manured with dung, and the whole of these seeds were sown in the beginning of October, all of them having been washed in strong brine, and afterwards dried with powdered quicklime. The English seed of crop 1783 was sown on one side of the field; three bushels of the Mid-Lothian seed of crop 1782 were sown in the next three ridges; to this succeeded the English seed crop of 1782; then the East Lothian wheat of crop 1783; and lastly, the remaining three bushels of Mid-Lothian seed crop 1782.

"The field being all in good condition, the wheat appeared early above ground; and the shoots were every where strong except on those ridges which were sown with the Mid-Lothian seed crop of 1782, on which the plants were weak and not very numerous; neither did they spread or tiller like the others; so that during the winter and spring months, the wheat on these ridges had a weak appearance; on harvesting, the straw was thin and short; and the ears were short and small, the grain likewise being not so large nor heavy as on the other parts of the field. On being threshed and measured, the produce of the 12 bushels of seed, crop 1782, both the London and Mid-Lothian taken together, was only 66 bushels, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ after one. The produce of the rest of the field was fully 15 bushels for every bushel of seed. The difference in value was also considerable, as the produce of the seed from 1782 sold almost a shilling the bushel lower than the other. On the whole, it seems the safest plan, to use none but good seed, and to avoid as much as possible the seed of wheat that has been infected with any disorder."*

H. C.

Meadowbanks, Deerfield, 26th Aug. 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

DROUGHT.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. J. Adlum to the Proprietor of the New England Farmer, dated—

"Vineyard near Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 6, 1833.

"My grapes in the Vineyard, this year, are nearly a total failure, and my neighbors' vineyards, with but one exception, have also suffered much by the grape cracking and drying up.

"We have had one of the greatest droughts this

year known by the oldest inhabitants. Our Indian corn crops are very short, and our pastures and all vegetation drying up. But it now appears as if we should have rain soon, as it is clouding over pretty generally."

For the New England Farmer.

FRUIT TREES.

THE following observations are prefatory to an abridged Descriptive Catalogue of the Fruit Trees in the Collection of J. B. Van Mons, a celebrated Cultivator of Fruit Trees in Belgium, Europe. We were favored with the manuscript by R. MANNING, Esq. of Salem, Mass. for whom it was translated from the French by Miss ELIZABETH C. HATHORNE, of that place. We think the remarks cannot but prove useful to all persons engaged in the raising of Fruits, and especially to those who wish to create or introduce new and improved varieties of Apples, Pears, &c.—

TRANSLATION.

Being unwilling to leave my correspondents in ignorance of the fruits which I have sent them, designated by numbers alone, I have caused the materials for this catalogue to be collected during a severe illness. There may be omissions in it, but there are no errors; and the repetitions refer to the parent stocks, and to their grafts, but are not unnecessarily employed.

In so vast an establishment, containing not less than 86,000 trees, it was impossible to inscribe at length on tickets the names of all the fruits of which we distributed grafts; and we found it at once more simple and more expeditious to mark on a slip of paper the No. attached to the tree, and to point out afterwards the variety to which the No. belonged.

We attached a No. in lead, suspended by a wire of the same metal, to every tree and graft in the garden, as well as to every Sauvageon (ungrafted tree, raised from seed,) from which we gathered fruit, and we noted in catalogues the names or the qualities of the fruits to which these Nos. referred. We have thought it expedient to have those Catalogues printed.

There are in the first series many Nos. to which no descriptions are annexed, because they are occupied by old varieties generally known. The vacant Nos. in the second and third series belong to new varieties which have not answered the expectations formed respecting them. Some vacancies are also left by duplicates and triplicates of the same variety, which we had received under the same names.

We have, as far as possible, given the names of the Authors of the Fruits. By its Patrons, signifies that it was found by the Cultivator whose name it bears. By ourselves, that it is the result of our endeavors. The articles designated by Nos. alone, are necessarily products of our culture.

I have added in my Catalogues the approximate forms of my new fruits, though nothing can be more uncertain than this characteristic, for the form of a pear varies during 12 or 15 years before it is definitively fixed; and there are some which never attain a fixed form, as the Bon Chretien d'hiver, the Beurre Rance, &c. I have compared them to known varieties. I might here compare

* Sinclair's General Report, Vol. I, p. 479.

them to the wild fruits of the same species (*sous especes des bois*), but in countries where the kind does not grow spontaneously, there would have been no point of comparison.

We admit into this Catalogue only the species which we have been able to send to our correspondents, under the form of Grafts, such as the Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry Tree. We have, however, discovered a method of conveying under the same form the Peach and the Apricot Tree. It consists in grafting them on the summit, or on the bourgeons (bud's eyes) of the Plum Tree, and sending the grafted branch before or after the development of the eye, to be grafted *en fente* (or cleft or slit-grafting) on another Plum Tree. We have never yet found this method to fail.

There are many numbers which have not yet received names, because we thought it right to name only the varieties, which in our judgment merited the title of *tres a propager* (eminently worthy to be propagated), which expressed the highest excellence that a fruit can attain, and requires it to be superior to a St. Germain, a Beurre Gris, a Chaumontelle, a Colmar, a Cressane, &c. Respect to the persons to whom we offer the homage of our fortunate acquisitions by bestowing their names upon the fruits, exacts from us this extreme reserve.

This distinction between Fruits *a propager* (to be propagated) and those *tres a propager*, is solely for ourselves, who are so rich in this last quality of fruits, which unites elegance of form, and amplitude of size, to the utmost delicacy of flesh and of juice, while we are so poor in subjects for grafting. The words Excellent, Exquisite, Delicious, annexed to a great number of our new fruits, are equivalent to the declaration that they are as good as the best old varieties.

In another position than that in which we are placed, we might enlarge on the origin, the form, the qualities, I will say the defects, the epoch of maturity, and other particulars of the Fruits bearing names. In the next supplement, if it be ever published, we may, perhaps, revert to these details; but at present I can only cause to be transcribed the judgments pronounced upon each variety, and consigned to my notes.

It may be asked, how we have been able to obtain from our seed-plots so many Fruits, so extraordinary in all respects? We answer that our method has been to renew incessantly the old varieties, acknowledged as exquisite. By renewing we mean planting always the kernels and stones of the last produced, regenerating thus from father to son. We said to ourselves once for all, that the more a species, being propagated from seed, and at the same time by shoots or suckers, is removed by being repeatedly sown, from a state of nature, the more it must approach a state of art. We have since acted in conformity to this principle, and already at the third renewing, the fruit of the Peach and Apricot tree is no longer of ordinary merit, and, at its fourth sowing the apple is reproduced constantly exquisite. This has not been the case with the Pear tree, which still produces ordinary fruit, though no longer bad. But for this characteristic of the Pear, and especially that of the incessant variation of its form, pomological researches would be already without an object, and the study of fruits would consist only in a dry acquisition of names.

Our seed plots were differently treated according to the species. The Pear Trees were planted

in squares, and the Apple Trees were placed in one of the corners of the garden: these species were never planted together. The Peach and Apricot Trees, sown confusedly, were removed only to be placed where they were to remain. The growth of all was restrained by pruning till the moment of permanently placing them; and at transplantation the branches were slightly drawn together, and the roots forcibly so, in order to make the latter subdivide, which causes the tree to bear early. After the transplantation they were not touched. In the second year we examined the Pear Trees, leaving only those of good appearance, and choosing the others to graft upon. This grafting could not be performed without removal, because the growth of the sauvageons would immeasurably outstrip that of the grafted trees. We therefore raised the trees, just before the frosts, and placed them *en jauge* [in casks or barrels], in order to graft upon them by copulation, and out of the earth at the end of February; or we grafted them in this manner before the beginning of winter. These grafts have endured with perfect safety the severity of the past winter. This method is preferable to every other for the Pear tree and the Apple tree. The suffering, which in this case is common to the tree and the graft, secures its taking and determines an equal force of development. It might be called the *graft on one's knee*, or *the graft at the corner of the fire*. It is the only one which should be practised, except *en fente* (slit cleft) for the Paradise and the Quince tree, of which every piece of a trunk, branch or root only, 2 or 3 inches long and 2 or 3 lines thick, may be made useful as a subject.

This selection of subjects for grafting does not prevent our trees from being so near each other as to shoot into the air, like arrows, and to resemble Italian poplars rather than ordinary pear trees: they were not forced by the knife to take a direction contrary to nature; and these trees, so high, so straight, with branches so regular, and unapproached by any insect, were every year covered with fruit from the summit to the foot. The great art in giving to a tree *au vent* (not trained in any particular shape) a regular form in maintaining the equilibrium between its branches, is to make it take from its birth a right direction by attaching it to a proper support.

The new fruits have over the old the advantage of yielding a rich and constant crop, and of exemption from falling off and from alteration. They are less liable to any malady.

When a Peach tree is raised from the stone and *au vent*, it is as unnecessary to despoil it of its branches as to thin it of fruit; in the third year, it puts forth only short branches, which bear without intermission, and whatever be the number of the fruits, the smallest is not less savory than the largest; the flesh of the peaches of seed plots remaining long transparent and greenish. This is also the case with the Nectarine, whose fruit *au vent* may be preserved from insects.

I was at first in the habit of placing a graft of the most distinguished of my sauvageons on a lateral branch of a mature tree; but I have always observed that this branch and the parent-stock began to bear the same year, so that while the trees were mutilated nothing was gained in precocity of crop.

It will be perceived that in our last catalogues, the number of fruits inscribed *excellent* is much more considerable than in the first: this proceeds

in part, it is true, from our more extended cultivation, but also from the circumstance that in proportion as we advance in renewing the varieties, the number of distinguished fruits is multiplied.

We also remark, that the more the fruits are renewed, the fewer early varieties do we obtain; for example, in the last year few of our apples and pears of the first crop ripened before winter; and even at this moment (March), I have a great number which are not ripe, and which ripen successively as they advance in merit. It is true that in the selection of Sauvageons, we remove all the pear trees that are without thorns and with stout branches and large leaves, as these are signs of precocity, and all the apple trees whose appearance resembles too much that of the early varieties.

It will be observed, that we have principally directed our endeavors to the improvement of pears. This was natural, because the pear has not hitherto been reproduced identically, but under astonishing deviations, which have hardly permitted comparisons. We have, in our thousands of results, obtained forms which resembled each other as to the fruits, but the appearance of the tree, the wood, the foliage, were entirely different; and when two trees had some resemblance in appearance, wood and foliage, the fruit was totally distinct. The following was my mode of passing judgment upon the varieties. I invited to dinner a friend, whose taste in fruit was exquisite, and we tasted together; then I made my two gardeners taste; we discussed for a moment the merit of the fruit, and I consigned the judgments to my notes, with the very expressions which are found in the Catalogue. As fruit whose period of maturity is not yet known must be gathered at different times, and at intervals of ten days, we had never less than 200 sorts to taste. The No. attached to the tree was transcribed upon each fruit. Every variety judged very good, and of the highest quality, was afterwards gathered and distributed to connoisseurs, on condition of returning the stones and the kernels: we have never sent a good new fruit to the market; we chose to allow it to rot in order to preserve the seed, rather than to sell it at a high price.

I was obliged to quit Brussels when almost all my Sauvageons of the 4th and 5th renewing were about to bear: an object of public utility claimed the ground which my establishment occupied: I shall, perhaps, be compelled to leave my new gardens when nearly all my Sauvageons of the 6th and 7th renewing are covered with flower-buds. I see that the more the renewings are multiplied, the earlier the Sauvageons begin to bear: a great many of my pear trees of 3 and 4 years old will produce this year.

In the inevitable disorder attendant on the destruction of an immense cultivation, effected during the severity of winter, it was impossible not to lose some varieties, though we took grafts of all the most precious, and though of these grafts, placed double and in April and May on trees out of the earth and half dry, very few perished. To gather grafts and to abandon the trees was all that we could do at such a moment, and when we could ourselves be present only for a day and a half in the week. We are consequently obliged to request our correspondents to return us grafts of those lost varieties, which are in their possession.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a Meeting held in the Hall of the Institution on the 14th day of September, 1833—The following report was made by H. A. S. Dearborn, the President.

No subject in vegetable physiology, has claimed greater attention, among horticulturists, than the inquiry, "whether the stock has an influence on the graft;" and it will be recollected, that a very interesting communication was received, last year, from Doct. Mease of Philadelphia, in which the affirmative was maintained. With a most laudable zeal to illustrate and confirm the theory he had assumed, and to render an important service to the cultivators of fruits, his scientific labors have been continued, and I have recently received the following letter, containing the results of his researches.

INFLUENCE OF THE STOCK ON THE GRAFT.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17, 1833.

Gentlemen, Although the subject of the influence of the stock on the graft, would seem to be settled, by the paper I formerly sent you, yet I have deemed it proper to add a few more facts in favor of the opinion I advanced, or rather supported,—from Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, vol. 8, p. 492.

Signor Luigi Manetti states, "that the lemon grafted on the bitter orange resists the cold better than in its natural state; like the medlar of Japan, (*Eriobotrya japonica*, Lindley,) which when grafted on the white thorn (*Cratogeomys oxycantha*, L.) acquires additional strength, and the true Pistachio (*Pistacia vera*) which when grafted on the Turpentine tree (*Pistacia Terebintha*, L.) resists the cold of 8 deg. Reaumur, below 0, (14 deg. of Fahrenheit,) while if grown from the root, it dies at 5 deg. (20 and 3-4ths of F.) See Sageret *Pemologia Physiologie*, p. 16. The constitution (so to speak) of the lemons being strengthened in this manner, the tree may be left standing in the open air, even in the depth of winter. The cultivators of Nerva, and of Monaco in the Geoness territory, understand this method of cultivating the lemon." A gentleman attached to the Russian legation, informed me at Washington in the year 1828, that he has resided several years at Madrid, and was surprised to find several orange trees left out all winter, in the garden of one of the European ministers at that court, without injury. It is probable that they owe their preservation to the process above mentioned.

JAMES MEASE.

The Horticultural Society of Massachusetts.

The following letter and the seeds therein named have been received, from the Hon. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS.

Salem, August 21, 1833.

My dear Sir, You may recollect your interview with my brother-in-law Mr. J. W. Peele, at New York, in December 1831, when he was on the point of embarking for Manilla, and that you then requested him to furnish you with such specimens of the agricultural productions of the Philippine Islands as he could readily procure, for the use of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. I received from him, some time since, two packages of Cotton and Tobacco seed, which I now send

with this letter. They will probably be esteemed curiosities, and may prove valuable.

Very sincerely your friend,

STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS.

Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn.

As our climate is not favorable to the cultivation of these seeds, it is desirable they should be placed in the hands of the planters in the southern states, to whom they may prove important acquisitions; and as there are Horticultural Societies at Baltimore in Maryland, and at Charleston, South Carolina, it is recommended that the Tobacco seed be sent to the former and the Cotton seed to the latter. Respectfully submitted, by

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Pres. Mass. Hor. Soc.

Brinley Place, Roxbury, Sept. 14, 1833.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Society be presented to J. W. PEELE, Esq. for the valuable seeds which he has sent from Manilla.

Dr. John H. Richards of Paris, was elected a corresponding member; and the following gentlemen as subscription members—Dr. John Williams, Cambridgeport; Robert Wilson and John H. Eastburn, Boston.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Sept. 14, 1833.

S. Walker, Roxbury, Dahlias—*Gloria florum* superbum, Wells' royal Lilac, *Imperiosa*, Foster's incomparable, *Dennisi*, *Coccinia speciosissima*, *Romulus*, Squibb's pure yellow, Barrall's Susanna, Brilliant yellow, Colvill's perfecta, Hall's Mogul, Albina, Walker's Mary Louisa, together with a variety of flowers.

J. A. Kenrick, Newton, Dahlias, &c.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, fourteen varieties of Dahlias, and other flowers.

Messrs. Winship, assortment of flowers.

Also were presented by Mr. Winship, for exhibition only, some superior specimens of Dahlias and *Callistema anemone flore plena*, cultivated by Mr. Wm. Leathe, Cambridgeport, in his usual excellent manner.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples. By Dr. Noyes of Newburyport, 2 sorts of Seedling Apples, over ripe. By A. D. Williams, Sops of Vine, beautiful and good. By I. A. Kenrick, Governor apple and White pumpkin Sweet. By Charles Ellis, Newton, Pumpkin Sweet.

Pears. By John Heard, Jr. Esq. Johonnot Pears, a fine table fruit. Andrews Amory of Gibson, Autumn Catherine, a name unknown to the Committee. By B. V. French, Esq. a basket of new Pears raised from seed in Rhode Island called the Wilbur pear, good and worthy of cultivation. By Mr. Billings of Roxbury, the Chelmsford Tyngsborough or Mogul Summer, a foreign fruit which has received the above names, the true one being unknown; this pear is of very large size, very productive, but suitable only for baking. By Gen. Dearborn, Maria Louisa Pears, unripe. By R. Manning, the Ronville of the New Duhamel, prematurely ripe. By N. Davenport of Milton, a Native pear of large size; it may prove a good Baking sort, but not for the table. By Samuel Pond, Pears, name unknown. By S. Downer, Esq. Andrews, Capiamont, Knox, Fulton and Cushing; this last is a very superior fruit, and the Committee can give no higher praise than to borrow the

words of Van Mons, in describing his best fruits, "eminently worthy of cultivation."

Plums and Nectarines. By Samuel Pond, Coe's Golden Drop and Semiana. By John Heard, Jr. Esq. a variety of Plums, and one of Nectarines, unnamed. By Thomas Mason, Early Nectarine (*Brugnon Hatir*) Peaches. By Lieut. James Armstrong, U. S. navy, Seedling Peaches of large size, not at maturity. By Thomas Mason, English Swalch. By E. M. Richards, a good seedling variety. By Capt. Martin of Woburn, seedling Peaches, not at maturity. By E. Cowing, Lemon Freestone, and one variety, name unknown. By Miss E. Watson, Boston, a basket of beautiful seedling Peaches. By William Kenrick, Van Zant's Superb, a new variety from New York. By S. G. Perkins, Esq. two Peaches raised from the stone, called the "Pine Apple Clingstone."

Peaches and all stone Fruit, should ripen on the tree; if gathered before ripe, they never show the beautiful colors of the skin, or the high flavor of the flesh, which they otherwise would have done; the most delicious peaches are those which drop ripe from the tree; the Committee cannot judge of the correctness of the name, or the quantity of the fruit when sent in an immature state.

ROBERT MANNING.

PAWTUXET CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

COMMITTEES.

THE Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for Encouragement of Domestic Industry, on the 11th of Sept. 1833, appointed the following Committees to officiate on the 24th and 25th insts.:

On Neat Stock, excepting Working Cattle—John Pitman, George Burton, Edmund Brownell, Lewis Dexter, Wilbur Kelley, Stephen T. Northam, Duttee Arnold.

On Sheep and Swine—Thomas Holden, Gorton Arnold, Samuel Low, Ira P. Evans, John Foster.

On Horses—Charles Eldridge, Truman Beck with, Stephen Harris, Bates Harris, Moses B. Ives, Thos. Buffum, Nathaniel Mowry.

On Working Cattle—Joel Aldrich, Thomas Stratford, Sterry Jenckes, Thos. Remington, [S. B.] Stephen Waterman, [Coventry], Caleb Congdon.

On Raw Silks and Mulberry Trees—Solomon Drown, Stephen H. Smith, Sylvester Knight, Wm. N. Rhodes, Amasa Manton.

On Agricultural Experiments, Vegetable Crops, Grain, &c.—Asa Messer, John Jenkes, Richard Anthony, Palemon Walcott, William E. Richmond, Christopher Knight.

On Shop Manufactures—James F. Simmons, John Farnum, Barney Merry, Samuel Pearson, John Allen, John Pettis, James Anthony.

On Ploughing Match—Jesse Tourtellott, Thos. W. Greene, Sion A. Rhodes, Smith Arnold, Jeremiah Whipple, Charles Collins, Isaac Field, William Lippitt.

On Butter and Cheese—William Anthony, Josiah Whitaker, Freeborn Sission, Matthew Watson, Geo. Smith, Christopher Spencer.

On Household Manufactures—Wm. E. Richmond, Joseph S. Cooke, Tully Dorrance, Joseph J. Tillinghast, Sylvanus G. Martin, C. S. Rhodes.

AUCTIONEERS.

For Premium Articles—Martin Stoddard.

For Stock—Nathaniel Mowry, 2d.

For REGULATIONS, &c.—see p. 79.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE USE OF LIME IN AGRICULTURE.

SIR—Agreeably to your request, I now communicate to you my experience in the use of lime in husbandry.

1st. While with my father in England, I assisted to set out large quantities of lime as a manure. It was applied to all soils upon his farm, viz: moss or turf, clay, black or yellow loam and sand loam. We put on from two to three hundred bushels the acre. I have seen land that before liming was so poor that it would bear nothing but bent and moss, after liming give the heaviest crops of oats and wheat for ten years, and I have no doubt it would have produced good crops for ten years longer, with suitable alteration of grasses.

2d. I have set out lime on my farm in this country, on stiff clay and on loams, in considerable quantities. It has been particularly beneficial on the clay. I had one field which would produce nothing of consequence until I lined it; after which I sowed it with rye and grass seeds. Both the grain and grass were good, and it is now covered with a fine rich sward. I have used lime for several years, and my confidence in its benefits have not at all been diminished.

3d. I am satisfied that lime is a preventive of smut in wheat, rye, oats and barley, if the seed, previous to sowing, is steeped in brine or lime water, and rolled in fresh-slacked lime. And I am equally satisfied it will destroy the insect, or Hessian fly, in the young grain, if sown in the morning when there is a heavy dew on the crop. Some years ago I sowed some spring wheat, and as I had no salt on my farm to make brine, I took stone lime, and slacked it in a tub of water; and when the water was as warm as I could bear my hand in, I put in the seed, skimmed off the light matters which floated, and continued stirring the grain for half an hour or more. The grain was then sown; and when it came into its third or fourth leaf, although it looked well, I sowed fresh-slacked lime over the field while the dew was upon it.—The crop was very good; while all my neighbors, except one, lost almost their entire crop of spring wheat. This one happened to be passing while I was sowing the lime on my young grain, and at my suggestion, went home and sowed it upon his own also, and I understand had a good crop.

4th. In the spring of 1823, I had about three acres of winter wheat, a portion of which looked very yellow when the snow went off. I directed this to be sown with lime; but on visiting my farm two weeks afterwards, I found it had not been done, and that the whole field assumed a like yellow appearance. I had the whole immediately sown with lime; the grain immediately improved in appearance, and I had a tolerable crop, though not so good, I think, as I should have had if the lime had been sown two weeks earlier.

Mr. Ebenezer Cady, of Duanesburgh, at my suggestion, adopted my method last spring, of steeping his seed, rolling it in lime, and sowing fresh-slacked lime upon his young grain. The experiment was so successful, that his wheat was considered the best in the country.

5th. I have applied lime successfully upon cucumbers, and other garden vines, to protect them from the yellow bug; taking care to repeat it as often as the wind or rain blew or washed off that which had been before applied. Half a bushel of

lime mixed with the earth of an ant hill, will effectually destroy a colony of these insects.

Your friend,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

From the Exeter News Letter.

Mr. Gerrish—Should you think the following is of any consequence to the farmers in Rockingham County, you will please give it an insertion.

TO FARMERS.

It has long been a practice of farmers to break up their ground and plant it for 2, 3, or 4 years before sowing it with wheat, believing that the ground must be very mellow before wheat would grow in any quantity to insure a crop.—I would inform them that I broke up an acre of hard clay and loam which was bound and killed out with barn, or, as some call it knot grass. On about $\frac{3}{4}$ of this acre I sowed one bushel of common Spring Wheat the 18th day of April—and on the 3d day of August I cut the same.—Having threshed it, I find I have 15 bushels of pure nice wheat—free from any smut or wild seeds.

Yours, NATH'L RUNDLET.

From the Temperance Recorder.

WATER OF LIME-STONE DISTRICTS.

THE following letter of Professor Stevens, of New York, will be read with interest by all who are exposed to the inconvenience he mentions. We are glad to have it in our power to give the opinion of one deservedly eminent in his profession, on a subject of such importance, especially as we know that the opinions of medical men, in cases of this kind, have great influence.

NEW YORK, 6th June, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—In an excursion, several years since, through the extensive range of limestone country, which forms a large portion of the northern and western parts of this state, I had to observe an almost universal recourse to brandy, as a corrective of the effects of limestone water.—Your philanthropic labors in the cause of temperance have undoubtedly produced a great change in the habits of travellers, as well as of others—still I apprehend that the belief in the propriety of taking brandy as a medicine to prevent or remove the effects of impure water, is too universal, and fraught with too many bad consequences not to deserve a special notice; and the subject acquires great importance, when we consider that disorder of the bowels affects a very large majority of all those who use, without being accustomed to it, impure, and particularly limestone water; and the occasional severity of this disorder, and the inconvenience to which, even in its mildest form, it subjects the traveller, are such as to lead him to seek a preventive or a remedy. Brandy is neither the one nor the other.

The habitual brandy drinker more rarely escapes a disorder of the bowels from the first use of impure water, than the temperate man. An increase of his usual potations seldom gives him immunity. As a means of cure after the disorder has begun, the use of ardent spirits often induces chronic affections of the viscera, usually an inflamed condition of the inner lining of the stomach, causing excessive burning, and inability to retain any thing that is swallowed.

The salts of lime held in solution are chiefly precipitated by boiling. In this city our tea-kettles soon become encrusted with a thick coat from the deposit of them, and by just so much is the water purer after having been boiled than it was before.

Boiling therefore being the grand corrective of hard water, it is much to be desired that the keepers of hotels in limestone districts should cause such water, instead of that which is, to be offered to their guests. Cold toast water made entirely with boiling water, could not fail to be acceptable to those who know its value. It is at once a preventive and a cure. Where this cannot be obtained, mint tea, prepared by adding a few drops of the essence, to hot water and sugar, which may be found at most bars, may be substituted, if before dinner. After the looseness has come on, it will be right to avoid watery fruits and vegetables. If it be slight, no other attentions will in general be required.

I am, &c.

ALEX. H. STEVENS.

This is no new invention, by some thousands of years. The Romans often boiled water for drinking, and then cooled it by setting the vessel containing it in snow, which they preserved as we do ice. The country about Rome is a "Limestone District."

PICKLES.

HAPPENING in at the house of a gentleman, a few months since, he remarked that he had adopted a new method of preserving cucumbers, or making pickles, and as proof of its excellence, produced some prepared according to his system.—As it was new to me, it may possibly be so to some of the readers of the Farmer. Take of common sour cider, such as cider drinkers usually denominate hard, a quantity sufficient to cover the cucumbers intended to pickle, and put it into a vessel proper for the purpose. Gather your cucumbers when of the right size, without scratching or bruising them—rub or wash them clean, and put them in the cider—stir them occasionally, and if a scum rises let it be taken off, and they will gradually become pickles of the first quality, green, hard, and of fine appearance. Peppers, and other condiments, may be added as required. I cannot vouch for the invariable success of this mode, but in the hands of my friend I know it operated admirably, and the expense and trouble are so small, compared with some other methods, that it is well worthy a trial.

W. G.

Otisco, 1833.

UNIVERSAL MILL.

In this mill, both the stones are made to revolve, but the upper one receives its motion from that of the lower, in a way to be presently described.—The lower stone is fixed firmly upon a vertical shaft, which is made to revolve by the application of any suitable power, and with any required speed. The upper stone is made smaller than the lower; say one fifth less in diameter, and it is placed so as not to be concentric with it; it may, for example, be so situated, that the peripheries of the two stones will coincide on one side, whilst on the opposite side one-fifth of the diameter of the lower stone will be exposed. The upper stone is kept in its place, and its pressure regulated by means of a screw passing through a beam above it, the point of which bears upon a bridge piece in the middle of the eye. It will be at once evident that the revolution of the lower stone will give a slower and peculiar revolution to the upper. A hopper is to rise above the eye of the upper stone, and other requisite appendages are employed. Metal may, in some cases, be employed instead of the stones for grinding.—*New Monthly.*

PURE WATER.

A WRITER who dates Cincinnati, has published in the Daily National Republican the following mode of procuring pure water, which he observed was the result of a series of experiments instituted at Paris a few years ago for the express purpose of ascertaining the best and most certain mode of procuring pure water.

"Into a wooden cask, set upright upon a stand, place two faucets, one near the bottom, the other about 6 inches. Fill the cask with water, and add powdered alum in the proportion of not less than half a drachm to the gallon, which is to be stirred into the water, and allowed 24 hours to settle. Should any acidity be perceived, an equal quantity of subcarbonate of soda [common soda of the shops] will neutralize it. For use, draw the water from the upper faucet; and always be careful to wash the barrel well before refilling it.

"If, as has been conjectured in Europe, the prevailing epidemic (Asiatic Cholera) is entirely telluric, and created by mephitic vapors communicated to the water (and the conjecture is certainly favored by the deranged condition of the digestive functions which most generally precedes the severe attack of cholera), you will see in this, a strong argument for the immediate and general adoption of the means here recommended for freeing the water used for drink at least, of the animal or vegetable poisons with which it may abound."


ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Recipe for Croup. Dr. Godman has recommended the following as a certain as well as a simple remedy for a common and often fatal disease among children. He says, "whenever they are threatened with an attack of croup, I direct a plaster covered with dry Scotch snuff, varying in size according to the age of the patient, to be applied directly across the top of the thorax, and retained there till all the symptoms disappear. The remedy is found to be always effectual when applied in the first and second stages of the malady." The plaster is made by greasing a piece of linen, and covering it with snuff.

Prescription for a Cough. Take 2 table spoonful of molasses, 2 do. of vinegar, 2 tea spoonful antimonial wine, 40 drops of laudanum. Mix them together, and take six tea spoonful on going to bed; if a cure is not effected the first night, try it again the succeeding night.—*Southern Planter.*

Shade Trees. The *tilia*, known in Europe by the names of lime and linden, is much spoken of recently in the agricultural and other newspapers, as a superior ornamental tree. We were thinking of sending to Brighton for a few of these beautiful trees, when we found out by the Genesee Farmer that they were nothing more nor less than *basswood*. No doubt they make pretty trees when planted in open fields and gardens, for the leaves are large, round and thick, making in the forest where they fall a deep black vegetable mold.—*Ken. Jour.*

Horses and Cattle. An intelligent farmer of this town has communicated to us, what he says, is an effectual remedy against injury to horses and cattle, who may have eaten too much grain: It is simply to administer a pint of melted hog's lard as soon as the fact is discovered. He says he has tried the experiment a number of times, and always with success.—*Norridgewock Journal.*

 **The Newburyport Horticultural Society** will have an exhibition of fruits and flowers on Saturday next, at the rooms over store No. 6, State street, occupied by Mr. Jacob B. Morss. The rooms will be open for the reception of any articles which may be brought for exhibition, between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning; and between the hours of 10 and 12 the doors will be opened for company. The ladies of Newburyport are invited to attend, and are particularly requested to send any flower either rare or beautiful. They will receive no injury, and at the close of the exhibition, be at the disposal of those who exhibit them. Gentlemen are requested to send specimens of fine fruit, of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes or melons, and indeed sending any thing excellent of their kind. At present, the exhibition is not confined to members of the Society, but ladies and gentlemen, who feel an interest in the Society, are requested to attend.—*Herald.*

Rye. The Haverhill Democratic Republican states, that Mr. Jacob Davis of Bradford, Vt. found the production of one kernel of rye in his field, to be 400 feet of straw, 75 heads and 3270 plump kernels.

Apple Peru. The Portsmouth Gazette states, two instances have lately happened of children having eaten the seeds of this plant, to one of whom the poison proved fatal.

Longevity. A Scotch paper notices an old woman living near Glosslough, who is 130 years of age. She never took a doctor's drug in all her life, nor was a lancet ever applied to her frame; she is perfectly free of affections of the chest, and during the last century of her life she had been a perfect stranger to pain, and her pulse does not exceed seventy. Her grandfather died at the age of 129, and her father died in the 120th year of his age.

Corn Soup. Cut the corn from the cob, and boil it in water until it is sufficiently done: then pour in new milk, with salt, pepper and one or two eggs; continue the boiling, and stir in flour in order to thicken it a little. This will be superior to the best turtle soup.—*Winchester Rep.*

Pruning the Vine. Well, neighbor, how does your Isabella promise this season? Not a single grape. Ah! how is that? We sent for Mr. M. last fall, and he pruned it so closely that the two branches looked like naked sticks, and now we shall not have a grape to gratify our palate.

Close pruning is too common in this country. In summer only the unproductive shoots should be taken out, and not these unless they produce too much shade.—*New York Farmer.*

New Invention. A gum elastic cloak, lined with silk, has been invented in Baltimore. It is intended to be thrown over the shoulders in wet weather, and will effectually shield the person and clothes of the wearer. When not wanted, it can be folded up into a very small bulk, and on this account must be found very useful and convenient. We mean to have one ordered on for our own use, so as to be ready for the next fall elections.—*Cin. Rep.*

Rule in planting Corn.—A correspondent was pleased the other day with the reply of a farmer to the question how many kernels he put in a hill:

One for the black-bird,
One for the crow,
One for the cut-worm,
And two to grow.

We have been presented with a singular ear of Corn, brought originally from the Rocky Mountains, and raised in a garden in this town. Each grain of corn is enclosed in a shock, so as to be capable of standing considerable severity of weather without injury. The grains are fine and large.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

Men of the Revolution. We last week saw in this town six brothers, the youngest over 60 years old. They had not been all together before since the Revolutionary war. Four of them were out in the American service in that war. Four of them live in this county, and are well known here; the others in Massachusetts. They are all worthy and respected, hale and vigorous, enjoying a 'green old age,' the fruit of a temperate life and a clear conscience. Their names are Craig,—Moses, Elias, Elijah, Jesse, Enoch, and David, and they have a sister in this town, widow of the late Lewis Hamlen, also over 60.

These men of the Revolution are an iron race, unlike the pale dyspeptics and chicken-fisted dandies of the present day.—*Ken. Jour.*

Patent Tinned Lead Pipes. An article under this name is mentioned in the London papers, which seems likely to supersede the use of all other metals which hitherto have been employed for conduits. To lead alone, in pipes, cisterns, &c. it is well known that the most serious objections exist. For instance, the action of air on lead produces oxide, which water dissolves, and thus water becomes poisonous. Similar deleterious effects are caused by leaden pipes in beer engines. It was to remedy these evils that the new process of tinning lead pipes was brought to perfection, and Messrs. J. & R. Warner, the patentees, affirm that the additional cost for the improved article is very trifling.

Best method of destroying Couch or Quitch-grass. I have a small piece of land where it grew in great abundance. Last season I ploughed it no deeper than the roots penetrate; let it lay about three days to dry; then harrowed it thoroughly; then with a fork and rake gathered the sods and piled them in the form of cones, where I let them remain till the commencement of the present season; when I found they had rotted completely, and no roots remained in the ground. At the usual time of ploughing this season I performed a like operation, and now find the grass so much decreased that I think another year will totally destroy it. I planted corn on the ground both years.

The grass will spring from the piles the first part of the season, but they should be made not more than three or four feet in diameter at the base, so that for want of proper moisture what springs out will shortly die and become rotten.—*Kennebec Jour.*

Indian Cure for Fever and Ague. David Ford, a respectable citizen of Ogdensburg, New York, where this disease prevails to a considerable extent, recommends the following as a certain cure: Take equal quantities of inside bark of Fir Balsam and Yellow Birch—boil them down to a very strong decoction or tea. Give to a grown person two spoonfuls in the same quantity of wine, just before eating, three times a day; young persons in proportion—say to a child five years old, 3-4ths of a table spoonful, with as much wine. It will probably at first produce sickness at the stomach and vomiting. Such are its effects sometimes, but it will cure.—*Ohio Repository.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, 1833.

A NEW KIND OF WHEAT.

MR. JOSEPH TRACY, of Windsor, Vt. Editor of the *Vermont Chronicle*, has sent us a bushel of Wheat, which he recommends as a valuable variety. It was originally brought from Virginia to New Haven, Conn. and afterwards cultivated in Hartford, Vt. Mr. Tracy states, that "it yields less straw, less chaff, and less bran than any other kind known among us. When perfect a bushel will weigh 63 pounds, and will afford from 42 to 44 pounds of flour of the first quality. This flour commands a higher price than that of ordinary 'good merchantable wheat.' The common crop on good wheat land is from 15 to 20 bushels per acre; on new land from 18 to 22. I have seen it yield at the rate of forty. One man, in West Fairlee, raised more than 170 bushels from four acres of new land. Much is raised on land that yields from 12 to 15 bushels. It is ready for the sickle a few days earlier than other wheat, and generally escapes injury from the Hessian fly, by being a little too old for that insect at the time when its ravages commence. The roots spread to an uncommon degree in the spring, so that the growth is much heavier than its early appearance promises. I recollect one half acre, which the owner had resolved to plough up in the spring, because it was *winter killed*, but it finally yielded him 13 bushels.

"In these last remarks, I have in view the region where this wheat came into notice; viz. the hills on the north of White River. These, with smaller tracts in the vicinity, having a southern or eastern exposure, are the best wheat lands in this region. They are large, steep, yet arable hills, of mica slate, with a little blue, primitive limestone. The natural growth is hemlock, white pine, very large maple, beech, birch, white and red oak, poplar, &c. And after the first growth is removed, sweet fern is apt to spring up, abundant and rank. Perhaps the best way of preparing this land for wheat is to pasture sheep upon it for a few years; after which it may be broken up, and summer fallowed, or, which is commonly quite as well, a crop of peas may be taken from it, or a crop of Indian corn, with a good dressing of manure from the barn yard. The bushel I send you is less perfect than I could wish. Some of the kernels have been injured by the yellow worm, which is doing much mischief among us. It contains also a few kernels of chess. This with cockle, rye and oats, had been utterly extirpated from the farm. It was introduced again, two or three years since by using seed from another farm, but is now nearly extinct."

We are under great obligations to Mr. Tracy for his communication, and the wheat with which it was accompanied; and agreeably to his advice shall offer it in small portions to such farmers as may be disposed to make experiments to ascertain its value for cultivation. When small parcels are sown, it will be easy to cull out the chess, cockle, rye, &c. which otherwise might contaminate the crop.

APPLES FOOD FOR FARM STOCK.

THE crop of apples the present season has been abundant, and we are told that farmers, in some

parts of the country, would be benefitted by any information, which would enable them profitably to dispose of their surplus produce of this kind. We will, with this view, republish the substance of an article which was originally printed for the *Brattleborough Messenger*, from whence it was extracted, and given in the *New England Farmer*, vol. v, p. 82.

Apples have been so exclusively devoted to making cider, that many believe them to be good for nothing else, and look upon it as a kind of sacrilege to appropriate them to any other use. Some good old women predicted that the curse of God would follow me because I let my hogs run in the orchard and eat my apples. Instead of making meat out of my apples, they would have me convert them into cider, and my cider into that most wholesome and cheering of all drinks, *cider brandy*. Many suppose, that as food for animals they are useless, and worse than useless. Their cattle have at times broken into their orchards, and they have always found that their cows have been dried up, and their cattle otherwise injured.—But would not their cattle have been as much injured by breaking into their cornfields; and will they thence conclude that corn is hurtful food? The very fact that cattle are hurt by them, when eaten to excess, proves them to be a wholesome and nutritious food; for I believe that cattle will eat nothing to excess (when not driven to it by excessive hunger), except what is healthful and nourishing.

That apples are nutritive is evident from the fact, that when eaten freely they abate the appetite for other food; and persons have, in many instances, been known to live wholly upon them for a length of time. Mr. D— of W. in a state of mental derangement, would eat no food but apples for fear of being poisoned, and he lived upon them forty days without injury to his health or flesh.—The spirit which the juice of apples yields is another proof of their nutritive qualities. Most animals are very fond of them. When apples and potatoes are thrown together to hogs, the apples will be eaten first.

I have tested by ten years experience the value of apples, as a food for animals. I keep five or six hogs in my orchard upon nothing but apples and a little swill; and have uniformly found them to grow faster than hogs fed upon any thing else, excepting grain. On the first of November they are very decent pork; after which I feed them about six weeks on grain, before I kill them; and I believe I have as fat hogs, and as good pork as my neighbors, who give to their hogs double the quantity of grain that I do to mine.

Having proved by experiment the utility of apples as food for hogs, I next turned my horse into a small orchard, which would yield about as many as he would eat. A neighbor of mine, a very judicious farmer, seeing my horse in my apples, informed me that I should spoil my horse—that he would get poor, and that I could not fatten him in the whole winter. Though somewhat alarmed by this information, I determined to persist in the experiment I had begun, and I found the result exactly the reverse of the prediction.—My horse never gained flesh faster, and I experienced no injury whatever.

The two past years, I kept fattening cows and oxen in an orchard where they could be full fed with apples, and with obviously good effects. I

have never known cattle fat faster on grass and pumpkins, or raw potatoes, than mine have on apples. Care must be taken not to turn them in hungry at first, as they will certainly eat to excess and injure themselves; and if they have not a full supply, there may be danger, when there is abundance of apples beaten off by storms; but a little care will prevent such injuries.

I have never had a creature choked by them, and I believe there is very little danger, when the creatures have liberty, and are accustomed to feed upon them.

Apples are worth nothing at all to make into cider, unless it be worth over fifty cents per barrel, and if you have to hire your labor, you may as well let them rot under the trees, as make them into cider. I consider my apples under the tree worth more for my creatures, than the cider would sell for, if made up for me for nothing. I make an estimate in this way; I call potatoes worth for cattle 12½ cents per bushel, and apples half price. Nine bushels of apples, the average quantity for a barrel, at 6½ cents will be 58 cents, or eight cents more than your cider will sell for. And I believe apples are worth more than half the price of potatoes, and am confident that when cattle are full fed on each, they will fat faster on apples than on potatoes.

I know of several farmers who fed their hogs on apples through the fore part of last winter, and are fully satisfied of the utility of the practice. As our fodder this winter will be deficient, I think it important, that those who have orchards, instead of wasting their time in making a useless quantity of cider, and cider brandy, should lay up their late apples to feed their hogs and other stock in winter.

I should also recommend to farmers to save their *pumice*. A load of pumice is worth as much as a load of pumpkins. I have given it to young cattle and to sheep in the fall, and in one instance I saved a load for my sheep in winter, which they ate with greediness and good effect.

A gentleman informed me that he first discovered the worth of pumice, as a food for neat cattle by the following fact. He owned a cider mill, immediately upon the road side, and the pumice was thrown into the street. When he began to make cider early in autumn, there were a number of lean half starved cattle running in the road, that came daily and ate his pumice, and though there was, at that season, very little grass in the road, yet these cattle, only by eating pumice, became before winter very good beef.

I am too well acquainted with the fixed prejudice of mankind to suppose that many will believe what I have written. If only one farmer in a hundred should be induced to make the experiment my expectations would be fully answered.

AGRICOLA.

By the Editor. BENJAMIN WHEELER, Esq. of Framingham, a gentleman favorably known to our readers, for his improvements in agriculture, informed us that he has for some years been in the habit of turning his cattle into his orchard, after the apples begin to fall off. He gives them the run of the orchard, in the forenoon, after the dew is off, for about an hour, and then turns them out, lest they should injure the trees, or hurt themselves by eating too much fruit.

REGULATIONS OF THE PAWTUCKET CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR, FOR 1833.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, holden at Pawtucket, on the 11th of Sept. 1833, the following regulations for the Cattle Show and Fair, to be holden on the 25th day of Sept. instant, were adopted by the Committee.

The Society will meet at their Hall on *Wednesday*, the 25th inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M. and proceed to the election of officers and the transaction of other business.

The Committee on Shop Manufactures, Household Manufactures, Butter, Cheese, and Agricultural Crops, will meet on *Tuesday*, the 24th inst. (the day previous to the Show) at 8 P. M. and adjudge the premiums of that day.

The Committee on Neat Stock, Working Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, will meet on *Wednesday*, (the day of the Show) at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 A. M. and proceed immediately to adjudge the premiums.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match will meet on *Wednesday*, at 11 A. M. and at 2 P. M. and the Ploughing Match will commence at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 P. M.

The Standing Committee will meet on *Wednesday*, at 3 P. M. for the purpose of receiving the reports of the viewing Committees.

The Premiums will be declared at 4 o'clock.

Auction Sales of Premium Articles, at 4 P. M. *Wednesday*.

Auction Sales of Live Stock, Trees, Shrubbery, Plants, and others, will be under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Hall will be thrown open to visitors, only, on *Wednesday*, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The Premiums will be paid at 5 P. M. in the order they stand on the Show bill.

All articles of Shop and Household manufacture, Butter, Cheese, Cider, and Agricultural Crops to be exhibited, must be entered and delivered at the Society's Hall by 9 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, or they will not be noticed.

All Stock must be entered by 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and placed in the pens, by 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and can be removed by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Those who withdraw their stock before that time, will forfeit their premiums.

The Assistant Secretaries will attend at the Hall from 9 o'clock on *Monday*, the 23d, until 9 o'clock of the evening of the 25th.

Dinner, on Wednesday, will be ready at 1 o'clock, P. M. precisely, at the Mechanics' Hall, and members will call on the Secretaries for tickets, being free, before half past 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report at the annual meeting, in relation to the progress of the Classical, Agricultural and Mechanical school, under the patronage of the Society.

John Pitman, Asa Messer, Zachariah Allen, John Jenckes, Solomon Drown, Jesse Tourtellot, Thomas Holden, (S. R.) Richard W. Greene.

The examination of the School, by the Standing Committee of the Society, will take place on *Monday*, the 23d inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M.

RICHARD WARD GREENE, *Secretary*.

Pawtucket, September 11th, 1833.

For COMMITTEES, &c.—see p. 75.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

LORING, & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants Row, have on hand a very large supply of thick Glass suitable for Green Houses and Factories. Also Plate Glass of a superior quality and thickness, with other descriptions of Window Glass, all Sizes, in large or small quantities, at the lowest prices.

1m

sept18

NOTICE.

The Committee on Farms, Fruit, Mulberry and Forest Trees, and Shrubs, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel, in Concord, on Monday, the 23d of September, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. and proceed to view such Farms, &c. as may be formally entered for premiums.

Per order, JAMES BROWN, *Chairman*,
Concord, Sept 14, 1833. sept18

FRESH FALL GOODS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received an extensive assortment of fresh Fall and Winter goods, which he offers, wholesale and retail, for cash only, considerably lower than can be bought in the city. Among which are 4 cases English, French and American cloths, consisting of superior, extra superior, middling and low priced, black, blue, mixed, and every variety of colors. 50 pieces Cassimeres, of all colors—2 cases pelisse cloths, an excellent article for chaise lining (very low)—1 case very nice Habit cloth, Brown, Blue, Claret, &c.—7 cases Satinets, Striped, and plain of various colors—5 cases 6-4 Eng. Merino, a very superior article, and all the most desirable colors, imported expressly for the subscriber—4 cases 3-4 Eng. do. of various colors and qualities—4 cases Circassians, very superior qualities and various colors—1 case superior Goats Hair Camblet—4 bales 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking, green and mixed—12 bales splendid Tarrifville Hearth rugs—5 bales Eng. low priced do. do.—54 bales Domets, white, yellow, red, &c.—10 bales Flannels, Eng. Welsh, and American—10 bales Cotton Carpeting, striped and blocked—6 bales Russia Diaper—1 bale Canton Flannel, lower than the cost of importation—3 bales American Cotton Flannels, bleached and unbleached—1 bale White Counterpanes, all sizes—10 bales superior London Row Blankets from 10-4 to 14-4—7 bales real Indigo Checks from 3-4 to 5-4—3 bales American Gingham—2 cases Eng. Gingham—29 bales cotton Bating—25 bales Pillisse Wadding, 12 bales black Wadding—5 cases Embossed Furniture Dimety—2 cases Embossed Cambric, for stage lining—20 cases Prints, all patterns and prices, Eng. French, and American—35 cases Bleached Cottons—50 bales unbleached cotton—10 bales Ticking 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4, some very superior quality—2 cases Sinchaws—2 cases Sarsnets—2 cases Satin Levantines, superior quality—3 cases Levantines, low priced—7 cases Crape Dresses, all colors—5 cases Linens, Lawns, and Shirtings 4-4 to 10-4 with a very extensive assortment of Cambrics and Cambric Muslins, Bobbinette and Grecian lace, 4-4 and 6-4 Swiss nonsook, Book Jaconett plain and figured muslins—Hosiery and every variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves. sept18.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm situated in the town of Marlboro', Mass. about half way between Howes' Tavern and the Lower Meeting-House. It consists of 140 acres of excellent land, with a large two-story Dwelling House, two Barns, Chaise and other Out-houses, with two fine Wells of Water. About 70 acres of the land is covered with a fine growth of the best quality of Wood; the remainder, consisting of Mowing Lands, Tillage and Orchard, is in a high state of cultivation. It now supports 20 head of horned cattle, horses, swine, &c.

For the last 25 years, this estate has been improved by Mr. William Wilson, deceased, and for 50 years previous thereto, it was known as "Munroe's Tavern." The excellent quality of its soil, the large and valuable quantity of wood, and its other numerous advantages, make it a most desirable situation for a farmer; while its situation (on the old road to Worcester, on which the travel is great, the distance from any other tavern and its former notoriety as one,) makes it a no less desirable situation for a Tavern again.

The above estate, free from all incumbrances whatever, will be sold on Friday the first day of November, unless previously disposed of by private sale. As also, at the same time, all the cattle, a large quantity of hay and grain, farming utensils, &c. as are not previously disposed of.

Terms of purchase made known on the day of sale. Likewise, several other lots of land belonging to the same estate, will be sold at the same time.

JOSIAH WILSON, Administrator.

For further information, apply to WEBBER WILSON, on the premises, or to Messrs. LOT WHEELWRIGHT & SON, No. 46 Central Wharf. sept 11

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PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|----------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 2 | 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 10 | 1 37 1/2 |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 75 | 12 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | pound | 14 | 18 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 34 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 34 | 39 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 9 | 12 1/2 |
| FLAXSEED, | none | | |
| FLOUR, Genesee, new, cash, | barrel | 5 81 | 5 94 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, old, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | none | | |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 72 | 73 |
| southern yellow, | " | 68 | 69 |
| white, | " | 65 | 66 |
| Rye, | " | 75 | 80 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | | 35 |
| HAY, (best English,) old, | ton | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 18 00 | 19 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 40 | 50 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 16 | 18 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 94 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 | 94 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 25 |
| best sort | cask | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| LIME, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 60 | 2 67 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| southern, | none | | |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | | 10 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| pull'd (Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 64 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 15 | 17 |
| lump, best, | " | 23 | 25 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 15 | 16 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 836 Beef Cattle, (including about 30 unsold last week,) 140 Stores, 2600 Sheep, and 740 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—No particular variation from last week. We quote prime at \$5 a 5 75; good at 4 50 a 5; thin, and Steers and Cows at 3 a 4 25.

About 100 Beef Cattle were taken by the Barreliers.

Cows and Calves. We noticed sales at \$22, 23, 27, and 30. Sheep.—In good demand and sales quick; we noticed sales at \$1 42, 1 62, 1 67, 1 75, 1 84, 2 00, 2 17, and 3 33.

Swine.—We noticed one lot of about 100 taken at 4 1/2. A lot of 20 Sows and Barrows selected at 5c; and a lot of 15 at the same. A small lot of large Sows at 4c; at retail 5c. for Sows and 6c. for Barrows.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug 28

MISCELLANY.

From *Blackwood's Magazine* for August.
THE WATER-LILY.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The Water-Lilies, that are serene in the calm,
clear water, but no less serene and black among the scowling
waves.—*Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.*

Oh! beautiful thou art,
Thou sculpture like and stately River-Queen!
Crowning the depths, as with the light serene
Of a pure heart.

Bright Lily of the wave!
Rising in fearless grace with every swell,
Thou seem'st as if a spirit meekly brave
Dwelt in thy cell;

Lifting alike thy head
Of placid beauty, feminine yet free,
Whether with foam or pictured azure spread
The waters be.

What is like thee, fair flower,
The gentle and the firm? thus bearing up
To the blue sky that alabaster cup,
As to the shower?

Oh! Love is most like thee,
The Love of Woman; quivering to the blast
Through every nerve, yet rooted deep and fast,
'Midst Life's dark sea.

And Faith—oh! is not Faith
Like thee, too, Lily? springing into light,
Still buoyantly above the billows' might,
Through the storm's breath?

Yes, link'd with such high thoughts,
Flower, let thine image in my bosom lie!
Till something there of its own purity
And peace be wrought:

Something yet more divine
Than the clear, pearly, virgin lustre shed,
Forth from thy breast upon the river's bed,
As a pure shrine.

IRRITABILITY, &c. OF LITERARY MEN ACCOUNTED FOR.

MR. MADDEN, in his book, the *Infirmities of Genius Illustrated*, sets out with a very acute examination of the causes why it is that literary men should have been so generally distinguished as an irritable race, subject to numerous infirmities of mind as well as body, and seldom blessed with the advantages of prosperity and happiness as the result of their labors. He says, that in general the knowledge of the world found in the minds of literary men is very limited indeed, because more of their time has been spent in the closet than in mixing with the business of life. Hence they bring with them, on their occasional visits to society, a spirit of uncompromising independence; a sense of self-superiority, which must necessarily influence their behavior in such a way as to offend the pride and excite the aversion of those with whom they associate. But even this misfortune is trifling, compared with those calamities which more particularly affect the physical and moral faculties of the literary man, and which are to be attributed entirely to excessive mental application. These effects too often consist of waywardness of temper, testiness of humor, and capriciousness of conduct, which operate in rendering the man of genius obnoxious to strangers, and at last very fatiguing to his friends. But the misfortunes to which the studious man is liable do not end here; his enthusiasm in some particular pursuit will induce him,

sooner or later, to lessen the interval appointed for his repose; this he does by degrees, until at last the whole night is habitually sacrificed. The necessary consequence of the repeated privation of sleep is great exhaustion of the vital powers, which, in too many instances, are sought to be restored to their natural tone by stimulants; and thus between the depression on the one hand, and the artificial excitement on the other, life degenerates into an eccentric principle as it were—a comet, whose movements are governed by no certain laws. The process whereby excessive mental labor produces a considerable derangement of the regular physical state of the body may be shortly explained in the language of Tissot: the brain is in action when the mind is thinking; the prolongation of the employment of the mind tends to fatigue it, and as no organ which is weakened, by whatever cause, can perform its functions with the same success as it did in the healthy state, so is there a derangement of the conditions of all those parts over which the brain has an influence. But the brain is the centre from which the nerves of the body proceed, and, therefore, a disturbance of the function of the brain is followed by a corresponding change throughout the whole extent of the living system.

EMINENCE ATTAINED BY MEN OF OBSCURE ORIGIN.

MANY of the most eminent men in literature, science and art, have sprung up in obscurity.—Some will instantly occur to the mind from among the living as well as the dead who have laid society under the deepest obligation; but there are others whose claims are not so commonly remembered. It is calculated, for instance, that above a million and a half chaldrons of coals are annually consumed in London; and the amazing extension of the coal trade to meet such demands is to be traced to men called "viewers," who have generally raised themselves from lower situations. Machinery was absolutely necessary to obtain so many millions of tons of the first necessities of life, and that at a rate exceedingly low, and this provided by Newcomen, the plumber, and Smea and Watt the watchmakers. The cheap and elegant garments, which give bread to about two millions of people, instead of fifty thousand, which raised the importation of cotton wool from less than 2,000,000, to 200,000,000 pounds per annum, and which increased the annual produce of the manufacture from 200,000*l.* to 36,000,000*l.*, are to be traced through subsequent improvements to Arkwright and Crompton the barbers. A rude and inconsiderable manufacture was changed into an elegant art, and an important branch of national commerce, by Wedgwood the potter. Inland navigation, which enabled manufactures to import the raw materials and export the finished goods, was devised and executed by Brindley the millwright; and it would be easy to accumulate a great number of instances in which persons of humble birth have greatly promoted the general good.—*Wilder's Early Discipline.*

A gentleman who married a lackadaisical young lady, was visited by an old friend. The lady, after enlarging in an animated strain upon the pleasures of London, had retired for the night, and the friend exclaimed—"Why, Jack, your wife is not so pensive as she used to be"—to which the other replied with a shrug, "No, she has left that off; she is now *ex-pensive*."



FRUIT TREES.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection from 300 to 400 hard and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks.—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one flecked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 quarts of milk a day on grass only.

Also, 2 bull calves, one bright-red, and one red and white. They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Coelebs, and from cows of imported stocks.

For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer. optf

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS. SITUATE, July 22, 1833.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office. july 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1833.

NO. 11.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

CANADA COTTON.

IN the New England Farmer, No. 17, vol. 10, page 131, it is mentioned in an article under the above head, that the lads of Dr. Stewart Chisholm of Glengary, in Upper Canada, had spun a large quantity of this wild Cotton, and had it woven into cloth. The discovery of the capability of this article's being converted into cloth is attributed to the above lads, and it is very probable that they had not known of the experiments being made before. But I find, by reference to the Domestic Encyclopædia, article Swallow Wort, (another name for the plant,) that the American Editor of that work, Dr. Mease, mentions, on the authority of Dr. Guthrie, (Manchester Memoirs, vol. v.) that "the plant is cultivated extensively in Germany, and that stuffs have been made of it, which vied in lustre with the animal silk."

The botanical name of the plant is *Asclepias Syriaca*. It abounds throughout N. America, but especially in N. York, and further north, near rivers and streams; and I have often wondered that it has not been applied for the purpose of filling bed-spreads, as a substitute for the expensive article, eider-down, for which it would answer admirably; probably it might require quilting. This might be ascertained by experiment: the ingenuity of our women would doubtless find out the best way of using it.

I should suppose that the addition of some cotton to the silk of the plant would facilitate the spinning of it into thread. ECONOMICUS.

For the New England Farmer.

NEW MANUFACTURE OF FLOWER POTS.

Extract from a letter from Mr. John Thornton, of New Bedford, Mass. to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—Sir, "I take the liberty to send you, by the sloop Pomona, Capt. Stackhouse, four Flower Pots, of different sizes, as a specimen recently manufactured in this town; which you will please accept as a token of friendship, from an ex-editorial brother."

"The clay of which the pots are made was brought from Europe, 2000 miles up the river Rhine; and the superior excellence of them, compared with those in common use, especially the glazed kind, consists principally in their porosity, a quality in Flower pots, indispensable to the vigorous and continued growth of plants."

"A Pottery has recently been established in this town, under the superintendence of two brothers, by the name of Dixon, who have manufactured a large lot of these Pots, which I have purchased; and one object in sending you a specimen, is, to ask your opinion whether they would probably meet with a ready sale in the Boston market.—The retail prices of the sizes I send you, in this town, are 5s. 6d., 5s. and 4s. 6d. a pair. But if I could have an order for 50 or 100 pairs, I should put them considerably lower. I could furnish 500 of them if wanted."

We think the Flower Pots above described are very neat, handsome, as well as useful articles; and would recommend them to the attention of florists, and others fond of fine plants, as elegant receptacles for the fairest products of ornamental culture.

EDITOR.

For the New England Farmer.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.

MR. EDITOR, I have always thought that opposition and competition on all subjects is for the benefit of the community. Now as every one thinks his opinion best, his horse or his boat the fastest, his wife or his sweetheart the handsomest, so I intend upon the strength of my opinion to differ from a correspondent in your last paper, on the subject of making Pickles. I learned when quite a boy, from an old sea captain, a method of pickling which he obtained in the West Indies, by which I think as good or better pickles can be procured in less time, and with much less trouble, than by the process proposed by your correspondent. Beside, by the method which I propose I have the advantage of him, inasmuch as he is not sure of the success of his plan, while from six years practice in making them, and from the plaudits of epicures for the same length of time, I can safely vouch for the superiority of pickles cured in my way. Another advantage is, that they are neither affected by age, season or climate. But here is the recipe, simple enough that every one can judge of it for themselves.—To each hundred of cucumbers put a pint of salt, and pour in boiling water sufficient to cover the whole. Cover them tight to prevent the steam from escaping, and in this condition let them stand for 24 hours. They are then to be taken out, and after being wiped perfectly dry, care being taken that the skin is not broken, placed in the jar in which they are to be kept. Boiling vinegar (if spice is to be used it should be boiled with the vinegar) is then to be put to them, the jar closed tight, and in a fortnight delicious hard pickles are produced, as green as the day they were upon the vines.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

THE Committee of Arrangements for the approaching Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures by the Worcester County Agricultural Society, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of October next, have been engaged in the discharge of the duty assigned them, and have made the necessary preparation for the occasion, in the fullest confidence that no less interest would be evinced on that day by their agricultural brethren, than has been witnessed on any former year. They have the pleasure of informing their fellow citizens that the Address will be delivered by the Hon. JUDGE SKRONE. The Premiums are so liberal as to invite strong competition for the honors of the Society. The last year, in consequence of the very great number of entries for the Ploughing Match, the Committee were obliged to go to an inconvenient distance for a lot of land sufficiently large to accommodate the number whom they had reason to expect would be competitors in this part of the exhibition, when they might have been better accommodated, could they have known what would

be the number of teams that actually would compete for those premiums. This year the Committee will expect that all those who enter for the Ploughing Match, will be on the ground at the time appointed, with their teams and tools, ready for the work assigned them. They are reminded that such entries must be made before the 30th inst., with WILLIAM D. WHEELER, the Recording Secretary.

The Committee are authorized to offer a gratuity of \$25 for a Team of Working Oxen, to consist of not less than 50 yokes, belonging to the same town, and such as shall be approved by the Committee on Working Oxen. They would respectfully solicit the attention of the patriotic farmers of the neighboring towns, to an object which will add so much to the interest of the exhibition, and it is requested that the intention of exhibiting such a team may be seasonably communicated to the Recording Secretary.

They trust that they shall not be disappointed in the expectation that their manufacturing friends will aid in the importance of the show, by exhibiting specimens of their skill. To their fair friends, they have heretofore been greatly indebted for the interest they have evinced for the welfare of the Society—they are requested to continue their favor by sending to the Hall the evidence of the excellence of their handy work. It is important that all articles of Manufactures should be received at the Society's Hall before 11 A. M. of the day preceding the Show, that the several Committees may have proper time for their examination. A suitable person will be at the Hall on the Monday previous, to take charge of any articles which may be committed to his care, and the Committee will use every precaution in their power to prevent all injury to the goods exhibited.

Mr. Jones Estabrook, at the Central Hotel, will provide a Dinner for the Society, and it is requested that those who may at that time have good Fruit, would have the goodness to send a portion of it to Mr. Estabrook, to be exhibited on the Dinner Table.

JOHN W. LINCOLN,
THOS. CHAMBERLAIN,
ISAAC SOUTHGATE,
NATHAN HEARD,
FREDERICK W. PAINE,
JONA. HARRINGTON,
EPHRAIM MOWER,
JOHN F. CLARK,
GARDNER BURBANK,

Committee of Arrangements.

Worcester, Sept. 18, 1833.

From the Albany Gazette.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

ON an acre and three quarters of land, I have raised sixty-two bushels and a half of WHEAT—the which the bearer now carries to market. The land has been pastured for several years—I put no manure of any kind on it—ploughed and harrowed it at different times till it was mellow and fine—sowed it about the middle of September, and have reaped it as above stated, nearly 36 bushels an acre.

There were two things, which I presume caused this more than common crop, (more than common

in this part of the state,)—my people not judging rightly of the quantity of land, or having a heavy hand, as we say, sowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre—and after it was sowed, I took pains in cutting and clearing out ditches, or drains, through the piece, leaving the lands about 12 feet wide. The thick sowing and draining gave the superiority to my crop, above those of my neighbors. Some of the wheat froze out, but enough remained—had the water not been carried off, the greater part (for it was low land) would have been frozen out.

If you choose to publish, and any person chooses to try what can be gained by getting their land in good order—sowing thick, and draining where necessary—I wish you and they may reap abundantly.

A FARMER.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled in Worcester, on Wednesday last, and consisted of about five hundred delegates, of whom thirty-four were from Suffolk county, and forty from Essex county. It was called to order by Dr. J. C. Warren, when a committee, of which Gen. Sullivan was chairman, was appointed to nominate a list of officers.—Their report was unanimously accepted; and the Convention was organized by the election of Governor Lincoln as President; Samuel Lathrop, of West Springfield, Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, and William Reed, of Marblehead, as Vice Presidents; and Emery Washburn, of Worcester, J. W. Yeomans, of Pittsfield, T. A. Greene, of New Bedford, and Luther S. Cushing, of Cambridge, as Secretaries. Prayers were offered by Rev. Mr. Perry, of Bradford. A committee consisting of Justin Edwards, William Sullivan, Hosea Hildreth, John Read, Stephen C. Phillips and Abijah Bigelow, was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Convention. Another committee, appointed to devise measures for a more complete Temperance organization throughout the State, consisted of Messrs. J. Tappan of Boston, G. P. Perry of Bradford, Jackson of Newton, Foster of Worcester, Doolittle and Newcomb of Belchertown, Yeomans of Pittsfield, Alden of Bradford, Arnold of New Bedford, Bassett of Barnstable, and Sprague of Duxbury. On the evening of Wednesday, several eloquent addresses were made, among which that of Rev. Mr. Taylor of Boston, is mentioned as very striking and impressive.

The Convention, after an active and exceedingly interesting session of two days, broke up on Thursday afternoon at 6 o'clock. An address to the People of the State was adopted, which with the other proceedings, will be published soon.—The thanks of the Convention were voted to its officers; and the President, in their behalf, expressed his own lively gratification in the happiest terms. It is but justice to this gentleman to say, that his promptness and plainness in the despatch of business, and his dignified and gentlemanly address, were equally the subject of universal admiration. The morning session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Blagden of Boston, and the Convention closed with similar services by the Rev. Mr. Walker of Charlestown. The most gratifying spirit of mingled energy and mildness strongly characterized the proceedings throughout. It has never been our fortune to witness the earnest deliberations of a body of five hundred men, on some of the most interesting topics of the day, conducted with such perfect harmony and good humor.

We did not pass the evening in Worcester, but understand that addresses were made, at a fully attended public meeting, by Mr. Phillips of Salem and other gentlemen.—*Mercantile Journal*.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

For Horticultural Festival, see page 85.

OFFICERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Elected Sept. 21, 1833.

PRESIDENT—Henry A. S. Dearborn, *Roxbury*.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Zebedee Cook, Jr. *Boston*; Elijah Vose, *Dorchester*; Enoch Bartlett, *Roxbury*; S. A. Shurtleff, *Boston*.

TREASURER—William Worthington.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Jacob Bigelow, *M. D. Boston*.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Robert Treat Paine, *Boston*.

COUNSELLORS—Augustus Aspinwall, *Brooklyn*; Thomas Brewer, *Roxbury*; Henry A. Breed, *Lynn*; Benj. W. Crowninshield, *Boston*; J. G. Cogswell, *Northampton*; Nathaniel Davenport, *Milton*; E. Hersey Derby, *Salem*; Samuel Downer, *Dorchester*; Oliver Fiske, *Worcester*; B. V. French, *Boston*; J. M. Gourgas, *Weston*; T. W. Harris, *M. D. Cambridge*; Samuel Jaques, Jr. *Charlestown*; Jos. G. Joy, *Boston*; William Kenrick, *Newton*; John Lemist, *Roxbury*; S. A. Shurtleff, *Boston*; E. M. Richards, *Dedham*; Benjamin Rodman, *New Bedford*; John B. Russell, *Boston*; Charles Senior, *Roxbury*; William H. Sumner, *Dorchester*; Charles Tappan, *Boston*; Jacob Tidd, *Roxbury*; Jona. Winship, *Brighton*; William Worthington, *Dorchester*; Aaron D. Williams, *Roxbury*; J. W. Webster, *Cambridge*; Geo. W. Pratt, *Geo. W. Brimmer, Boston*; David Haggerston, *Charlestown*; Charles Lawrence, *Salem*.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—John L. Russell.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY—T. W. Harris, *M. D.*

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY—J. W. Webster, *M. D.*

STANDING COMMITTEES—On Fruit Trees, Fruit, &c. Robert Manning, *Chairman*—Samuel Downer, Oliver Fiske, Charles Senior, William Kenrick, E. M. Richards, B. V. French, Samuel Pond, Thos. Mason.

On the Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden. Daniel Chandler, *Chairman*—Jacob Tidd, Aaron D. Williams, John B. Russell, Nathaniel Davenport, Leonard Stone.

On Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, and Green Houses. Jonathan Winship, *Chairman*—Joseph G. Joy, David Haggerston, George W. Pratt, Samuel Walker.

On the Library. H. A. S. Dearborn, *Chairman*—Jacob Bigelow, T. W. Harris, E. M. Derby Z. Cook, Jr., Geo. W. Pratt.

On the Synonymes of Fruits. John Lovell, *Chairman*—Robert Manning, Samuel Downer.

On the Garden and Cemetery. Hon. Judge Story, *Chairman*—H. A. S. Dearborn, Jacob Bigelow, M. D. George Bond, Z. Cook, Jr. C. A. Gould, Charles Brown, Joseph P. Bradlee, C. P. Curtis.

Executive Committee of the Council. Z. Cook, Jr. *Chairman*—G. W. Pratt, Cheever Nevhall, Charles Tappan, Joseph P. Bradlee.

ITEMS.

A good sized Pear. A Pear, which grew on a tree belonging to Mr. Richard K. Brickett of Hampstead, N. H. measured thirteen inches and three quarters in circumference, and weighing one pound five and a half ounces. Quite a subject for a meal!

Large Fruit. We saw the other day, an Apple from the farm of Joseph Houghton of Berlin, in this county, which measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 14 in circumference, and weighed $16\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.—*Worcester Spy*.

The Colonization Society of the city of New-York, are about fitting out a vessel from Liberia, to convey to that country a number of manumitted slaves. Between twenty and thirty of the blacks were the property of a gentleman in Virginia, who released them from slavery on condition of their immediately leaving the country. The Society solicit aid from their fellow citizens, to defray the expenses of this enterprise.

The number of spindles stopped in Fall River, for want of water, is stated in the Monitor of Saturday, to be 15,000. The whole number of spindles is over 31,000. The Mills will be stopped on Thursday next for the purpose of digging out the canal or river that leads from the pond to the Mills. It will probably require a week to complete the work.

Wheat. The Farmers in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y. have been very prosperous in harvesting their wheat the present season, and some of them have got in near 3000 bushels, and others 1500, 1800, &c.

Oats. The Springfield Republican says, Mr. James Kent of West Springfield, has raised this season, upon an acre of land, a good one hundred bushels of oats.

The Shakers near Lexington, Ky. have commenced the raising of silk-worms, and the preparing and manufacture of silk. Samples received in Philadelphia are highly extolled.

Machine for Spinning Hemp. Mr. Joseph Westerman, of New York, says the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, has invented a machine, by which rope yarn is spun from hemp, without the process of hatchelling, and, in consequence, without the usual loss of eight or ten per ct. from that cause.—The machine is simple, and its utility has been tested. It produces a yarn far superior in smoothness and strength to that produced by hand spinning; and the saving, it is said, would be fifty per cent.

MAILS TO CANADA.

It would appear by the following paragraph, which comes marked for our notice in the St. Catharine's "Colonial Argus," that the recent directions of the U. S. P. O. department, on the subject of Canadian postage, originated in erroneous information with respect to the regulations of the British post-office.

We are authorized in saying that no such instructions as alluded to [in the circular of Mr. Melson,] have been received by the Postmasters in Upper Canada—but the very reverse. Subscribers for American newspapers, as well as publishers, have uniformly paid United States postage on newspapers and letters at the Canada offices, and which has been regularly accounted for by our Postmasters, and no instructions received to the contrary.—*Albany Argus*.

MILCH COWS.

THE American Farmer, in the course of a long article on the treatment of Cows, mentions the following circumstance. It strikes us as being worthy of the consideration of farmers, and those who keep Cows. "And, let us remark, good water is as essential to good milch-yielding as good pasture. We had a cow last summer that yielded five gallons of rich milk a day. She ran in a tolerable pasture, but there was a stream of pure spring water running through it. We also kept salt constantly within her reach. The same cow, this summer, in a much better pasture, does not yield three gallons of milk. The reason of this falling off is, that she is supplied with water from a pump, occasionally, when her attendants conceive she wants it—not when she thinks she wants it, which is the great point. She also gets salt 'as it happens.'"—*Bost. Centinel*.

BROOM CORN.

BROOM CORN is cultivated in the Hadley Meadows and about that town extensively this year.—Last season but little of it was raised, in consequence of the reduction of prices occasioned by an excess of it being planted the preceding year. The stock of brush now on hand is light and the market not glutted, scarcely supplied, and the crop this year will yield well and good prices be sustained. Mr. Shipman, of Hadley, is one of the most extensive, if not the largest Broom-manufacturers in New England. His Factory is spacious, and not less than Fifty thousand corn Brooms, we suspect, are annually made and sold by him.—Making Brooms is a striking illustration of the value of a suitable systematic division of labor. The handles are made by one set of men. The brush prepared by another. Tied on by a third, the trimming performed by a fourth, and painting or staining the handle and putting on the *finishing touch* administered by a fifth. In this manner a Broom, which if all the component parts successively were made by one man, would cost from seventy-five cents to a dollar, is now afforded, in consequence of the proper subdivision of labor, at less than one sixth part of that sum.—*Northampton Courier*.

FENCES.

No man possessing a particle of the pride which should be felt by every farmer in the excellence and utility of his profession, can travel through any section of our country without feeling that pride deeply mortified at the miserable manner in which too many of our farms are fenced, and the total neglect of providing means to repair those so rapidly rotting away. It is a fact, and one which should be known and felt, that scarcely any part of the United States is more deficient in good fencing stuffs after the land has once been cleared than west New-York. We have few of those inexhaustible quarries of stone found in the eastern mountains—our fields furnish after repeated ploughings but very inadequate quantities of loose stones for fencing—and the axe is used almost as unsparingly in our few remaining forests, as it was when thirty years ago they overshadowed the whole land. The consequence of this state of things is easily foretold—in fact, it is already seen and felt. The worn fences of the first settlers have mouldered away, and the fields at first small have gradually enlarged their bounds, until on many farms the outside fence is all that deserves

the name. Boys and girls that ought to be at school, pokes and clogs, and fetters of all varieties, are employed as substitutes for fences; and dogs are multiplied to prey on the flocks of the thrifty and provident farmer. This state of things ought not to exist—there is no necessity for it—plant nurseries of trees suitable for fencing stuffs, and in a few years your farms will advance in price fifty per cent. The chesnut, the locust, &c. are easily raised and are of rapid growth—impervious hedges are readily formed, and no man should allow a stone as large as a four pound shot to lie on a field devoted to mowing or tillage; all should be worked up into fences. The man whose farm is divided into fields larger than ten acres, may depend that he does not understand his true interest.—*Auburn Journal*.

AUGUST, 1833.

THIS month, it appears, has been the coolest August within our recollection. It is two degrees cooler than August of last year, and one degree cooler than August 1829, the coolest in the last sixteen years. The mean average of August for the last twelve years, was about four degrees warmer than this. The three summer months this year have averaged very low, being nearly the same as last year, and nearly six degrees below the general average of twelve or fifteen years.

The weather during the month has been pleasant and delightful, and though so very low an average heat was exhibited, there was no appearance of frost. The crops that have been reaped, have proved very abundant, and the important one of Indian Corn bids fair to be more than an average.

But little rain has fallen during the month. The most abundant shower was on the 4th, which fell in torrents, accompanied with the most terrific thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, ever remembered by our oldest inhabitants.—*Newport Mercury*.

SPOTS IN THE SUN.

A SPOT on the Sun was seen in this town, yesterday, for the first time since the Spring. It probably entered on the Sun on Wednesday, and will occupy about a fortnight in crossing his disc. It is quite small and cannot be seen without a telescope.

Perhaps it may be remembered, that the summer of 1816 was one of the coldest ever experienced in New England; a severe frost having occurred in every month, proving destructive to the hopes of the agriculturist and "causing as much loss as the embargo and war." This remarkable coldness was generally ascribed to the immense spots visible the whole summer on the Sun, which were sufficiently large to be seen through a piece of blackened glass, and were ascertained to cover about one third of his surface. But how shall we account for the almost equal coldness of the Summer of 1833. It cannot be ascribed to the same cause as that of 1816, as during the last four or five months we have not been able to perceive any spot, and the whole surface of the Sun has appeared, even when viewed through a powerful telescope, clear and serene.—*New Bedford Mercury*.

CHLORIDE OF SODA.

A SINGULAR case of a severe burn cured by the use of a solution of the chloride of soda, is recorded in the London Lancet. An attorney, in attempt-

ing to put out the flames that had attacked the curtains of his bed, had got his hands burned—blistered, but not broken. He sent for a couple of quarts of the lotion, (4 oz. of the solution to a pint of water,) had it poured into soup plates, wrapped his hands in lint, as no skin was broken, and so kept them for some time. Next morning he was so perfectly well that only one small dried patch of burn remained; yet an hour and a half had elapsed before the application. The same solution has been equally effectual in scalds and bruises. It never fails almost immediately to heal a 'black eye.' When the chloride is used for scalds, it is necessary to use with it in the after applications some spermaceti oil.—*Philadelphia Sen*.

HINTS ON INDIGESTION.

To lay down general rules for dietetics, to predict or threaten the same terrific catastrophe to every sinning gourmand; to explain by the same universal cause, "indigestion," every *malada* to which flesh is heir to, is absurd, even when such generalizations are confined to a large class of society in this country, without wandering abroad. One can no more find two stomachs than two noses alike. The whole secret lies in learning how the stomach of our patient has been *educated*, and according to that education to deal with it. This involves an individuality in the attention to be given in cases of "stomach complaints," which physicians would find too troublesome; yet without it justice cannot be done to the patients. It is sheer nonsense to talk of classing *human* stomachs and *civilized* stomachs; stomachs of drunkards and stomachs of abstemious people; stomachs of aldermen and stomachs of Pythagoreans; stomachs of literary men, lawyers, physicians, and parsons, and stomachs of young collegians, sportsmen, and dandies, under one and the same rule. Each has had its physical education as peculiarly different from that of the rest as that which the possessor has received at the nursery or college; and each must be dealt with accordingly. A friend of mine, who had occasion to see a physician write several directions for invalids laboring under what are called "stomach complaints," wondered that he did not give a printed circular to each, in imitation of a great authority, who had always the same printed page to refer to, and thus save himself the trouble. Had he followed such a plan, he would have done his patients injustice; for, as far as my own experience goes, I am confident he never met with *two stomachs* alike.—*Dr. Granville*.

THE COTTAGE.

If men did but know what felicity dwells in the cottage of a virtuous man—how sound he sleeps, how quiet his breast, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his provision, how healthy his morning, how sober his night, how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart—they would never admire the noises, the diseases, the throng of passions, and the violence of unnatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious, and the hearts of the ambitious.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

No "proper place" for it.—A law of Virginia allows the retailing of spirituous liquors at "proper places," in the different counties. In one of the counties, the Magistrates have decided that there are no "proper places" within their jurisdiction for such a purpose.

From the American Farmer.

BARNITZ'S BREED OF HOGS.

In one of your late papers, you noticed in terms of commendation, the breed of hogs which I have kept upon my farm; and I now offer to you a brief account of their origin and peculiar properties of value. In the valleys of Pennsylvania, the farmers generally have distilleries, and their stock of hogs is obtained from the western drovers, who collect them as they can get them. The distillery affords abundance of food, and the good and bad, when moderately fat, are sold in a mixed lot for the city markets, without much regard to quality, or any discrimination as to the separate values of the animals.

Chester county seems to form an exception; there are few distilleries there; and the farmers, to turn their means to the greatest advantage, have shown a laudable attention to their farm stocks. The breed of hogs, especially, which is preserved with great care, has a celebrity throughout the State. I have not been able to learn their origin; but incline to the opinion that they are a cross from the Chinese, with the English white Suffolk breed, of which some were imported to Philadelphia county many years since. They are white in color, of fine form, easily fattened, and of early maturity: at one year, without extra keep, they often weigh 300.

I obtained several females of the Chester breed, and found on the farm of an intelligent man in this county, a peculiar kind which I thought valuable—they were in shape like the Chinese, but larger in growth, of a red color, with occasional black spots. The owner told me he had first obtained them from the neighborhood of Westminster, Maryland, and that they were said to be of the Parkinson breed. I procured a boar of this kind, and adopting the recommendation of the celebrated Cline, crossed with the larger Chester breed.—This is the stock I have had, and they are much esteemed by all who have seen them. They fatten easy, at any age, and when fat will weigh at nine months 200, and at a year 300 and more. I had one which was kept until twenty-seven months old, the last three months being put up to fatten; he weighed 494 nett weight. I thought this cross an improvement in some respects, but the clear white of the Chester breed was more pleasing to the eye, and the breeders I now have, are chiefly of this kind.—Those I sent to you last season and this spring, embraced both varieties—the white being of the full Chester breed, or with a very small portion of the other blood.

I have seven or eight breeders, producing from eighty to one hundred pigs in the year, about one half I dispose of currently at five dollars the pair, and this pays the expense of keeping and fattening the whole. The common stock of this neighborhood does not command more than three dollars for the best pairs, and the demand for those I have would enable me to sell, at the above rate, many more than I can spare.

I have no distillery; my mode of feeding is, the first winter feed on boiled potatoes and pumpkins, with linseed oil meal occasionally; in the summer, keep them on the clover field, say from May to November; those intended for fattening, are then put up for four or five weeks, and fed upon corn; five bushels to each in the ear (but better if ground) will bring them to full condition for killing.

I have a cheap and useful boiling apparatus, the whole cost being not more than eight dollars; it is

simply a cast iron kettle, containing a barrel, put up like a hatter's kettle, with a small fire place below, and flues running up behind; a sheet iron lid covers the top, and a rough board shed is fixed about it to keep off the wind and rain. A boy in two hours may thus boil several barrels of pumpkins, and refuse potatoes or turnips, and the slop keeps moderately warm during two or three days, even in winter; a sprinkling of salt is necessary, and a few handfuls of corn meal will richly improve the mass. A piece of rotten wood, or a shovel of coals from the bake oven-pit, occasionally thrown into the pens, is necessary as a luxury, and I suppose a useful absorbent.

The praises of the *poor man's cow* we often hear, but the poor man's pig I deem of really greater value. The cow, it is true, yields his family a luxury during nine months in the year, but at an expence not less than twenty-five dollars. A pair of pigs, of a good breed, the cost of which with keep and fattening will not exceed fifteen dollars, furnishes his family with five hundred pounds of meat, sufficient for his year's consumption.

Among the agricultural improvements of the day, some attention has been excited to the breed of hogs, and the mischievous notion long prevailing, that *feed makes the breed*, is going by. A valuable article was published some time ago in your paper on this subject, from the pen of your late lamented correspondent, Mr. Meade, containing many excellent hints. The loss of this useful citizen to the agricultural community, would seem to make it incumbent upon others, to contribute occasional suggestions, which their practice or information may furnish, to further our common cause; and in the hope that the example may draw upon the leisure hours of some to follow me, I have extended my sketch to a more tedious detail than I at first intended. C. A. BARNITZ.

Springdale, York, Pa. Aug. 31, 1833.

MOWING WHEAT.

A WRITER for the Maine Farmer, with the signature "*A young Farmer*," assigns several reasons in favor of mowing wheat with a scythe in the same manner that grass is mown, and gathering it with a rake. "In reaping," he says, "there are many heads cut off so short, that they are never bound; and there is some waste in binding. Where I have mowed it one way and raked the other, there is hardly a straw to be seen."

Cradling grain he likewise condemns as wasteful. Mowing, he says, saves three fourths of the time in a busy season—gives a greater quantity of straw—prevents the scythe being dulled the succeeding year by stubble, and furnishes more straw for fodder and manure.

With regard to threshing the writer says, "I know full well that I cannot thrash as much grain when mowed as when reaped. As near as I can judge from what experience I have had, the difference is about one quarter; i. e. to thrash the mowed grain costs a quarter more labor. Now let us strike the balance, in order to find how the account stands. By mowing, according to my estimate, we save three fourths of our time; by thrashing we lose one fourth of it. But still we have half left, i. e. 2 days in 4. Is this of any consequence in this busy season? Now how does the account stand?"

"As our cattle demand so much of our time at the barn in the winter, what can we do better, while we are thus enjoying the pleasure of feeding

and seeing them eat, than to be getting out our grain, and having the straw ready for its various uses: furthermore, what is a day's work at that time of the year compared with one in harvest? In making these observations it is expected I shall be understood to have a suitable bottom to mow; and grain that is extremely stout, so as to lodge, may be expected. The difference of the value of labor between the two seasons (grain harvest and winter) alone, is almost a turning key to the question. I can procure three days' work easier at the last mentioned season than one at the first. In giving these views to the public, I am conscious that I shall find very little support, perhaps be contradicted: if I should be, I shall not be wounded in my feelings, but hope to learn something that shall be of use to me in husbandry hereafter."

BEES.

THE method of keeping bees in rooms or garrets prepared for them is a great improvement. These rooms should be so tight that rats, mice, and other vermin cannot get to them; and they should be dark, for if there is a window the bees fly to that instead of going to the apertures made for them to pass in and out. Bees managed in this manner never swarm, and you may take from them such quantities of honey as you like.—*Maine Farmer*.

BEE HOUSE.

WE have seen a bee house, the method of constructing which was introduced into our country by Mr. Eber Wilcox of Salem, and which is said to be a very valuable improvement. Several individuals have tried it with entire success. It consists of a house of brick or wood, (if wood standing on stakes,) say of the size of a common smoke-house, with a door to admit of the entrance of a man. The inside is merely furnished with shelves like an ordinary pantry. The bees pass in and out through several apertures resembling spouts, arranged in rows on each side. These spouts project six inches, and the hole is perhaps two or three inches wide by from one eighth to one half an inch in height. The benefits of the method are said to be these: the bees never swarm, but continue filling up the house; the honey may be easily taken out, when the bees retire to the bottom of the combs in cold weather; and it is said to be an infallible preventive to the worms, and the light fingers of the night gentry.—*Cortland Advocate*.

SICKLE PEARS.

WE had occasion on Saturday to visit the farms belonging to the Girard estate on the Neck, and on one, now in the occupancy of Mr. Ash, and be it said, well cultivated, we found a pear tree loaded with that delicious fruit, known in our market as the "Sickle Pear." This tree is the *parent stock*, as we learn, from which all the Sickle Pear trees in the country have come. We could not learn the origin of the tree, and indeed so many vague stories are told, that it would be difficult to find out whence it came.—*U. S. Gazette*.

RHUBARB.

DR. STEBBINS, the queerest genius in all our town for gathering up the odds and ends of vegetable and animal curiosities, has at his office in the Court House, a leaf of the Rhubarb plant which measures thirty inches long and is twenty eight inches wide.—*Northampton Courier*.

From the *Detroit Journal*.
FRUIT.

THE great celebrity which our territory sustains for excellence in the quality of its cider, has not resulted so much from any superior skill or care in its manufacture, as from the quality of our apples. It is evident that the ancestors of the present race of French inhabitants, when they emigrated from France, took unusual care to select the best kinds of apples. Normandy has been celebrated for apples, and those of this country are said to have been imported from that province. It is evident, that, whatever may have been the improvement in agriculture since the original settlement of this country, it has not been manifested by any increased care and attention to the culture of fruit trees. Though the orchards in this neighborhood have been in existence, near a century, and have had little attention paid to their pruning and dressing, they still maintain their superiority for cider. This is conclusive evidence of the adaptation of our climate to fruit; but with the exception of apples, we have very few varieties. With respect to cherries, we have none but the common small, red kind, and they are nearly run out; and there are very few good varieties of peaches, plums, or pears. In the interior the early settlers have not generally been so provident as to plant our orchards, though the approach to the country having been by water, was calculated to facilitate the introduction of fruit. As so desirable a luxury is so easily attained, we think it almost inexcusable to neglect it. In the whole scope of farming operations, there is nothing which better repays the care and culture bestowed upon it than fruit. And those who addict themselves to it, and acquire any tolerable degree of skill in the management of fruit, find sufficient delight in it to repay their trouble, even if the profit were not sufficient. The mode of training trees in the *espalier* form, or on walls, we believe, has not been practised here. As a substitute for walls, a strong board fence will answer to train to. The superior quality and flavor of fruit cultivated in this way, will well repay the trouble; and beside this, by attention to pruning, a crop of fruit may be insured every year, whereas without that attention, trees rarely bear oftener than every other year. Trees in this way may be trained to any form; in gardens, dwarf trees may be planted along walks, and are preferable to standards from occupying less space, and can be trained so that the fruit can be picked off with ease by hand. The common wild crab affords an excellent stock to graft dwarf trees on, both on account of the smallness of its size, and its hardness; but it is not material, for the tree is trained to the dwarf form by cutting or heading down, and any kind will answer. In training on a wall or board fence, the tree, after one year's growth from setting out, is cut down to three or four eyes, say a foot or eighteen inches from the ground, as the shoots put out those that are foreright or front as well as rear, are pinched off with the fingers, while those shoots which grow in a position suitable for training are nailed with strips of cloth to the wall or fence, in this way they are usually trained, in the form of a fan; but the form may be varied to suit the place where they are to grow. Trees should be pruned every year, in order that the useless or superabundant wood may not draw off the sap which is necessary to supply those shoots that produce fruit. The fruit is borne on shoots of a for-

mer year, and those which will bear fruit may be distinguished by their buds. After bearing three or four years, they become exhausted, when they should be cut down to two eyes, in order to produce new wood. This mode of cutting out the useless wood and producing an alternate growth of new wood, preserves the tree in a constantly healthy and bearing state, and the fruit is, consequently, fairer and finer.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, 1833.

HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

THE fifth Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on the 13th inst. At 11 o'clock, an excellent Address was delivered at the Masonic Temple, by Hon. ALEXANDER EVERETT. This contained brief but comprehensive historical sketches of Horticulture, and notices of existing improvements in gardening, as displayed in various parts of Europe, and noted by the personal observations of the Orator. A portion of the Address had reference to Cemeteries, in different portions of the globe, and particularly that at Mt. Auburn, which was originated and established under the auspices of the M. H. Society. This part of the performance was particularly interesting, eloquent and impressive. From half past 12 to 2 o'clock, the Dinner hall was open to public inspection, and notwithstanding the rain, which fell profusely, a large concourse of spectators proved that the public felt an interest in the exhibition.

At three o'clock the Members of the Society, together with numbers of respectable guests, sat down to a dinner provided by Mr. Eaton, which consisted of all the substantial and delicacies the Epicure could wish for, or the Temperate Man enjoy. The following are some of the donations of Fruits and Flowers, which were presented for the festival.

A fine basket of Isabella grapes, &c. from E. P. Hartshorn, of Boston,—also a basket of Black Hamburg and Sweet Water grapes, from the same—open culture, fine for the season. A basket of apples, and a basket of Seedling pears, from Joseph Morton, Esq. of Milton. Freestone Rare-ripe peaches, a very handsome specimen, from E. Cowing, of Roxbury. From John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, a basket of Ruckman's Pearmain, a basket of Gilliflower apples, a basket of Bourasseau apples, a basket of Pomme Nieve apples, a basket of Summer Queen apples, a basket of Ribstone pippin, Fall Queening apple, Golden Pippin, French apple, French Bon Chretien pear, all very beautiful. From E. M. Richards, of Dedham, two baskets of natural peaches, superior, two baskets of Benoni apples, large, one basket of Red Juniating. From Madam Dix, Boston, a basket of Dix pears, very fine. From Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Boston, a basket of St Michael pears, and 4 baskets of White Chasselas grapes, open culture, very beautiful. From Luther Allen, of Sterling, 3 baskets of monstrous Red apples, for baking.—From J. Tidd, Esq. of Roxbury, 4 clusters of very fine Black Hamburg grapes, also a large Muskmelon. From Charles Oakley, Esq. of the City of New York, a basket of Heath Clingstone peaches, a basket of plums, name unknown, a basket of Orange Nectarin Clingstone seedlings, a basket of Orange Clingstone seedlings, a basket of seedling pears, a basket of pears, called Vergalieu in New

York, the St Michael in New England, a basket of peaches, name unknown, all beautiful and some splendid specimens. From Enoch Bartlett, Esq. Roxbury, a basket of Bartlett pears, a basket of Andrews pears, a basket of Capiaumont pears, all very superior. From John Wilson, of Roxbury, 2 baskets of Melacaton peaches. From E. Vose, Esq. of Dorchester, a basket of Capiaumont pears, a basket of Bartlett pears, very superior. From John Breed, Esq. of Belle Isle, 2 baskets of wall fruit peaches, one basket of Bartlett pears, one basket of pears, name unknown, a basket of long green pears, a basket of pears, name unknown, all very fine fruit. From Howland Cowing, Roxbury, a basket of large sweet apples, name unknown, and one do. of sour. From Dr. Webster, of Cambridge, a variety of Flowers, also a vegetable called Glascol Rabbi, a basket of almonds, open culture, a basket of white Chasselas and red Chasselas grapes, a Persian and one other variety of melon, very fine. From P. B. Hovey, and Charles M. Hovey, of Cambridgeport, one highly decorated basket, containing Bartlett, Johonnot and Andrews pears, and several varieties of peaches, grapes, and Flowers, also another basket of Bartlett and Johonnot pears, and a basket of Porter apples, very fine specimens. From Messrs. Winship, of Brighton, 2 baskets of Semiana plums, very superior. From E. P. Hartshorn, eight baskets containing Isabella, black Hamburg, and white Chasselas grapes. From Messrs Willet and Wilson, of Boston, one large basket of Autumn Bergamot, also a large basket of Gansels or Brocas Bergamot pears, also a large basket of white sweet water grapes. From Professor Farrar, of Cambridge, a fine basket of Porter apples. From E. Breed, Esq. of Charlestown, two large decorated baskets, consisting of the white Muscat of Alexandria, the St Peters and black Hamburg grapes, Bartlett and Roussellet de Rheims pears, and a variety of peaches, very beautiful specimens. From Lawson Buckminster, Esq. of Framingham, one large basket of Porter apples, very superb. From Mr. Mason, of Charlestown, a basket of green Citron melons, 3 baskets, containing Malta peaches and Nectarines, 4 baskets of black Hamburg grapes, and one of Miller's Burgundy grapes, also yellow Muskmelons, very fine specimens. From Joshua Childs, Boston, a basket of Manilla grapes, a beautiful specimen. From the garden of the late Redford Webster, Boston, a basket of St Michael's pears, a basket of sweet water grapes, and one of sweet lemons. From David Fosdick, Charlestown, a very beautiful ornamented pyramid basket of white Muscadine and Isabella grapes, and a variety of apples and peaches. From Enoch Bartlett, Esq. Roxbury, two baskets of beautiful peaches, and a splendid specimen of Porter apples. From Zebedee Cook, jr. Esq. of Boston, 1st Vice President of the Society, a basket of most beautiful Bartlett pears. From Dr. Fisk, of Worcester, a basket containing very large varieties of apples. From Wm. B. Roberts, Gardener to Samuel G. Perkins, Esq. of Brookline, a large and highly ornamented basket, containing black Hamburg, Cape, St Peters, Linfendal, white Muscat of Alexander, Golden Chasselas, common do. grapes, Admirable, Jaune, Bolle Chevereuse, Morris's white early Admirable, Pine apple, Clingstones. From Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Mass. Hor. Soc., Roxbury, two baskets of red Roman Nectarines, one do. containing Drap d'Or, and late blue French plums, one do. Cantaloupe

Melons, Trowbridge apples, Maria Louisa pears, Beurre Angletterre do., Sickle do., some of them very beautiful. From Jairus Lincoln, Hingham, a basket of Seek-no-further apples. From Elisha Edwards, Springfield, a basket of Freestone and Clingstone peaches, very fine, one do. of St Michael's and brown Beurre pears, large and fair. From Wm. Lawrence, Bulfinch street, Boston, Seedling penches, very beautiful. From T. B. Coolidge, Esq. Bowdoin Square, Boston, a basket of beautiful yellow plums. From the garden of the Hon. T. H. Perkins, by W. H. Cowing, white Hambro-Muscat of Lunel Frankendale, Royal Muscat of Alexandria, flame colored Tokay, black Frontignac, Melacaton (native), white peaches from the wall, Bromfield Nectarine, American, all remarkably fine specimens, and some uncommonly splendid.

The Floral Decorations of the Hall, (which did great credit to the taste of the Committee, who performed that service), were furnished from the Society's Garden at Mount Auburn by Mr. D. Haggerston, by Messrs. Winship, Mr. Mason, Mr. Walker, Mr. P. B. Hovey, jr., Mr. C. M. Hovey, Messrs. Kenrick, Dr. Webster, Henry Sheafe, Esq. and others. Gen. Sumner, furnished some fine purple Egg Plants for the Dinner.

Eleven varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, and Lemons of Artificial Fruits, very nearly resembling natural ones, were exhibited by Mr. Nelson D. Jones, No. 21 Joy's Buildings, where the Society and others can see artificial specimens of the finest fruits.

A large Orange Tree, in full bearing, exhibited by Messrs. Willot and Wilson, attracted much attention. By order of the Committee on Fruits, &c.

EDWARD M. RICHARDS.

Nicholas Longworth, Esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio, an Honorary Member of the Society, sent two bottles of native wine, the pure juice of the native grape, which was very much admired, and was of excellent quality.

After dinner the following regular Toasts were drank.

Cultivators and Conquerors. The former would make the whole world a Garden, the latter would convert the "Great Globe" to a Golgotha.

Let the Trumpet of Fame
Resound with the name
And deeds of the Tiller,
But blast the Mankiller.

Manual Labor Schools. Success to those literary and scientific establishments, which, by mixing corporeal with intellectual exertions, set the seal on that true greatness, which consists of a union of the most estimable qualities of Body and Mind.

Nullification. A Passion flower, planted in a hot house, propagated by artificial heat, and matured by fermenting substances. Let us hope that the process of division may not change it into a "Tremella noster," or the "fallen Star."

Office seekers for Office sake. Parasitic plants, Creepers into party, Climbers into popularity, and Twiners into power; a Tribe, sometimes very ornamental to the people, always useful—TO THEMSELVES.

The Veterans of '76. A few slips of the Elder, grafted on the tree of Liberty. Their upright shoots, did not need much training, to produce a collection of SCARLET RUNNERS.

Ireland, the land of the Potato. The Root is finely formed by Nature, but does not thrive by being forced. If an Irishman is not allowed to eat his Potatoes in peace at home, is it a wonder if he is not mealy mouthed abroad?

The Promotion of Patriotism. If we wish our citizens to love their country, we must make our country lovely by manual, mental and moral cultivation.

The Michael and Imperial Pear of Portugal. Both called Royal, but as Good Christians, we declare that they are neither of them worth half a crown.

The Gardener. His wealth will be found to lie in his bed, provided he does not lie there too long himself.

Gold Mines. With a spade, a hoe, and active industry, every cultivator will find one in his kitchen garden.

The Tree of American Liberty. An union of twenty-four branches, supported by one trunk. It is more than half a century old—and each succeeding year extends its foliage and deepens its roots.

Public Education. A tree of knowledge; its opening and expanding blossoms are budding beneath the genial sunshine of popular patronage. Its supporters will reap the Fruits of an approving conscience, that 'blesses the giver more than the receiver.'

Women, sweet herbs. In the summer of our existence, aromatic as the Rosemary; in the autumn, grateful as the Lavender; in the winter, balsamic as the Sage—May the seasoning of domestic life never be mixed with the sauce.

VOLUNTEERS.

By H. A. S. Dearborn, Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Society. The Orator of the Day—May we cultivate the fruits and flowers of our gardens with as much zeal and success, as he has those of literature and eloquence.

By the Hon. A. H. Everett, Orator of the Day. The Horticultural Societies of Massachusetts and her sister states. We cannot wish them better fortune, than that their success should be equal to the excellencies of their desserts.

By Judge Story. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Its native stock excellent, its foreign grafts full of rich fruits, and its set-off of flowers beautiful.

By the Hon. Ebenezer Mosely, President of the Newburyport Horticultural Society; present by invitation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. **Education:** That moral culture which eradicates the weeds of bad principles, swells the bud, unfolds the blossom, and ripens the fruit of science and good morals.

Sent by the Hon. T. H. Perkins, with a contribution of beautiful fruit. May our Domestic, as well as our Horticultural Nurseries, produce fruit which well deserves cultivation.

By E. Bailey. "Office-seekers for the sake of office,"—borers who would destroy the tree of Liberty.

By Grant Thorburn, of New York. Bachelors: Those sleepy Adams in the American gardens—May they awake like their grandfather—see Genesis 2d chap. from the 21st to the 25 verse.

The Original Laurie Todd. The Veteran Horticulturist and Seedsman, that commenced his career, with two Geraniums, in green painted pots.

By Charles Oakley, Esq. of New York, sent with a box of valuable Fruits. The Friends of Horticulture and the Practical Gardeners of the East. May they ever be prospered, not forgetting their associates in other Climes.

By Elisha Edwards, Esq. of Springfield, sent with a large contribution of valuable Fruits.

Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture, subject to the improving taste and industry of man—May their march be onward till the whole earth shall become fruitful fields and gardens, and man shall return to his native innocence.

By H. J. Finn. Miss Fanny Kemble—A rare and splendid specimen of the Star Apple. Can we wonder at the splendid success of such a scion, springing from such a talented Stock.

By the Hon. Mr. Gouldsbrough, of Maryland. The refined and hospitable Inhabitants of Boston—May they long, very long, enjoy their beautiful and various Flowers, and their repast of delicious fruits in the lap of peace, and under the protection of the Federal Union.

By Mr. G. H. Andrews. Fruits and Flowers. Grateful to the taste and to the sight—May their buds and blossoms never be blighted by the chill of ingratitude towards the giver of them.

By B. V. French. The New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal. May its influence continue with the Agricultural and Horticultural community of New England, till we can boast of a Sinclair, a Davy, a Knight, and a Loudon of our own.

By T. G. Fessenden. The best antidotes to Intemperance: Domestic endearments, a taste for good Fruit, and a fondness for fine Flowers.

By David Haggerston. America and Great Britain: In the interchange of productions between the two countries, may the Olive Branch ever be the article most highly estimated.

By George C. Barrett. The Fruits of this day's Exhibition. If the forbidden Fruit was equal to this, Madam Eve would scarcely need an apology for yielding to the temptation which it presented.

By a Guest from Nantucket. The Sea and the Land. Their products equally benefitted by emulation, and alike augmented by encouragement: May those, who plough—either, reap a rich harvest, and their stores abound in "Corn, wine and oil."

By E. M. Richards. The 9th Congressional District. May it be represented with as much integrity, ability, and eloquence in the next Congress as in the last.

By a Guest. Good Taste, the result of cultivation both in mind and matter. We here taste the good fruits produced by good taste.

By B. V. French. Judge Buel, of Albany. The Patron and Pattern of Agriculture and Horticulture. His Practice is Scientific, and his Science is Practical.

By G. C. Barrett. Hon. J. Lowell. The Promoter and Benefactor of the great interests of Agriculture and Horticulture.

The President having retired, Zebedee Cook, Jr. Esq. the 1st Vice President, after remarking on the services rendered to the Society by Gen. Dearborn, concluded with a sentiment, expressive of the high and grateful sense he entertained of the President's talents, untiring zeal and devotion to the interests of the association, which met with a cordial response from all present.

Many other nuts of wit and wisdom were cracked with as much glee as if Comus himself had presided at the feast, and every guest had been inspired by the Genius of Hilarity, Quips, quirks, smiles, plain and wreathed, and other manifestations of mirth from the delicate inaudible simper to the loud horselaugh, indicated that all believed, "a merry heart doth good like a medicine." A Song written and sung by H. J. FINN, Esq. [see the last page of this day's paper] added much to enjoyments of the feast of intellect and the flow of festivity.

We are happy to learn that an Address will be delivered before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society at their Exhibition at BRIGHTON on the 16th Oct. by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

ERRATA.

MR. EDITOR, A few errata in my communications, either of the copy or of the printer, require correction.

In No. III. Mr. Pomroy is represented as having sowed about one bushel of wheat to an acre; it should be one and a half bushel. His rule is to sow one bushel of rye and one and a half of wheat.

In No. IV. p. 66, line 30, for Mr. Arms read Mr. A. Wells.

Lines 50, 52, for store read Stow.

Sept. 16.

H. C.

WANTED.

IN the vicinity of Boston, an experienced Gardener, thoroughly acquainted with the propagation and care of Green House Plants, and the management of Vineries, to whom the highest wages will be paid—satisfactory information, as to capacity and character, will be required. Apply at this office. sept25

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

LORING, & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants Row, have on hand a very large supply of thick Glass suitable for Green Houses and Factories. Also Plate Glass of a superior quality and thickness, with other descriptions of Window Glass, all Sizes, in large or small quantities, at the lowest prices. 1m sept18

FRESH FALL GOODS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received an extensive assortment of fresh Fall and Winter goods, which he offers, wholesale and retail, for cash only, considerably lower than can be bought in the city. Among which are 4 cases English, French and American cloths, consisting of superior, extra superior, middling and low priced, black, blue, mixed, and every variety of colors. 50 pieces Cassimeres, of all colors—2 cases pelisse cloths, an excellent article for chaise lining (very low)—1 case very nice Habit cloth, Brown, Blue, Claret, &c.—7 cases Satinets, Striped, and plain of various colors—5 cases 6-4 Eng. Merino, a very superior article, and all the most desirable colors, imported expressly for the subscriber—4 cases 3-4 Eng. do. of various colors and qualities—4 cases Circassians, very superior qualities and various colors—1 case superior Goats Hair Camblet—4 bales 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking, green and mixed—12 bales splendid Tarriffville Hearth rugs—5 bales Eng. low priced do. do.—54 bales Domets, white, yellow, red, &c.—10 bales Flannels, Eng. Welsh, and American—10 bales Cotton Carpeting, striped and blocked—6 bales Russia Diaper—1 bale Canton Flannel, lower than the cost of importation—3 bales American Cotton Flannels, bleached and unbleached—1 bale White Counterpanes, all sizes—10 bales superior London Row Blankets from 10-4 to 14-4—7 bales real Indigo Checks from 3-4 to 5-4—3 bales American Gingham—2 cases Eng. Gingham—29 bales cotton Batting—25 bales Pillisse Wadding, 12 bales black Wadding—5 cases Embossed Furniture Dimety—2 cases Embossed Cambric, for stage lining—20 cases Prints, all patterns and prices, Eng. French, and American—35 cases Bleached Cottons—50 bales unbleached cotton—10 bales Ticking 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4, some very superior quality—2 cases Sinclaws—2 cases Sarsnets—2 cases Satin Levantines, superior quality—3 cases Levantines, low priced—7 cases Crape Dresses, all colors—6 cases Linens, Lawns, and Shirtings 4-4 to 10-4 with a very extensive assortment of Cambrics and Cambric Muslins, Bobbinette and Grecian lace, 4-4 and 6-4 Swiss nonsook, Book Jaconet plain and figured muslins—Hosiery and every variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves. sept18.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, NO. CXVI.

CONTENTS.—Mr. Sheridan Knowles's Wife of Mantua—State and Prospects of the Drama; Captain Head's Steam Navigation to India; French Literature—Recent Novelists; Recent Travels in Upper India; Mrs. Austin's Characteristics of Goethe; Recollections of a Chaparron; Wright's Translation of the Inferno of Dante; Complaints and Proposals regarding Taxation; Rush's Residence at the Court of London; Clapthorpe on Hieroglyphical Discovery; Character of the Austrian Government; Pellico's Narrative of his Imprisonments; Berangor's Last Songs; Education of the People; Cousin on German Schools.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN Adjourned Meeting of this Society will be held at their hall, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

R. T. PAINE, SECRETARY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Real Estate in the town of Palmelia, on the Black River, opposite the village of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, state of New-York, consisting of a Saw Mill, Flouring Mill, with four run of Burr Stones in good orders, Machine Shop and Distillery, and is one of the best hydraulic privileges in the State.

Also, six small Dwelling Houses, with suitable out-houses.

Also, one large two story DWELLING HOUSE, with a barn and all other out-houses attached to it that are necessary, with a garden extending to the banks of the river.

Also, about three hundred acres of first rate Land, lying over one mile on the river and road leading from Watertown to Brownville; about one half is under cultivation, and the remainder is good wood land.

The above property will be sold at auction, on the first day of October next, (unless sooner sold at private sale,) in such parts as may suit purchasers. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain two or three years on bonds and mortgages. Those who wish to make good bargains would do well to call and examine the premises. Any information that may be wanted can be had by applying to the subscriber, in Watertown. J. FOSTER. Jy 24

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm situated in the town of Marlboro', Mass. about half way between Howes' Tavern and the Lower Meeting-House. It consists of 140 acres of excellent land, with a large two-story Dwelling House, two Barns, Chaise and other Out-houses, with two fine Wells of Water. About 70 acres of the land is covered with a fine growth of the best quality of Wood; the remainder, consisting of Mowing Lands, Tillage and Orchard, is in a high state of cultivation. It now supports 20 head of horned cattle, horses, swine, &c.

For the last 25 years, this estate has been improved by Mr. William Wilson, deceased, and for 50 years previous thereto, it was known as "Munroe's Tavern." The excellent quality of its soil, the large and valuable quantity of wood, and its other numerous advantages, make it a most desirable situation for a farmer; while its situation (on the old road to Worcester, on which the travel is great, the distance from any other tavern and its former notoriety as one), makes it a no less desirable situation for a Tavern again.

The above estate, free from all incumbrances whatever, will be sold on Friday the first day of November, unless previously disposed of by private sale. As also, at the same time, all the cattle, a large quantity of hay and grain, farming utensils, &c. as are not previously disposed of.

Terms of purchase made known on the day of sale. Likewise, several other lots of land belonging to the same estate, will be sold at the same time.

JOSIAH WILSON, Administrator.

For further information, apply to WEBBER WILSON, on the premises, or to Messrs. LOT WHEELWRIGHT & SON, No. 46 Central Wharf. sep 11

IMPROVED HEARING TRUMPET.

THIS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable manner, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of those who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of rendering conversation as distinct between persons who are removed to the full extent of the Tube, as with those who are immediately near each other.—For sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist, 46 Milk st. opposite Federal st. sept 11 eow6w

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed, 500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

GRASS SEEDS, (for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Clover, (Northern)—Herds Grass—Red Top—White Clover (fine imported)—Lucerne, &c. &c.—Wholesale and Retail.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|----------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 2 | 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 16 | 1 37 1/2 |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 00 | 11 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 17 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 18 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 35 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 9 | 12 1/2 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 5 81 | 5 94 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, new v. cash. | barrel | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, old | " | 76 | 78 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | none | 70 | 71 |
| Alexandria, | " | 67 | 69 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 75 | 80 |
| southern yellow, | " | 65 | 70 |
| white, | " | 35 | 35 |
| Rye, | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Barley, | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| HAY, (best English,) old, | ton | 40 | 50 |
| best English, New, | " | 15 | 18 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 94 | 10 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 9 | 34 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 23 | 25 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | " | 17 | 19 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 18 | 20 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 25 | 27 |
| upper, | " | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| upper, | " | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | lb. | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 2 50 | 2 67 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | barrel | 87 | 1 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 12 | 13 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 23 | 33 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 62 | 65 |
| Red Clover, northern, | " | 70 | 75 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 52 | 55 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 45 | 50 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 42 | 45 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 47 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 35 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 30 | 33 |
| Northern pulled, | " | 42 | 45 |
| 1st Lams, | " | | |
| 2d | " | | |
| 3d | " | | |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hog, | " | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, (lub) | " | 16 | 17 |
| lump, best, | " | 23 | 25 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 15 | 16 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 710 Beef Cattle, 38 Stores, 3140 Sheep, and 1025 Swine—about 125 Swine were reported last week.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—We noticed two yoke, very fine, taken at 5 75. We quote prime at \$5 a 50; good at 4 50 a 5; thin, and Steers and Cows at 3 a 4 25.

Cows and Calves. We noticed sales at \$20, 23, 25, and \$27 50.

Sheep.—We noticed a lot taken at \$1 42, 1 50, 1 62, 1 67, 1 88, 2 00, and 2 25. Wethers at \$2 25, 2 50, and 2 75.

Swine.—One lot of about 100 taken at 4c. and a lot of 70 at the same. A lot of 60 at 4 1/2c. and two lots of 50 at 4 1/2c. An entire lot of 200 at 3 1/2c. and a small premium; at retail, 4 1/2 a 5c. for Sows, and 5 1/2 a 6c. for Barrows.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug 23

MISCELLANY.

The following Festive Effusion was written and sung by H. J. FINE, Esq. at the Horticultural Exhibition.

LOVES OF BETSEY BUCKWHEAT AND SIMON SPARROWGRASS.

WHEN Dr. Darwin ruled the taste of folks with rod despotic,
He sung the loves of all the plants, both native and exotic;
I mean to say he thought he did, but he forgot, alas!
The loves of Betsey Buckwheat, and one Simon Sparrowgrass.

A culinary maid was she, and he a man herbaceous.
"Oh! lauk a daisy" he exclaimed, and she "my goody gracious."

He took his bread and cheese with her, also a little shrub,
And after killing *Caterpillars*, swallowed down his *Grub*.

This Simon he was very thin, though thick with Bet, by gosh,
For he was like a Parsnip long, and she a Summer Squash;
He called her his sweet sugar *Pea*—dwarf marrowfat I ween—
For love had in his head and heart—his *poll* and *kidney-been*.

His jacket sowed in patches, wasn't worth a single shilling,
His pantaloons were full of holes—of course were made of drilling;

She thought he looked like *scurvy grass*, and it was most distressing,
Said she "you know I think a *Goose*, is nothing without dressing."

His love was deeply rooted—so he thought he'd stir his *stumps*,
And as his mouth did water, why, he bought a pair of *pumps*:
A reddish coat he got cut out, with *turn-up* collar juttings,
And so love apples he did mean to propagate by cuttings.

Her peepers were *Black Hamburgs*, and she sharpened all his *rights*;

When Cupid plants his round and *grape*, they're shoots from female eyes.

While Simon was a *raking*, little Cupid often laughed,
To think how Betty Buckwheat soon, would *rake* him fore and aft.

He vowed to pop the question, and one Sunday night they met,
And there they shared the loaves and fish—a *kitchen cabinet*.
He thought he'd like a stock of Simons, from a little *tallow tree*,
And raise some little *suckers*, from a little *nursery*.

"Oh! Betty Buckwheat," then said he, "if you and I don't wed;
"I shall return from whence I came—that's to a *parsley bed*;
"Them 'ere horse pistols what you see, shall visit these 'ere lugs."

Then slow as any *snail* he went, to choose a brace of *slugs*.

"Oh Sparrowgrass! O Sparrowgrass!! O Sparrowgrass!!!"
said she,

"I can't resist—I'm all your own—it's my *fat-ality*."
But Simon thought, the fingers of her fist were so immense,
'Twould take ten dollars to enclose one, in a *gold-ring fence*.

As calms succeed a storm sometimes, so storms succeed a calm;
And weeks of *wormwood*, followed Simon's honey-moon of balm;

For brandy blossoms, soon were seen, upon her bottle-nose;
And *bulbs* they budded on his head, for there she planted *blows*.

The forcing system she pursued, was, from the house to scold him;

It proved a *hot house*, for she made his house too hot to hold him.

For Betsey planted lots of *Box* around his cranium's ledge,
And though he did dislike the *Bet*, it was too late to *hedge*.

His Waspish Bee he then found out, was but a mere *humbug*,
For daily to her jugular, she joined another jug.

Her hands would gather in his *crop*—for she would tear his hair;

And the nature of the *Crab*, was grafted, on this kitchen pair.

To make an end of Sparrowgrass, she swore, from the beginning;

She starved him, though his long lean limbs, did never need much *thinning*;

One day she knocked him down, and ran, in spite of all his prayer;

She was an *Offset* out of doors—he on the ground a *layer*.

So he fell sick, to think no junior Sparrowgrass should be;
A little *heir* he thought to feel—a *Son-flower* to see.
The Faculty could not restore his faculties to try 'em;
It is not strange that soon he died—he physic took per diem.

His plaguy Toad in our Frog pond, then drowned herself one night;

But as all liquors from the Common, now are banished quite—
Each 'lection day her ghost appears, and laughs to think—of rot her—

That she's the only *Spirit* there, allowed to mix with *Water*.

MEDICINES.

Why is it that men are so ready to leave the plain paths of science and philosophy, and wander in the mazes of mystery and uncertainty in a matter so important as health? The difficulty lies in a vain attempt to search out something by which they can obviate the evils arising from the improper gratification of their appetites and passions,—and there is a goodly number of the latter class who never stagger,—after having been in the indulgence of a depraved appetite for five, ten, twenty, and perhaps forty years, by which the digestive organs are deranged, and the constitution impaired, expect that a box of Hygean Pills, or some other medicine taken off hand, will build up, in a few days, what they have for years been pulling down, and thus refit them for the renewed acts of drunkenness and surfeiting. Here lies the mistake;—for what can be done for that man whose own acts of intemperance in eating and drinking have destroyed and worn out his powers of life, which, when medical art and knowledge has left them free to act, refuse to do their office? Will any of the popular medicines, or Hygean Pills do this? No. Then it is there is no redemption, and death closes the scene. Let not then, that man who rises early to visit the dram shop, or he who more modestly waits till eleven o'clock before he begins to stimulate his system with ardent spirit or wine; neither let that man—however temperate he may be in relation to ardent spirit—who can compromise with his vitiated appetite with nothing less than *hot bread* and *butter*, *beef steak* with its usual condiments, pickles, &c. for his dinner; all kinds of what is generally denominated *good cake* and *pie* for his supper; with *nuts*, *almonds*, *figs*, *raisins* and *apples* during the evening,—and this last dose he is almost sure to get into him with the rest if he goes into a *fashionable party*;—neither let that female who takes her full portion of such *good things* in connexion with often and repeated draughts of those weakening and diluting liquors, tea and coffee, and whose only exercise is running up and down stairs a few times a day, with a little drumming upon the piano-forte, while the lungs have not more than three-fourths of their natural room for the purpose of respiration, when restless nights come on, and disturbed sleep, palpitation of the heart, with all that long train of female complaints which are connected with a debilitated state of the body. In a word, let no one who commits any acts of excess or intemperance think, that for all ill health arising from such causes, Hygean Pills will prove an immediate and sovereign remedy. The cause is intemperance, the cure must be in temperance!—By the former they lost their health, by the latter they must regain it, if they have not gone too far, and are doomed to suffer the consequences of their own folly and wickedness.—*Newburyport Herald*.



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated *Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus MULTICAULIS* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the *Peonies*, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one flecked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 quarts of milk a day on grass only.

Also, 2 bull calves, one bright-red, and one red and white. They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Coelebs, and from cows of imported stocks. For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer. optf

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS. SCITUATE, July 22, 1833.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office. july 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.]

AGENTS.

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Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1833.

NO. 12.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held on Saturday, Sept. 2, 1833.

Letters from J. C. Gray, Esq. and R. L. Emmons, declining to be considered as candidates for office, were read. The Garden and Cemetery Committee made the following report, which was read and accepted.

The Garden and Cemetery Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have the satisfaction of reporting, that in pursuance of the authority granted them by the Society, at their former meeting, they have made several purchases of land adjoining Mount Auburn, and making the whole quantity in the Garden and Cemetery one hundred and ten acres.

The Committee have designated as and for the Cemetery, all the land lying south of the northern junction of Maple and Elm Avenues, of Garden Ponds, and of the junction of Primrose Path with Central Avenue, lying west of Central Avenue, which they hope will meet the approbation of the Society; the residue of the land is appropriated to an experimental Garden.

They have laid out about four hundred cemetery lots, and have sold two hundred and fifty-nine lots of different dimensions, which with the premiums paid for choice, amount to the sum of

The loan that the Committee were authorized to make, was subscribed by individuals who are Proprietors of Lots and amounts to

Total funds, available,
The Committee have paid for the land, in cash,
For house for the Gardener and for implements and expenses relative to the Garden,
For fence, gate, avenues, tombs, and other expenses of various kinds,

For Gardener's salary, 3 months,
Horse and cart for garden

There is due to Mr. Cutter, David Stone, and the heirs of C. Stone, for land purchased of them, payable at future periods,
And sundry bills outstanding, for work, for the payment of which, however, funds are provided, as appears by the Treasurer's statement herewith submitted.

The Committee have caused the whole estate to be surrounded by a fence, as substantial as the present means at their disposal would permit, but they hope it may be replaced hereafter with one of more permanent materials—and have erected a gate of classical form, with lodges for a porter and other purposes. They have erected a cottage for the gardener, have made about four miles of avenues and paths, and have constructed a receiving tomb at Mount Auburn, and purchased another

under Park-street Church, and have done considerable work in and about the garden and ponds.

The present situation and prospects of this interesting institution are highly flattering.

For eighteen months and upwards, free access was given to all who wished to visit the Garden and Cemetery, either on foot, or horseback, or in carriages—but it was found that great abuses were practised there, and the Committee deemed it essential to the prosperity of the institution that some check should be put to them, for many persons who had purchased lots, complained that the Cemetery was used in a manner very different from what they had expected, destroying the solemnity and quiet which ought to prevail in a place of repose for the dead; and others stated that they had intended to purchase lots, but should not do so, if such indiscriminate admission were given to visitors,—by some of whom trees were mutilated, fences round the lots broken, and the lots themselves trampled on. The Committee then adopted the regulation of denying admission to persons on horseback altogether,—of admitting the proprietors of lots in carriages, and of opening the gate to persons on foot freely, as before. With but few exceptions, this regulation has met with approbation, and the effects have been very salutary; in a pecuniary view it has been useful also, (though this was no part of the design of the Committee in establishing it,) for many persons have become purchasers of lots, and others are known to be ready to purchase, for the sake of enjoying the privilege of entering the grounds with a vehicle; the committee are of opinion that from \$1200 to \$1500 worth of lots have been disposed of in this way; and as the Committee have no interest other than (in common with all other members of the Society) the desire of beautifying and improving the Garden and Cemetery, they hope that the regulation they have adopted will meet the approbation of the Society.

The number of interments is forty.

There are many objects of improvement for which the Committee hope that funds may be obtained—and among the first, for the erection of a small edifice, in which religious services at funerals may be performed. This is very much wanted, and it is to be hoped that such a building may soon be erected there. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH STORY, Chairman.

The Treasurer of the Cemetery made the following report, which was read and accepted.

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement to the Committee, from his Books, to wit:

Amount of sales of lots, including \$1314 02 rec'd for premium for right of selection, \$17291 72
Amount of loan made 1 Jan. and subject to interest, - - - 4400 00
Rent of Meadow, - - - 3 00
Notes Payable, signed by the Pres't of the Hor. Soc. and payable to Stone and others, for land, and subject to interest, 2600 00
Balance due to D. Stone, guardian, for land, - - - 103 44

\$24398 16

Payments made by, and debts due to the Committee.

For Land, in cash 7413 44, notes 2600, \$10013 44
For House for Gardener, and expenses pertaining exclusively to the Garden, 2420 09
For Improvements in Garden and Cemetery, - - - 8218 12
For Tomb under Park-street Church, 200 00
For Horse and Cart, - - - 120 00
For amount due from sundry persons, and payable in labor, plants, &c. 300 00
For amount due from the Hor. Soc. paid 21271 65
D. Haggerston's salary to 1 June, 150 00
For amount due from sundry persons for lots, - - - 1330 00
For Cash on hand, - - - 1646 51

\$24398 16

There are some bills for labor on the grounds not yet presented, which are payable in part in lots, by agreement.

Errors Excepted. GEO. BOND.
Boston, 12 Sept. 1833.

On motion of Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, Esq. for his valuable and instructive Discourse, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication, and that the Committee who waited on him be requested to carry the same into effect.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Cheever Newhall and R. L. Emmons for their past services as Treasurer and Secretary of this Society.

It was then voted, To proceed to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected.

[See List in last week's N. E. Farmer, p. 82.]

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, Dahlias and other flowers. John A. Kenrick, Newton, Dahlias. Messrs. Winship, variety of flowers.

Per order of the Committee,
JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

By James Read, Esq. Roxbury, Red Colville apples, and two varieties of Seedling peaches, one of them, partaking of the nature of the peach and nectarine, the Committee have named Read's Hybrid Peach. By Dr. Joel Burnet, Southboro', Chelmsford or Great Mogul pear, (local names of a French pear the name of which is unknown.) By Dr. O. Fisk, Worcester, the Green pear of Yair, not considered a very fine fruit. By James Lincoln, Hingham, Seek-no-further apples. By B. V. French, Green Catharine, Red Cheek Melocoton, Pavre Admirable, Lemon Clingstone and President peaches. By S. Badlam, Endicott's Seedling from Canton, of medium quality. By John Mackay, West or Stephens' Genesee pear, brought from Rochester, N. Y. by Mr. M., a large fruit of fine appearance, but past eating. By C. Newhall, Dor-

From the Troy Press.

A STEAMBOAT ON A NEW PLAN.

MR. BURDEN of this city, already favorably known to the public as a most ingenious mechanic, and the author of an important invention, whereby he has secured a fortune to himself, and conferred a great benefit upon the country—we mean his patent *wrought spike machine*—has undertaken no less a task than that of effecting an entire overturn in the construction of steamboats and steam navigation. He is now constructing a steamboat, on a plan peculiarly his own, to run twenty-five miles the hour, and to make a trip from Albany to New York and back by day-light.

Twenty-five miles an hour! a trip to New York and back by day-light!! "six hours out, and six hours in," sounds incredible, visionary, Quixotic! But for all that, the inventor reckons upon such a result with the confidence of mathematical demonstration. And Mr. Burden is a man whose character for sound judgment and mechanical skill has been triumphantly and practically established both in this country and in Britain. If, independent of the proof afforded by actual and successful experiment, the designs of any man are entitled to respect, certainly Mr. Burden's are.

It is not, however, in respect to *speed* only, which is to constitute the chief excellence of Mr. Burden's boat, but in regard to materials, weight, cheapness of construction, and the power necessary to propel it, it is designed to effect a saving of 50 per cent. over the most approved models now in use.

The plan is this: Mr. Burden has constructed two trunks, which, for want of a better similitude, we shall compare to two huge sea-serpents. They are constructed of staves, except instead of hoops on the outside, they are drawn together from the inside by iron rods, having a head at one end and screws cut at the other. These at regular intervals pass from the outside of the trunk through each stave, and through a stout iron in the centre, and are then drawn up and secured fast by a nut. The staves are of pine timber, four inches thick, and from 30 to 80 feet in length. These two trunks are to be placed side by side, sixteen feet apart at the centre, and suitably and efficiently connected together by transverse timbers, upon which the deck is to be laid and the machinery placed. It is designed to propel the boat with one wheel only, which is to be placed *between* the trunks at the centre. The buckets will be sixteen feet long, and the diameter of the wheel considerably greater than in common boats. The engine will be horizontal, like that of the *Novelty*; and is designed ordinarily to exert a seventy-five horse power, but is so constructed that greater may be had if necessary. Mr. Burden, however, does not calculate that more will be required.

The trunks were constructed at Merritt's Mills, below the city, and were launched, or rather *rolled* into the Hudson yesterday. We had the pleasure of seeing one of them deposited in the watery element. The other was launched before we arrived. It is designed immediately to frame them together and lay the deck. This done, the machinery will be applied, and the invention tested by actual experiment. It is proper, however, to say that an experiment has already been made with a boat of smaller dimensions, and trunks *eighty* feet long, the success of which, in the opinion of Mr. Burden, justifies the present undertaking, and is the basis of his entire confidence in its success.

It is difficult to convey, through the medium of a newspaper merely, a distinct idea of such a novel design as this—not only with regard to the form and fashion of the boat, but to explain intelligibly the principles of the science of mechanics and hydrostatics which it is designed to take advantage of in order to obtain success. The reader who is conscious of this difficulty will bear it in mind, in justice to Mr. Burden.

It must be evident that trunks constructed of pine plank or staves, four inches thick, having no timbers, and fastened and drawn together by the power of the screw from within, must be exceedingly light and buoyant; and it is considered, that acting upon the *principle of the arch*, they possess adequate strength. The actual power of the trunks to overcome the resistance that will be presented can perhaps only be determined by experiment; but in regard to buoyancy, that point is ascertained. We apprehend they do not exceed in draught the number of inches anticipated.

Mr. Burden has undertaken a great enterprise—if he succeeds he will have his reward—but experiment alone can determine that point. His boat, *three hundred feet* in length, with an average width of about forty feet, will look more like a floating, perhaps we should say, *flying island*, than any thing that has yet been witnessed in the line of water craft.

From the Amherst Cabinet.

TO YOUNG HOP GROWERS.

THE most common fault with hops at the time of inspection, is their want of strength. In most cases, when hops are marked down by the inspector, the difficulty lies not so much in a bad flavor, as in the want of a sufficient quantity of that aromatic fragrance peculiar to this vegetable, and which is a sure sign of strength and excellence. Hops deficient in strength are, when rubbed in the hand, generally accompanied with a dry, chaffy appearance. The volatile oil, which appears to be the last thing that enters the ovary, [or fruit,] and which yields the fine flavor, and without which the hop is good for nothing, is not there in any considerable quantity. This deficiency in oil, and consequent deficiency in strength and smell, may arise from three causes. The first is *PICKING TOO EARLY*, and before the hop is matured or ripe. Hops picked as soon as they are grown are worth nothing. At that stage, instead of the fruit being saturated with its own volatile oil, as the first sort of hops must be, that oil is only beginning to be elaborated from the sap. The second cause of want of strength arises from *OVER DRYING*. Hops that are perfectly dry and mature, and when picked from the poles are of the first quality, are sometimes dried to seconds or refuse. I am satisfied of this, for I have seen the operation performed in my own hophouse more than once. I have seen good hops dried until the oil was chiefly expelled, and they would rub into chaff and yield but little fragrance. This may be done without burning them, or a change of color. The third cause of weak hops may sometimes, though I think rarely, arise from *NATURE*. I saw a few bales last year grown by some of our most judicious and experienced planters, which were feeble; yet, in all probability, were picked at the right time and cured in the best style. If in some few cases the deficiency of strength arises from causes beyond the control of man, yet generally the planter need not look beyond himself for the groundwork of

seconds and refuse. If hops be killed scantily, care should be taken to shovel over the heap once a day for a few days, and occasionally to examine them down at the bottom. In 1832, hops picked the second week, i. e. after the 10th of September, were better than those of the first week. Hops may be bad, also, from dirty picking, and various other causes. In brief, take care not to pick too early nor dry too much. STEPHEN PEABODY.
Milford, August 15, 1833.

USES OF DOGS.

AT London, within these few years, the use of dogs in dragging light vehicles has become very general; and though their strength is rarely employed in combination, as is the case with the Esquimaux sledge-dogs, their energy makes them capable of moving very considerable weights. There is scarcely a baker, in the more populous parts of London, who has not his travelling shop upon wheels drawn by one or two stout mastiffs or bull-dogs. But the venders of cats' meat appear to have derived the largest benefit from this application of animal powers. The passenger through the narrow streets and lanes of London is often amused by the scenes between the consumer of the commodity and those who bring it to the houses. At the well known cry of the dealer, the cats of a whole district are in activity, anxiously peeping out of the doors for the expected meal, and sometimes fearlessly approaching the cart, without apprehension of their supposed enemy who draws it.

The dogs attached to these carts appear to have no disposition to molest the impatient groups of cats who gather around them. The habit of considering cats and dogs as natural enemies has tended to the production of a great deal of cruelty. It is true that dogs will, by instinct, pursue any thing which flies from them; and puppies will thus run after, and frequently kill chickens. But dogs, by chastisement, may be made to comprehend that nothing domestic must be molested. Beckford, a writer on hunting, alludes to the circumstance of buck hounds playing with a deer on a lawn, within an hour or two after a chase from the same species. There is at present a tame doe, in the streets of London, belonging to some person near St. Clement's Churchyard, which the passing dogs never affront; and we have seen some years ago, at Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, a pack of fox hounds on their way to cover, go close to a fox chained at the outer gate of their kennel, without taking the slightest notice of him.

This at any rate, shows that dogs have their instincts under subjection to the commands of their friend and master, man.

CANADA THISTLE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the patriotic and praiseworthy efforts of some of our agriculturists, this detestable weed is increasing, in some sections of the country at least, with alarming rapidity. It need not be so; if not exterminated itself, it need not be allowed thus to exterminate every other vegetable. Its progress at least may be arrested. It spreads entirely from the seeds, and continual cutting will of course prevent those from reaching maturity; the same operation will also in time destroy the plant from the root.—*Detroit Courier*.

CONSUMPTION.

COMPLETELY to eradicate this disease, says a correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing; but I will venture to affirm, that a temperate mode of living—avoiding spirituous liquors wholly—wearing flannel next the skin, and taking every morning, half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wine glass full of the compressed juice of horehound, the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what its mildest form could give room to hope for.

I am myself a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable, and though innocent yet powerful application. Four weeks use of the horehound and milk relieved the pains in my breast, gave me to breathe deep, long and free, strengthened and harmonized my voice, and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for years.

BEAUTIFUL WHEAT AND BARLEY.

DR. HOSACK sent us a few days ago, a sample of wheat grown on his farm at Hyde Park, the present season, which all who have seen it pronounce the finest they have seen. It is of the variety known as the *white flint wheat*, and it is said to reach the extraordinary weight of sixty-six pounds to the bushel. We understand the yield was thirty bushels per acre. We have frequently during the season heard Dr. Hosack's field of barley spoken of as uncommonly beautiful, affording promise of a most bountiful crop. The field is said to have contained fifty acres—and we have heard more than one gentleman, accustomed in former years to observe the barley fields of old England, and for some years to notice such as are usually grown in this country, speak of Dr. H.'s as decidedly the best field of barley they had ever seen in America.—*Poughkeepsie Journal*.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

WHEN danger befalls us, we generally lose our self possession; but here is an instance to the contrary, from a Paris paper:—"A serious accident recently happened to Mme. Cesar Moreau, which but for her own presence of mind, and promptitude of her husband, might have been attended with dangerous results. Mme. Moreau was sealing a letter, when her dress caught fire, and before she observed it, the flame had made such progress, that she had only time to throw herself on the floor and roll part of the carpet round her, by this means to endeavor to extinguish the fire. M. Moreau, hearing her cries for assistance, was instantly on the spot; and though the flame was happily subdued, he found his lady seriously injured. Recollecting the virtues attributed to cotton in similar cases, he without a moment's loss of time applied this material to the injured parts, and the effect was really remarkable; notwithstanding that her back and one of her arms were very much burnt, such was its efficacy that the sufferer was enabled herself to receive her friends, and of course to reply most satisfactorily to their inquiries."

GAMA GRASS.

WE have observed in several papers, notices of this grass. The accounts of its wonderful prolific qualities, are such as to stagger belief. It is said to be indigenous in the Southern States, in the neighborhood of the sea, and in the western prairies.

The first notice of it appeared in the 13th volume of the American Farmer. Experiments upon it have been made by gentlemen of Missouri, Alabama, and North and S. Carolina. The united testimony of these persons is, that it produces on the light sandy pine lands of the South on an acre, at the rate of between twenty and thirty tons of cured hay per year—that stock of all kinds eat it greedily. That in that latitude it may be cut on the first of May, and every thirty days after till frost comes. The root is perennial, and grows in tufts of many branches from a common root which is tuberous in its form for about three inches, and terminates in many small but strong radicles. The leaves, which, previous to the period of flowering, all issue from the root, are of a deep green color, from two to three feet long, and from one to one and a half inches wide, are shaped like a blade of fodder, and rough or sawed at the edges. The mode recommended for its culture, is, to sow it in drills three feet apart, and two feet between each root in the drill. It is uncertain whether it would succeed in this latitude, but if it yields such astonishing burthens as has been represented, it would be well worth the experiment, even should it be attended with some trouble and cost.—*Detroit Journal*.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FALL PLOUGHING.

A GENTLEMAN called upon us a few days since, and gave us an account of an experiment he was making the present season, to prove whether spring or fall ploughing of sward land for corn was the most profitable.

He stated that he had a field in which the soil was very uniform; that he ploughed one half of it last fall, laying the furrows as flat as possible; the other half he ploughed this spring. In preparing that part which he ploughed in the fall for planting, he had cross-ploughed a part of it breaking up the sod, and a part of it he had prepared by harrowing without disturbing the sod. He had also managed that which was ploughed in the spring, in the same way.

He said, so far, the corn which was planted upon that part of the field which was ploughed in the fall, and prepared by dragging was more forward and of a better color, than that which was prepared by cross-ploughing; either part of the field ploughed looked better than that which was ploughed in the spring.

He gave his opinion decidedly in favor of fall ploughing, as being more economical with regard to team work—that it was more easily cultivated, and that the crops would undoubtedly be better.

NEW ENGLAND FIGS.

MR. John Tufts, has laid upon our table several full grown and well ripened figs, grown in the open air, in the yard of his hotel in West Cambridge. The tree is five years old and has produced fruit three years, though the figs did not until the present season reach maturity. There are at present two other crops of fruit on the tree in different stages of growth, numbering about eighty, from the size of a pea, to that of a full grown fig.—*Boston Traveller*.

QUICK LETTER DELIVERY.

THE late Duke of Queensberry, undertook, for a heavy bet, to convey a letter fifty miles within an hour. The letter was enclosed in a cricket ball, and thrown from one to the other of twenty four expert cricketers, and delivered within the time.—*Quarterly Review*.

APPLES FOR FARM STOCK.

WE copy from the N. E. Farmer, an article written by a man who has for years kept hogs, horses, oxen, &c. in his orchards. There are, we believe, some erroneous notions in the community on this subject. Twelve or fifteen years since, we kept at different times a horse, a cow, and a flock of sheep, in an orchard where there was an abundance of apples, and so far as we could judge, they all thrived and gained flesh. We have kept a milch cow where apples were all the time lying upon the ground, and experienced no injury. There is some danger at first in turning hungry cattle into an orchard full of apples; but after they are accustomed to feed upon them, they will seldom if ever eat too many. According to our recollection, the sheep were quite as much benefitted by the apples as any other animals, but they were somewhat fastidious after apples had fallen plentifully, and ate less than before, and would not eat any of some kinds.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

LARGE APPLES.

WE were shown yesterday eight apples, weighing 7 lbs. 1 oz. one of which weighed over 15 oz. They are of a splendid green color with a little tinge of red, and of the kind called the "Manning Apple." We were also shown a beautiful apple called the "Blue Permain." The above were raised in this town, in the garden of Mrs. S. W. Stearns.—*Obs.*

WEAVING.

ROXANNA LOVE, wove in the Williamsville Factory, Killingly, Conn. in the month of June last, on three looms, three weeks in succession, 806 yards per week, making in the whole 2418 yards of 37 inch Sheetings, averaging to each loom per day, 44 7-100 yards; yarn No. 18. She also wove in one week, on six looms, commencing August 19th, to Saturday the 24th, inclusive 1575 3-4 yards same kind of cloth as above named, averaging 43 3-4 yards to each loom per day; for which she received six mills per yard—\$9 45 cts. for one week.—*Prov. Jour.*

LARGE PEACH.

THE Portsmouth paper mentions, as a wonder, a Peach raised in a garden in that town, weighing 6 oz. and measuring 8½ inches in circuit, every way. Mr Daniel Millet, of this town, a few days since, exhibited a Peach which grew in his garden, weighing half a pound, and measuring 9½ inches one way, and 9 inches the other.—*Salem Register*.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

MRS. Deborah Perkins, of Brookfield, N. H., completed her eighty-ninth year on the 7th inst., and on the same day she spun six skeins of yarn, "doubled" four of them, walked half a mile, gathered hemlock for a broom, returned to her house and took tea an hour before sunset.

OATS.

Springfield, Sept. 14, 1833.

WE published in our last an article from the N. E. Farmer, stating that Mr. Smith, of Duxbury, had raised this season an "unprecedented crop" of 74 bushels and 3 pecks of Oats, from four-fifths of an acre, or 93 bushels to the acre. James Kent, Esq., of West Springfield, has this season raised upon an acre only, one hundred bushels.—*Republican*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK FOR OCTOBER.

Gathering and Securing Potatoes. It was once the practice in harvesting potatoes to dry them in the sun, as you would grass, intended for hay. This was, formerly, and for aught we know may be still the practice in Great Britain. Loudon says, "Potatoes are stored and preserved in houses, cellars, pits, pies and camps. Whatever mode is adopted, it is essential that the tubers be perfectly dry, otherwise they are certain of rotting, and a few rotten potatoes will contaminate a whole mass."* Rees' Cyclopaedia also says [Art. Potato], "As soon as potatoes are gathered they should be allowed to remain some days to dry, before they are stored." This is precisely wrong. In our climate, an exposure of two or three days to a cloudless sun in September or October would cause potatoes to turn green, strong, and become in some degree poisonous. Judge Buel asserts that "the sun never should shine upon potatoes—they should be housed with all the dirt that adheres to them. It is even beneficial to add more dirt to potatoes in the bin or cask, to exclude external air as much as possible: their surface should be kept moist, and the atmosphere as little above the freezing point as possible." It is recommended, however, not to dig and house potatoes immediately after a soaking rain, but to let them remain a few days to throw off their redundant moisture.

A writer for the N. E. Farmer, whose communication was published, vol. 1, p. 354, gives the following method of securing potatoes: "When the potatoes are ripe in the fall, that is when the vines are dead, I dig them, and put them into a pit, dug on a knoll, with a trench two feet deep leading from the pit out, in which I place a common pump log, with the end to the edge of the hole. After placing boards over the hole, I cover the whole with a thickness of earth sufficient to prevent the frost from reaching them. In this way, any quantity can be put together without any danger of their heating. Care should be taken to prevent the mice from getting to the hole through the log, by nailing a piece of tin, with holes punched in it at the outer end." We believe there is an advantage in this mode of preserving potatoes or other roots, when a large quantity is buried in a heap, arising from the perforated pump log's answering as a ventilator, thus freeing the pit from stagnant air, which often causes roots to rot in the ground.

Arthur Young mentions a way of storing potatoes, in what is called potato pies. "A trench, one foot deep and six wide, is dug, and the earth clean shovelled out, and laid on one side, this has a bedding of straw, and the one horse carts shoot down the potatoes into the trench; women pile them up about three feet high, in the shape of a house roof; straw is then carefully laid on six or eight inches thick, and covered with earth a foot thick, neatly smoothed by flat strokes of the spade. In this mode he never lost any by the severest frosts, but in cases of its freezing with uncommon severity, another coat of straw over all gives absolute security."

Dr. Deane observed that "there is no difficulty in keeping potatoes through the winter in a cellar that is free from frost. Caves dug in a dry

soil, preserve them very well. They should be covered with two feet of earth over them. If they are in danger of frost in a cool cellar, they should be covered with a little salt hay. This any farmer may easily do, who has a maritime situation." Straw will answer where salt hay cannot be procured.

OWNERSHIP OF A NEWSPAPER-ARTICLE.

THE Northern Farmer of the 21st of September states that "the article on the *Wheat insect*, republished in the New England Farmer of the 4th of September ult. page 60, and there credited to the *Vermont Chronicle*, was originally published in the Northern Farmer, of the 10th of August last, page 298, excepting the two last paragraphs," &c.

The article in question, was, we believe, extracted verbatim from the *Vermont Chronicle*, but of what date we cannot recollect. Neither have we any evidence of its having been originally published in the *Vermont Chronicle*, excepting that we find it attributed to that paper on our files. We do not charge our memory with the origin of every article which we republish, but never wittingly (though we may carelessly) omit to note the source from whence we derive every item of consequence to our readers, or indicative of merit in its author. We were, however, about to suppose that the *Northern Farmer* was the *bona fide* owner of the estray, and to mark it as his property, when the *Genesee Farmer* brings forward a claim in the following declaration, to wit:

"The Northern Farmer, in an article on the *Wheat Insect*, has copied very liberally from an editorial article in the *Genesee Farmer*, without giving us credit," &c.—*Gen. Farmer*, Sep. 21, p. 298.

Now as we do not, and never did pretend to own the article, nor any part thereof, we shall leave the question of property to be debated by those who claim an interest in the premises.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Cattle Show at Worcester, will be on the 9th of this month.

The Annual Exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society, was at New Rowley on the 19th inst. Proceedings in our next.

The Merrimack Agricultural Society, will hold its Cattle Show and Fair at Concord, N. H. on the 16th and 17th inst.

The Cattle Show of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry was at Pawtuxet, on the 11th September.

The Berkshire Cattle Show, on the 2d and 3d Oct.

The Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Cattle Show at Greenfield, on the 23d Oct.

Large Oats. Mr. Jacob Nelson left at our office the other day a bunch of oats, consisting of one hundred and thirty-six stalks, all from one oat. The stalks were large, one of the joints measured an inch in circumference.—*Maine Farmer*.

Dr. Drake, an eminent physician of Cincinnati, advises that the bodies of persons supposed to have died of Cholera shall be kept as long as possible.—Instances are on record of persons being merely in a state of suspended animation who were thought to be dead. There is no danger of contagion, he says, either before or after death.

On the 13th ult. the bridge across the river Schuylkill at Flat Rock, fell, with two empty marble teams and thirteen horses, which were crossing at the time. Six of the horses were killed or drowned, and one of the drivers was so much injured that he is not expected to recover.

The South District Temperance Society, of Worcester County comprised in 1831, 1895 members; in 1832, 2693; while the present number is 7540. The number of stores within the district which still retail ardent spirits is 40, while the number that exclude it is 62. In 55 taverns ardent spirits are sold; in 285, none! In 9 townships 30 factories are conducted without ardent spirits; and in an equal number of townships, 59 mechanic's shops. Many individuals who were formerly drunkards, have become temperate.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Accident. The wife of Mr. Solomon Crane, of South Middleton, N. Y. died lately from the effects of arsenic. She was somewhat indisposed, and having some cream of tartar in the house, searched for it, and found when too late that she had taken a dose of arsenic.—*Every medicine for family use should be carefully labelled.* A neglect of this has cost many lives.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

Horrid Death. We understand an old lady, the wife of Mr. Levi Kelly of this town, was burnt to death on Monday last. She had been left alone in the house, and it is supposed her clothes caught while at work over the fire. Her dead body was soon after found horribly burnt upon the bed, which was likewise nearly consumed. She had probably sought this place to smother the flames.—*Barnstable Jour.*

Great Turnip. Capt. J. Robertson, has shown us a Turnip, now hanging in his well stored cupboard, which weighed 12 pounds, and measured three feet in diameter. It grew on the farm of Timothy Lovell, of Rockingham.—*Bellows' Falls Int.*

The Regimental Musters in Brentwood, Hampton Falls, and Hawke, were well attended. A number of gentlemen from abroad honored the fields with their presence, and were inclined to enliven the dullness of the scene with the *wheel-of-fortune* and other apparatus of gaming. A modest hint, that their absence would be more acceptable than their company, not being kindly taken, we understand that some accidents happened to their wheels and dice boards, and that a few kicks being vigorously applied to their rear ranks, they "took the idea," and marched off in high dudgeon—very much shocked at the lack of hospitality in New Hampshire.—*Exeter News Letter.*

Caution to Apprentices. A young man was yesterday committed to prison for refusing to remain with his master. He had already served him seven years, and considered he had now a right to leave him. He was, however, bound to remain with him until he attained the age of twenty-one, of which he yet wants 18 months. The law allows a Magistrate to confine him two days in prison for every day he refuses to remain with his master until the expiration of that period.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Horticultural Exhibition was brilliantly attended yesterday afternoon. The crowd in the evening was immense, consisting chiefly of females—among them many of the most beautiful and fashionable of our city. We learn that there is a great desire on the part of the bachelors who are members of the Horticultural Society, to be placed on the next committee of arrangement.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

The late Dr. Aylett Hawes of Virginia, bequeathed freedom to about 100 slaves, and \$20 for each to assist the Colonization Society to convey them to Liberia.

Out of season. There is in a garden in Bernardston, a cherry tree which has on it at this time, both blossoms and half grown unripe cherries. The tree has produced one bountiful crop of fruit this season, and seems to be dancing defiance to nature and preparing to scatter a continuous supply of its crimson treasures. Gruff old winter, however, will pay it a visit ere long, to strip it of its finery and freeze up the sluices of its generosity.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

* Encyc. of Agr. p. 783.

Journal of Health. This publication has been discontinued, owing, as the Editor says in his valedictory, to "failure of so large a number of the subscribers to pay their arrearages."

In the House of Commons, Aug. 8th, Mr. Briscoe presented a petition from a Mr. Williams, of Reading, relating to the case of Joseph Lancaster (celebrated as the founder of the system of education which bears his name,) now languishing in a jail in America for debt, praying for assistance.



LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

Flushing, near New York.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS announce to the public that, from the immense extent of their establishment, they are enabled to furnish such trees of the various kinds, as cannot fail to give satisfaction, by their superior size, vigor, &c.,—and their Nurseries at present contain more than a million of trees and plants in the most thrifty state. Among these are above 50,000 pear trees, of 3 and 4 years' growth from the graft, comprising the most choice new Flemish and other varieties of modern origin. Their new catalogues with the reduced prices, will be forwarded to every applicant, and are as follow:—

- No. 1. Fruit and hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. pp. 93.
2. Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants and Dahlias, &c. pp. 24.
3. Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants. pp. 44.
4. American Indigenous Trees, Shrubs and Plants. pp. 50.
5. A catalogue of Vegetable, Field, and Flower seeds.

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and to those who may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will furnish all articles desired, at a liberal discount and a convenient credit; and in all other cases where large quantities are wanted, a reasonable abatement will be made. They will also supply all vendors of seeds, and those who wish to engage in that business, with every variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds, at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under their own observation, or when imported, of being tested to their satisfaction, and their accuracy and vitality are expressly guaranteed. Many new and choice kinds will be found in the catalogue, which have never before been offered to the public. The collection of Bulbous flower roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and extensive, and of the latter, they have a specimen bed covering an acre of ground, and comprising 600 varieties now in full splendor. Bulbous roots and Dahlias are easily transported, and can be vended in a dry state, in seed Stores, &c. and an establishment for the sale of these articles ought to exist in every town in the Union. It will be readily perceived, that the great number of trees, &c. always in the Nurseries, enables the proprietors to make superior selections, and secure to all applicants this particular advantage.

As it is deemed unnecessary to continue any Agency at Boston, it is requested that all orders be sent *direct per Mail*, and the utmost attention will be paid to forwarding them agreeably to order. oct12

TREES, SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

THE Subscriber having been regularly bred to the business of Horticulture, &c. in England, and having resided in, and visited different parts of the U. States—considers himself fully qualified to select any thing in the line—as he has business that will call him to England, the first of November, he will undertake to select and see personally to packing and shipping to any part of the U. States any thing that may be requested in his line for a small commission. The most respectable references given as to character and capacity. Please address communications to the care of Messrs. G. THORBURN & SONS previous to Nov. 1. JOSEPH LODGE. oct 2

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

LORING, & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants Row, have on hand a very large supply of thick Glass suitable for Green Houses and Factories. Also Plate Glass of a superior quality and thickness, with other descriptions of Window Glass, all Sizes, in large or small quantities, at the lowest prices. Im sept18

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, **THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST**, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of *Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers*, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J.19.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm situated in the town of Marlboro', Mass. about half way between Howes' Tavern and the Lower Meeting-House. It consists of 140 acres of excellent land, with a large two-story Dwelling House, two Barns, Chaise and other Out-houses, with two fine Wells of Water. About 70 acres of the land is covered with a fine growth of the best quality of Wood; the remainder, consisting of Mowing Lands, Tillage and Orchard, is in a high state of cultivation. It now supports 20 head of horned cattle, horses, swine, &c.

For the last 25 years, this estate has been improved by Mr. William Wilson, deceased, and for 50 years previous thereto, it was known as "Munroe's Tavern." The excellent quality of its soil, the large and valuable quantity of wood, and its other numerous advantages, make it a most desirable situation for a farmer; while its situation (on the old road to Worcester, on which the travel is great, the distance from any other tavern and its former notoriety as one,) makes it a no less desirable situation for a Tavern again.

The above estate, free from all incumbrances whatever, will be sold on Friday the first day of November, unless previously disposed of by private sale. As also, at the same time, all the cattle, a large quantity of hay and grain, farming utensils, &c. as are not previously disposed of.

Terms of purchase made known on the day of sale. Likewise, several other lots of land belonging to the same estate, will be sold at the same time.

JOSIAH WILSON, Administrator.

For further information, apply to **WEBBER WILSON**, on the premises, or to Messrs. **LOT WHEELWRIGHT & SON**, No. 46 Central Wharf. sep 11

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed.—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

IMPROVED HEARING TRUMPET.

THIS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable manner, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of those who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of rendering conversation as distinct between persons who are removed to the full extent of the Tube, as with those who are immediately near each other.—For sale by **E. WIGHT**, Druggist, 46 Milk st. opposite Federal st. sept 11 eow6w

GRASS SEEDS, (for full sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Clover, (Northern)—Herds Grass—Red Top—White Clover (fine imported)—Lucerne, &c. &c.—Wholesale and Retail.

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—301 barrels and 360 sacks Butter Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt.

Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale. June 5 **CHAS I. CAZENOVE & CO.**

BOOKS.

Books upon Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy, Published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, N. E. Farmer Office, 52 North Market st. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers supplied on very liberal terms, and their orders solicited. aug 14

GENTLEMAN'S POCKET FARRIER.

For sale at the Farmer Office, showing how to use your Horse on a journey; and what remedies are proper for common accidents which may befall him; by F. Tutwell, Veterinary Surgeon. Price 15 cents. July 17

WANTED.

IN the vicinity of Boston, an experienced Gardener, thoroughly acquainted with the propagation and care of Green House Plants, and the management of Vineries, to whom the highest wages will be paid—satisfactory information, as to capacity and character, will be required. Apply at this office. sept25

FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

For sale at the New England Farmer office the Farmer's Own Book or Family Receipts. Being a compilation of the very best receipts on agriculture, gardening and cookery, with rules for keeping farmers' accounts, &c. Price 50 cents.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug28

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|----------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 00 | 1 12 1/2 |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 50 | 11 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 17 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 18 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| southern, geese, | " | 9 | 12 1/2 |
| FLAX, American, | " | " | " |
| FLAXSEED, none | bushel | " | " |
| FLOUR, Genesee, new cash. | barrel | 5 81 | 5 94 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, old | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 76 | 78 |
| southern yellow, | " | 70 | 71 |
| white, | " | 67 | 69 |
| Rye, | " | 75 | 80 |
| Barley, | " | 60 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 37 | 38 |
| HAY, (best English,) old, | ton | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 40 | 50 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 17 | 18 |
| 2d quality | " | 15 | 16 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 | 9 1/2 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 13 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 50 | 2 67 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 37 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | " | 12 | 13 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | pound | 28 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | " | 10 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 64 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 16 | 19 |
| lump, best, | " | 25 | 27 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 17 | 18 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 870 Beef Cattle, 238 Stores, 4450 Sheep, and 630 Swine—about 1500 Sheep remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Sales were quite unequal, but will average about the same as last week, for the same quality. We shall quote the same, viz. prime at \$5 a 5 50; good at 4 50 a 5; thin, and Steers and Cows at 3 25 a 4 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—A few were taken, but we are unable to give prices.

Cows and Calves. Sales at 20, 23, and \$27.

Stores.—Yearlings \$7 75 a 11; two year old 11 a 15;—a large number of buyers, but not many sales.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 50, 1 62, 1 67, 1 75, 1 88, 2 00, 2 17 and 2 25.

Swine.—A lot of 200 were taken, price not known; a small lot of large Sows and Barrows at 4c.; two lots of large, selected Barrows at about 4 1/2c.; a lot of Shoats to close at 3 1/2 for Sows, and 4 1/2 for Barrows. At retail, small Shoats at 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows; large, 4 1/2 for Sows, 5 1-2 for Barrows.

MISCELLANY.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Why do ye tear
 Yon lingering tenant from his humble home?—
 His children cling about him, and his wife
 Regardless of the wintry blast doth stand
 Watching his last, far footsteps with the gaze
 Of speechless misery.—What hath he done?—
 In passion's madness did he raise the steel
 Against his neighbor's breast,—or in the stealth
 Of deep, deliberate malice, touch his roof
 With widely desolating flame?—No.—No.—
 His CRIME IS POVERTY.—He had no hoard
 Of hidden wealth from whence to satisfy
 His creditor's demand.—Sickness perchance
 Did stay his arm,—or adverse skies deny
 The promis'd harvest,—or the thousand ills
 That throng the hard lot of the sons of toil
 Drink up his spirits.—Ye indeed may hold
 His form incarcerated,—but will this repair
 The trespass on your purse?—To take away
 The MEANS of labor, yet require its FRUITS
 In strict amount, methinks doth savor more
 Of ancient Egypt's policy, than Christ's.—
 Themis, perchance, may sanction what the code
 Of Him who came to teach the law of love,
 Condemns.—“HOW READEST THOU?”

There are who deem
 The smallest portion of their drossy gold
 Full counterpoise for liberty and health,—
 And God's free air, and home's sweet charities,
 'Mid the gay circle round their evening fire
 They sit in luxury,—the warbled song,
 The guest,—the wine-cup speed the flying hours,
 Eagerful how the captive's head doth droop
 Within his close-barr'd cell,—or how the storm
 Doth hoarsely round his distant dwelling sweep
 Where *she* who in their lowly bed hath wrapp'd
 Her famish'd babes, kneels shiv'ring by their side,
 And weeping mingles with her lonely prayer.—
 —Revenge may draw upon these prison-grievs
 To pay her subsidy,—and sternly wring
 An usury from helpless woman's woe,
 And infancy's distress,—but is it well
 For souls that hasten to a dread account
 Of motive and of deed, at Heaven's high bar,
 To BREAK THEIR SAVIOUR'S LAW?—

—Up—cleanse yourselves
 For this dark vestige of a barbarous age,—
 Sons of the gospel's everlasting light!—
 Nor let a brother of your own blest clime
 Rear'd in your very gates, participant
 Of freedom's and salvation's birthright, find
 Less favor than the heathen.—It would seem
 That *MAN*, who for the fleeting breath he draws,
 Is still a debtor, and hath nought to pay,—
 He who to cancel countless sins expects
 Unbounded clemency,—'twould seem that he
 Might to his fellow-man be pitiful,
 And show that mercy which himself implores.

LOAN TO A HIGHWAYMAN.

A QUAKER was stopped between Brentford and London by a highwayman, who demanded his money—the Quaker answered, “Well, friend, if thou art in want of money I will lend thee some.” The same demand and answer were repeated several times, till the highwayman became impatient, and the Quaker reluctantly gave up all his cash, which was very considerable. The highwayman then perceiving the Quaker to have a better horse than his own, insisted on his exchanging. The Quaker answered, “Well, friend, if thou thinkest my horse will be of more service to thee than thine own, thou shalt have him”—and accordingly

they exchanged. On the Quaker's arrival in London, he slackened the reins of the highwayman's horse, and let the animal take his own course—the horse stopped at a livery stable in Holborn, the Quaker alighted, and when the hostler came, inquired if he knew the horse? The hostler answered in the affirmative, and that he belonged to Mr. —, who lived in — square. The Quaker took no further notice, but left the horse and his address. The next day the highwayman brought the Quaker's horse, and told the hostler he had sold his own horse, and purchased another—when, to his great surprise, the hostler informed him of his horse being brought home, and what passed at the time. The highwayman went to the Quaker's house, who accosted him with, “Well, friend, hast thou brought the money I lent thee?” The highwayman said he had, and falling on his knees, implored mercy and secrecy. “I lent thee the money,” said the Quaker, “because my principles allow me not to swear even to a robber; I will conceal thy name, in hopes of thy amendment; beware how thou spendest thy money in future, and thou wilt have the less occasion to borrow.”

A PROUD MAN

—Is a fool in a fermentation, that swells and boils over like a porridge pot. He sets out his feathers like an owl, to swell and seem larger than he is. He is troubled with a tumor and inflammation of self conceit that renders every part of him stiff and uneasy.—Butler.

GRATUITOUS SERVICES: A NEW DEFINITION.

By “gratuitous services” we have hitherto been accustomed to understand services performed without fee or reward of any kind. But from certain circumstances which have recently transpired, it appears that this expression is susceptible of another meaning, and that, by “gratuitous services,” we are to understand “services performed for a gratuity.”

DESCENDANTS OF THE MAY-FLOWER'S COMPANY.

DEACON John Cook, of Kingston, son of Sylvanus Cook, who was son of John Cook, who was son of Jacob Cook, (the man who stood with the Indian who shot King Philip) who was son of Jacob Cook sen'r, who was son of Francis Cook who came to Plymouth in the May Flower in 1620, picked from a tree, the present season, an apple which measured 14 1-8 inches in circumference?—*Transcript.*

ENORMOUS TREE.

A SYCAMORE TREE of most singular and extraordinary size has been brought to this city from the western part of the State. The interior is hollowed out, and will comfortably accommodate some forty or fifty persons. It is splendidly furnished as a sitting room, and contains every article of elegance or usefulness. It has a handsome piano, sofas, glasses and mirrors, of a fit and becoming style; is decorated with pictures and fancy articles, and will be open this evening to the inspection of a selected and invited party. On Monday evening it will be thrown open to the public view in the Saloon of the American Museum, when several Ladies Schools will pour forth their pretty little tenants of the play ground to witness this huge tenant of the woods.—*N. Y. Trav.*

THE NEW COPPER MINE

—RECENTLY discovered in Luzerne county, Penn. has been opened about twenty yards in length, and four feet thick; the ore is imbedded in grawacke, and in appearance very extensive. A specimen of the ore, and also of the copper made from it, was a few days since shown to the Wycoming Herald, who was assured that the yield was fifty per cent. If so, it is of itself ‘a mine of wealth,’ and will add much to the universal resources of the county, already rich in minerals, and all it wants to convert it into the solid metal is ‘capital.’

FRESH FALL GOODS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received an extensive assortment of fresh Fall and Winter goods, which he offers, wholesale and retail, for cash only, considerably lower than can be bought in the city. Among which are 4 cases English, French and American cloths, consisting of superior, extra superior, middling and low priced, black, blue, mixed, and every variety of colors. 50 pieces Cassimeres, of all colors—2 cases pelisse cloths, an excellent article for chaise lining (very low)—1 case very nice Habit cloth, Brown, Blue, Claret, &c.—7 cases Satinets, Striped, and plain of various colors—5 cases 6-4 Eng. Merino, a very superior article, and all the most desirable colors, imported expressly for the subscriber—4 cases 3-4 Eng. do. of various colors and qualities—4 cases Circassians, very superior qualities and various colors—1 case superior Goats Hair Camblet—4 bales 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Boeking, green and mixed—12 bales splendid Tarriffville Hearth rugs—5 bales Eng. low priced do. do.—54 bales Donnets, white, yellow, red, &c.—10 bales Flannels, Eng. Welsh, and American—10 bales Cotton Carpeting, striped and blocked—6 bales Russia Diaper—1 bale Canton Flannel, lower than the cost of importation—3 bales American Cotton Flannels, bleached and unbleached—1 bale White Counterpanes, all sizes—10 bales superior London Row Blankets from 10-4 to 14-4—7 bales real Indigo Checks from 3-4 to 5-4—3 bales American Gingham—2 cases Eng. Gingham—29 bales cotton Batting—25 bales Pillisse Wadding, 12 bales black Wadding—5 cases Embossed Furniture Dimety—2 cases Embossed Cambric, for stage lining—20 cases Prints, all patterns and prices, Eng. French, and American—35 cases Bleached Cottons—50 bales unbleached cotton—10 bales Ticking 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4, some very superior quality—2 cases Sinchaws—2 cases Sarsonets—2 cases Satin Levantines, superior quality—3 cases Levantines, low priced—7 cases Crape Dresses, all colors—5 cases Linens, Lawns, and Shirts 4-4 to 10-4 with a very extensive assortment of Cambrics and Cambric Muslins, Bobbinette and Grecian lace, 4-4 and 6-4 Swiss nonsook, Book Jaconett plain and figured muslins—Hosiery and every variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves. sept18.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office. July 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
 Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
 Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
 Baltimore—J. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
 Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
 Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
 Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
 Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
 Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS, Merchant.
 Newburyport—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
 Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
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Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DANRELL who execute every description of Book and Fancy Printing in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1833.

NO. 13.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES, PLOUGHING MATCH, &c.

THIS interesting exhibition, as has been before stated, takes place at Brighton on the 16th inst. under the charge of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. As it is truly a Festival to the Yeomanry of the State, we publish below, in an abridged form, a list of the liberal premiums offered by the Society, comprising, in addition to the sum generously granted by the State, the whole income of their own funds. This fair, as for some years past, will occupy but one day. Animals may be offered for premium at Brighton, although they have obtained premiums at the County Shows. All entries of animals for the Pens or as Working Oxen, must be made before the evening of the 15th. The Ploughing Match will commence at 9½, A. M. and the trial of Working Oxen at 11, precisely: the public sale of Manufactures and Animals at 12. Other regulations of the Show, will be found in the placards of the Society, which were forwarded to the several towns by the Members of the Legislature, at the close of the last session.

For Stock.—For the two best Bulls above one year old, \$20 and \$10; two best Bull Calves from 5 to 12 months, 10 and 5; two best Cows, not less than 3 years, 25 and 15; next best Cow, 10; three best Heifers, not exceeding 3 years, whether they have had calves or not, 15, 12 and 8. The Bulls, Cows and Heifers, for which premiums are awarded, to be kept at least one year thereafter within the State. The owner of each Bull, Bull-Calf, Cow and Heifer offered for premiums, must produce an affidavit of the origin and character of the animal, and of the quantity and quality of the milk yielded by the cows, together with the manner in which they are fed and kept.

For the three best Oxen, fitted for slaughter, regard to be had to, and a particular statement to be given of, the mode and expense of fattening, \$25, 20 and 10; five best pair of Working Oxen, \$25, 20, 15, 12 and 8. No oxen to be admitted to trial as working oxen under four years old.

For the best Dishley Ram and Ewe, \$20 each; best South Down Ram and Ewe, \$20 each. The above premiums will be awarded on Sheep either imported or raised in the State; but the persons receiving the premiums are to enter into obligation to keep the same within the State for breeding.

For the two best Boars, not exceeding 2 years old, \$10 and 8; two best Sows, \$10 and 8. (To be kept one year thereafter for breeding, by the persons receiving the premiums.) Best Pigs, not less than two in number, not less than four months old, nor more than eight, \$10; next best lot, \$5.

None of the above animals, except Sheep, as above specified, will be entitled to premiums, unless they are wholly bred in the State of Massachusetts.

Butter and Cheese.—For the two best lots of Butter, not less than fifty pounds, \$20 and 15; two best lots of Cheese, not less than one year

old, and not less than 100 lbs. \$20 and 15; best Cheese, less than one year old, and not less than 100 lbs. \$10; for the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese made between the 15th of May and the 1st of October, from and not less than four Cows, the quantity of Butter and Cheese, and the number of Cows, to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the show, of not less than 20 lbs. of each, and the mode of feeding, if any thing besides pasture is used, 20. Besides the above premiums for Butter and Cheese, the trustees will award the following in the month of December: for the two best lots of Butter in tubs, pots, or firkins, not less than 300 lbs. 50 and 30; best lot not less than 100 lbs. 30; best lot of Cheese; not less than one year old and not less than 300 lbs. 30; best lot of Cheese, less than one year old, and not less than 300 lbs. 25.

The claimant for the several premiums on Butter to be exhibited in the months of October and December next, must state in writing the following particulars, viz.: the number of cows kept on his farm; his mode of keeping; the treatment of the milk and cream before churning; the mode of churning, winter and summer; measures adopted to express the butter-milk; the quantity and sort of salt employed; whether saltpetre, or any other substances have been used in the process; the best time for churning, and keeping Butter in, hot weather, and the best mode of preserving it, in and through the summer and winter, and in what vessels.

The claimants for the several premiums on Cheese, must state the mode of making the same, and the following particulars, viz. the number of cows kept; whether the Cheese is made from the proceeds of one, two or more milkings; whether any addition is made of cream; the quantity and sort of salt used, and the quantity of rennet; the mode of pressure, and the treatment of the Cheese afterwards.

Farmers in the several States are invited to compete for these premiums, at the exhibition in December.

Claims for the premiums on Butter and Cheese, last above mentioned, must be made in writing, addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq. Boston, post paid, on or before the 2d of December next; and the parcels deposited before Tuesday the 3d, at a place to be designated hereafter by the Trustees, on which day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the Committee will examine the lots, and none will be admitted after that hour. The premiums will be awarded on the 4th. Each lot must be marked with the initials of the owner's name, and the place of manufacture. It is particularly recommended to the competitors, that the Butter be put up in the nicest manner. There will be a public auction after the examination by the Committee, and those who desire to sell will have an opportunity without any charge for auctioneer's fees; but the government duty must be paid by the owners of the butter and cheese. The Committee will be at liberty to withhold from the auction sale, any parcels either of butter or cheese, which they may have reason to suppose, from the ordinary quality of the same, or other circumstances, may have been sent merely for sale.

Vegetable and Grain Crops.—For the greatest quantity of Carrots on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels, \$15; greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than 500 bu. 20; greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel, or Scarcity root, on an acre, not less than 600 bu. 20; greatest quantity of Parsnips on half an acre, not less than 200 bu. 10; greatest quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre, not less than 600 bu. 20; greatest quantity of common Turnips on an acre, not less than 600 bu. 20; greatest quantity of Onions on half an acre, not less than 300 bu. 15; greatest quantity of vegetables, grain, peas, and beans excepted, for home consumption, and not for sale, raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of the stock kept; and also to the respective value of the vegetables as food, and the expense of raising the same, 30; greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than 80 bu. 20; next greatest do. 15; next greatest do. 10; greatest quantity of Winter Wheat on an acre, not less than 30 bu. 20; greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than 40 bu. 20; greatest quantity of Rye on an acre, not less than 30 bu. 20; greatest quantity of Millet on an acre, and cut and cured for hay, not less than three tons, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced, 20; greatest quantity of Mustard Seed, not less than 15 bu. 20; greatest quantity of dressed Flax, not less than 500 lbs. from an acre, 20; greatest quantity and best quality of Hemp on an acre, 40.

It is to be understood, that the quantity of land specified above is, in each case, to be in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums shall, with one other person, make oath to the following particulars, before some Justice of the Peace, and with a certificate of the same, shall obtain a certificate of the measurement of the land by some Surveyor. The particulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the Spring of 1833.
2. The product and general state of cultivation, and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.
3. The quantity of manure the present season.
4. The quantity of seed used, and if Potatoes, the sort.
5. The time of sowing, weeding and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.
6. Of Indian Corn, the entire crop of the acre to be offered for premium is to be shelled and measured in the presence of the claimant, who is to make oath to the truth of the statement made by the person or persons, who did harvest, shell and measure it; and to be measured between the fifteenth of November 1833, and the first day of January 1834.
7. At least 40 bushels of the vegetables, for which a premium is claimed, except potatoes, onions, and common turnips, are to be weighed free from dirt, and 56 pounds will be considered a bushel.

The best Cultivated Farms.—For the two best cultivated Farms, \$150, and 100.

[Claims for the premiums on Farms were to be addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq. Boston, (post paid) before the 1st inst. and the evidence to support them is to be sent to him on or before January 1, 1834.]

Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions.—For the experiment of turning in Green Crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving a particular account in writing under oath of the process and result, \$20. For the most successful use of the Drill Plough, in the cultivation of any small grains or seeds, on a scale of not less than one acre, \$20. For the effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Worm that attacks the Locust tree, \$100. For a new, effectual, and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Borer which attacks the apple tree, \$50. For a newly invented Agricultural Implement, or Machine, superior to any designed for the same use, that shall have heretofore gained a premium, a reward not exceeding twenty dollars, according to the importance of the invention, \$20. To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding and fattening neat cattle is best, \$20.

Trees and Live Hedges.—For the best plantation of White Oak trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, raised from the acorn, not less than three years old, and which shall be in the most thriving state, September 1, 1834, \$50. For the best plantation of White Ash, Larch, or Yellow Locust trees, each of not less than one acre nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees, not less than three years old, shall be in the most flourishing state, September 1, 1833, \$25. For the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than 100 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1833, \$30. Claims under the two last heads, together with the proper evidence, must be delivered to B. Guild, Esq. Boston, free of expense, on or before January 1, 1834.

For Domestic Manufactures.—For the greatest quantity of raw manufactured Silk, not less than 10 lbs. raised by the claimant, and presented before the 1st of December, 1833, \$20. For the best 10 qr. Woollen Blankets, not less than ten pairs, \$50; best Worsteds Camlet or Bombazetts, not less than sixty yards, \$40; best Linen Sheetings, not less than fifty yards, \$30; best Linen Shirtings, not less than fifty yards, \$30; best Sewing Silk, not less than ten lbs. \$30. All the above must be manufactured within the State of Massachusetts. All the manufactures, when presented, must have a private mark; and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, so as not to be seen or known by the Committee, nor must the proprietors be present when they are examined—in default of either of these requisitions, the articles will not be deemed entitled to consideration or premium.

Gratuities will be given, for specimens of useful and ornamental manufactures, of extraordinary quality, presented at the hall for exhibition, not exceeding \$25 in the whole.

Ploughing Match.—Premiums will be given to the owners and Ploughmen of the three Ploughs, drawn by two yoke of oxen, and to the owners and ploughmen of three ploughs drawn by one yoke of oxen, which shall be adjudged by a competent committee to have performed the best work

with the least expense of labor, not exceeding half an acre to each plough. Entries may be made of the names of competitors until the morning of the 16th. A part of the field distinct from that for the double teams, will be assigned to the single teams. The ploughs to be ready to start at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Double Teams.—First Plough \$15, ploughman 8, driver 4. Second Plough 10, ploughman 5, driver 3. Third Plough 6, ploughman 3, driver 2.

Single Teams.—First Plough \$15, ploughman 10. Second Plough 10, ploughman 6. Third Plough 6, ploughman 4. No driver will be allowed to a single team. To the plough which shall be adjudged best of all those at the ploughing match, \$10.

From the Yeoman's Gazette.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

THE Anniversary of the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, was celebrated on Wednesday last, with the usual exhibition of cattle, manufactures and products. Notwithstanding the rainy weather, the Farmers of Middlesex showed they were not afraid of a storm, and came in as great numbers as on any former celebration. We were particularly pleased to see the dense crowd that watched with interest the trial of Strength of Working Oxen, standing in the mud and shower.

There were as many entries in the pens as formerly, but it was thought the stock had not the fatness and beauty such as has been exhibited before. The exhibition of manufactures was much larger than last year; last year 126, this year 163—and in quality and value no falling off. There was a novel and very gratifying exhibition of one team of oxen, comprising one hundred and seventy-six yoke—which paraded through the streets in a discipline as useful, if not as exact as the military; the 110 drivers of this team then partook of a dinner at Wesson's Hotel. We hope this will be repeated, and the next year will produce a much larger team,—for we believe that every farmer has oxen, which he would be proud to show.

The Oration by Dr. Bartlett of Lowell, was a learned treatise on the philosophy of the vegetation of plants. After the committees had inspected the cattle, and articles in the Court-house, the Society sat down to a dinner at Shepherd's, where were served up the elegant fruits which had been offered for exhibition; several toasts were drunk with (cider) the wine of our country—for which Messrs. Barrett of Concord, and Rice of Marlboro', obtained the Society's premium.

On the whole we have never seen a Cattle Show go off better—with more life and harmony—and with better proof of the usefulness and industry of our county.

At the close of the day the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Society, for the year ensuing:

Benj. F. Varnam of Dracut, President.

Abner Wheeler of Framingham, and Abel Jewett of Pepperell, Vice Presidents.

Cyrus Stow, Treasurer; John Stacy, Recording Secretary; Edward Jarvis, Corresponding Secretary; all of Concord.

The following is extracted from the list of premiums, as given in the *Yeoman's Gazette*.

Farms.—Abra'm How, of Marlboro', 1st prem. \$25; Abel Moore, of Concord, 2nd do. 20; James

Eustis, South Reading, best orchard, 15; Asa Parker, Acton, next, 12; Robert Chaffin, Acton, next, 6; Anthony Wright, Concord, mulberry trees, 25.

Ploughing Match: Double Team.—Sherman Barrett, of Concord, 1st prem. \$10; James Baker, Lincoln, 8; Silas Conant, Concord, 6; Abner B. Lane, Bedford, 4; Anthony Wright, Concord, 3.

Single Teams.—James Jones, of Concord, 1st prem. 10; Hezekiah Wetherbee, of do. 8; Joel Prentiss, of do. 6; Asa Melven, of do. 4.

Working Oxen.—Josiah Blodget, of Billerica, \$10; Asa Brooks, of Concord, 8; Henry Fiske, Lincoln, 6; Silas Conant, Jr., 5; Eliab B. Lane, Bedford, 4; Edward Wetherbee, Acton, 3.

Fat Cattle.—Daniel Wilson, of Billerica, best fat ox, 8; Zadoc Rogers, Tewksbury, next, 5;—Abiel Parker, gratuity, 5.

Milch Cows.—John Leathe, Waltham, 1st prem. 12; James Adams, Concord, 10; Jona'n Rice, Marlboro', 8; Paul Adams, Concord, milch heifer, 8; G. M. Barrett, Concord, next best, 6.

Neat Cattle.—Jona. Rice, Marlboro', for best 2 y. bull, 12; Hervey Reeves, East Sudbury, 2d best, 8; Zadoc Rogers, of Tewksbury, bull calf, 5; James Brown, of Framingham, 3 y. steers, 7; John Blood, Pepperell, next best, 5; Edmund Rice, of Marlboro', 2 y. steers, 6; James Brewer, Framingham, yearling steers, 4; Hollis Cloyes, Framingham, steer calves, 4; James Wood, Concord, next, 3; Edridge Meriam, Bedford, 2 y. old heifer, not having had a calf, 6; James Brown, Framingham, next, 4; David Blood, Pepperell, heifer calf, 5; Asa Parker, Acton, next, 3.

Swine.—C. W. Johnson, of East Sudbury, for best breeding sow, 8; Henry Flagg, Weston, next, 6; Jos. Darby, Concord, best boar, 8; O. Taylor, Concord, next, 6; Henry Flagg, Weston, for Pigs, 3; C. W. Johnson, next best, 3.

Fruit.—Nathan Chandler, Lexington, specimen of Sweeting and Baldwin apples, 1; N. S. Bennett, Framingham, apple for the table, '50; Lawson Buckminster, of Framingham, Porter apple, '75; Charles Wheeler, Lincoln, for apples, '50; Dr. Ripley, for sweet pound pear, 1; Samuel Fletcher, Westford, Porter apple, 1; Abel Powers, Acton, Porter apple, 2; Eben How, Marlboro', for King Pippin, and Seek-no-further apple, 1,50; Henry Robertson, Concord, Porter apples, 1; Hosea Wesson, Lincoln, for apple, '75; Nehemiah Hunt, Concord, for Paimains 1,50; Charles L. Tarbell, Lincoln, for apples, '75; Thomas Heald, Carlisle, Paimains, '75; Fitch Tufts, Billerica, apples superior, 1,75; Henry Richardson, Billerica, greenings, '75; Daniel Chandler, Lexington, black Hamburgh, frame grapes, 3; James Eustis, South Reading, Isabella, 2; D. Chandler, Lexington, Isabella, 1,50; Lawson Buckminster, Framingham, sweet water, white, and Isabella, 2; N. S. Bennett, Framingham, native grape, '50; Daniel Shattuck, Concord, for pears, '75; Eliphalet Wheeler, Framingham, for watermelon, 1.

Butter and Cider.—Michael Crosby, Bedford, best firkin Butter, 10; Amos Wellington, Ashby, next, 8; Jos. Darby, Concord, new churned Butter, 5; Alex. Makey, Billerica, next, 3; Augustus Tuttle, Concord, next, 2; Geo. M. Barrett, Concord, for 3 doz bottles cider, 8; Jona. Rice, Marlboro', do. 5.

Leather.—Isaac Brooks, Lincoln, best calf Skins, 6; do. next best, 4; Benjamin Dix, Littleton, Sole Leather, 1; Storer and Hovey, Charlestown, next, 4.

Straw or Grass Bonnets.—Lydia Whitney, of Stow, 1st prem. 3; Martha A. Conant, Acton, 2d, 2; Clarissa Wheeler, Framingham, a beautiful bonnet wreath, a gratuity of 2.

Boots and Shoes.—Joel N. Outhank, Weston, best cow hide boots, 6; Samuel A. Thurston, Concord, ladies' cloth shoes, 2; Wright and Mixer, Lowell, gratuity, 1.

Inventions. Nathaniel S. Bennett, of Framingham, for an iron bow, for fastening cattle in the stable, 2; John Buttrick of Cambridge, for an improvement in a carpenter's rule, 3; James Eaton, Concord, a fowling piece, a neat and beautiful specimen of workmanship, 3; James Adams of Concord, for a specimen of the spirit level, 1.

The following notice of Toasts given at the Middlesex Cattle Show is from the *Bunkerhill Aurora*.

REGULAR TOASTS.

Our Anniversary.—Let it be welcomed, for here all may draw together in the good cause of improvement.

President Jackson and Daniel Webster.—The victory of the former at New Orleans will be long remembered; but the joint victory of both over nullification will never be forgotten.

Our Governor.—His exhibition of the old farm "Massachusetts," after being the overseer for eight years, fairly entitles him to the highest premium.

The division of labor and the labor to divide.—The one always keeps the horse before the cart; the other tips over both cart and horse.

Our next Gubernatorial Canvass.—So many parties are entering the lists—such queer teams harnessing up, that the Commonwealth is in danger of being drawn in quarters, or starting wrong end foremost, next year.

The Temperance Cause.—It has nearly destroyed ardent spirit—let it go on till it nullifies intemperance, in politics and religion.

Banks.—The best, are those where capital springs from enterprise, industry and economy—from such banks no government can remove the deposits.

The Presidential Ploughing Match.—Let the rules be altered—let no man who has received the first premium contend for it again, and never suffer him to plough for others.

Major Jack Downing, President Jackson and Esquire Biddle's Bank.—Three modern wonders—the first has more wit—the second more spunk—the last more "real chink" than all the rest of creation.

New England takes the first premium.—"General" says I, "did you see the farms and the work shops all along there, down east?" "Major," says he, "Major, its capital."

VOLUNTEER SENTIMENTS.

By Rev. Dr. Ripley. *The Anniversary of our Society*—may the spirit and harmony of this day attend all its future returns, and may we go on improving until improvement shall be unnecessary.

By Rev. Mr. Goodwin. *The Orator of the Day*—may he never be less fortunate in the selection of a subject or less skilful in its dissection.

Dr. Bartlett having found it necessary to return to Lowell before the dining hour, left with the President the following sentiment:—

Civil freedom in Europe.—It will be attained and enjoyed only when the Cultivators of the soil become, as they are here, its Owners.

By Rufus Hosmer, Esq. of Stow. *Rev. Dr. Ripley*—He has given additional evidence this day

that in old age he produces the best fruit. [This toast alludes, probably, to several kinds of superior apples exhibited by Dr. Ripley, from an orchard which he said he set out when an old man, and from which he never expected to live to take the fruit. This, he hoped would encourage gentlemen to set out orchards early in life—if they did not do it then, do it later—they would do somebody good.]

By Rev. Mr. Ripley, of Waltham. *The County of Middlesex*—Fruitful in historical recollections, worthy to be remembered by the inhabitants—Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill!

By Benj. Wheeler, of Framingham. *New England Soil.* Generally better than it is believed to be. [Mr. Wheeler, accompanied his toast with some remarks on the method of cultivating meadow lands, which he believed were equal in fertility to the far-famed lands of the West, if only properly drained and cultivated.]

By Hon. John Keyes. *The various occupations of life*—all useful if rightly used; all honorable if honorably pursued; and all profitable, if the profit and loss account is well kept and properly balanced.

By Col. Wm. Whiting. *The old farm, Massachusetts.* Look well to the next Overseer—we are willing to employ one who wears a leather apron, but he must never wear a Q.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the Premiums were awarded in the Court House. The Society subsequently proceeded to the choice of its officers for the year.

In the evening, there were two balls, at Shepherd's and Wesson's hotels.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Mass. Hor. Society at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday Oct. 5, 1833.

From Alexander Walsh, Esq. the following letter was read by the President, who stated that the seed named therein had been placed in the hands of the Gardener at Mount Auburn, for cultivation.

Lansingburgh, 19 July, 1833.

Dear Sir, I send your Society, to be planted in Mount Auburn garden, a large parcel of Wood fringe seed *corydalis fungosa*, the produce of my soil. It will answer to plant this pretty hardy creeper this month; it grows from seed the first, and runs to vine the second year.

I purpose visiting your splendid garden (if nothing happens to prevent) about this time next season: shall then look along the Indian ridge for the 'fringe,' and around the other beautiful avenues for your society's posthumous glories! choice collection,

"Upraised from seed or bulb, interred in earth."

Report speaks volumes in praise of your cemetery; from the rapid and regular advances of your society in this great, this grand work, the public are led to believe there can be no hindrance to its full completion, but what ingenuity, perseverance and taste, must conquer.

I am propagating, in a little nursery, trees and shrubs for your garden, among which are the Three-leaved Bladder nut, *staphylea trifoliata*; Hop tree, *ptelea trifoliata*; Pocock's dark yellow Senna, *colutea pocockii*; Pecan nut, *juglans oliviformis*; Filberts, &c. &c.

Wishing complete success to your very laudable undertakings, I remain very respectfully,

Yours, &c. &c. ALEXANDER WALSH.

Hon. H. A. Dearborn, Pres. Mass. Hor. Soc.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples. M. P. Wilder of Dorchester, seven varieties Seaver Sweeting, Golden Pippin, R. Greening, a variety of Spitzenburg, Tolman Sweeting, and three varieties names unknown. Wm. Stearns of Salem, monstrous Pippin. James Read of Roxbury, monstrous Pippin. James S. Floyd, a very large apple, not at maturity, name unknown. Nathan Chandler of Lexington, New-York Sweeting, Baldwin and blue Pearmain. Charles French of Braintree, a very large yellow sweet apple of fine flavor, a native fruit, keeps till January. J. M. Ives of Salem, Early Summer Pearmain of Cox, very fine. Mr. Manning, Hawthornden, and specimen of the Alexander. Dr. Fiske of Worcester, a very large red striped apple, now ripe, and very fine, name unknown. Mr. ——— monstrous Pippin. Daniel Chandler of Lexington, four varieties of very fine native apples, all of good size and of a red color.

Pears. Dr. Fiske of Worcester, Seckel Pears, and a winter pear, name unknown. William Stearns of Salem, a native pear from Essex, not of superior quality; also Endicot Pears. Mr. Burrell of Quincy, Rushmore's Bonchretien, a large ordinary pear, now ripe. Dr. Elisha Edwards of Springfield, Capiaumont, very fine. Mr. Manning, autumn Bergamot of the Pomological Magazine; also, Surpasse Virgalieu Catillac, a synonyme of the 40 ounce Pear and the Poire de livre, a large, winter baking pear; also, Ronville of the New Duhamel, which some authors have erroneously confounded with the Martin Sire or Ronville of the Old Duhamel: they differ, however, in color and shape, as well as in the time of ripening, in wood and in leaf. Mr. Payne, Heathcot pear, from Madam Gore's, very fine. Herman Livingston, Esq. of New York, St. Michael's, there called Virgalieu. Mr. Dowse of Cambridgeport, a large Bergamot pear from New York. Mr. Vose, Long Green or Mouille Bouche, very fine.

Peaches. Mr. Vose, Orange Clingstones, fine; Mr. Cornelius Cowing, Kenrick's Heath, very large. Mr. Ebenezer Weld of Roxbury, a native peach, very large, and of extraordinary quality: this fruit was named by the committee Weld's Freestone. Mr. Manning, Columbia peach, No. 10 of Cox.

Plums. Sam. Pond, the Suisse or Semiana plum.

Grapes. Mr. Cornelius Cowing of Roxbury, Isabella and White Chasselas or Sweet Water. Mr. Samuel Pond of Cambridgeport, fine specimens of Catawba, Isabella and Pond's Seedling. Mr. William Kenrick, Blue Elsenburg, a very small, sweet native grape. Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, White Chasselas, fine; and Isabellas. Mr. Vose, White Chasselas, Royal Chasselas, Musk Chasselas, Chasselas of Thomery, Chasselas of Fontainebleau, Black Cluster, Large Frankenthal and Gros Maroc, all produced in open culture.

Melons. Thomas Mason of Charlestown, Pine apple melons, and white skin and green flesh. From Gen. Sumner, Sois, A. from the town of that name in France. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Thomas Rotch of Philadelphia, was admitted a Corresponding Member of the Mass. Hor. Society. Col. N. Towson, President of Washington Hor. Soc. and Joseph Gales, Jr. Esq. Vice President of the same, were elected Honorary Members.

In a former No. it was said that John Winthrop, Esq. of Charleston, S. C. was chosen a Corresponding Member of the M. H. S. It should be, Joseph.

For Exhibition of Flowers, See page 102.

From the Salem Register of the 28th ult.

ESSEX CATTLE SHOW, &c.

THE Annual Exhibition, by the Essex Agricultural Society, was at New Rowley, on Thursday last. The day was highly favorable, the assemblage of people unusually large, and the whole of the movements indicated a continued and increasing interest in the objects of the Society.

The Exhibition, in some of its parts, was well sustained;—in others, it fell short of some former years.

The Ploughing Match was spoken of by all as exceeding any thing of the kind they had ever witnessed. Nineteen teams, ten double, and nine single, were engaged in the competition. The ploughs used were of an improved structure—the cattle were well trained—and the work was well done. One fifth of an acre of land was ploughed by the double teams, in times varying from 37 to 58 minutes. The same quantity of land was ploughed by the single teams in times varying from 55 to 90 minutes.

The stock exhibited was not so numerous or so good as it should have been—though among the number were some fine animals.

We noticed among those entered for premiums: 4 Bulls, 5 Bull Calves, 3 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, 12 pairs of Steers, 6 parcels of Swine, 20 young Horses, several of them being very promising animals.

In the Hall, for Domestic Manufactures, there were about 80 entries, of articles of different kinds, for which premiums are offered—many of them discovering much taste and skill in their structure.

Claims for the Premiums offered for the Management of Farms, for the cultivation of Mulberry Trees, and the making of Silk, for the cultivation of Rye, &c. were entered, and will be determined on, as soon as the committees have had opportunity sufficiently to examine the subjects.

The first premium for an experiment in turning in Green Crops as a manure, was awarded to Daniel P. King, Esq. of Danvers—and an interesting Report on this subject was submitted by Judge Cummins of Salem.

Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, of Bradford, delivered a sensible, instructive and well written Address;—which together with the Reports of Committees, and other doings of the Society, were ordered to be published.

A large number of the Society, with many invited guests, dined together at a table furnished in the best manner by Col. Savary. The Society have every reason to be satisfied with the unremitting exertions of this gentleman for their accommodation; and are also under great obligations to the ladies of the vicinity, for their kind attention and taste displayed, in ornamenting the tables with a rich profusion of delicate fruits and splendid flowers.

Among the Premiums awarded, were the following:—

To Daniel Putnam of Danvers, for best butter, \$7
To Wm. Tenny, for 2d best do. 5
To Richard Heath of West Newbury, for best cheese, 10
To Wm. Thurlow, of do. for 2d best, 8
To Daniel P. King of Danvers, for an experiment in turning a crop of Buck Wheat as a manure, 20

PLOUGHING—with a double team.

To Silas Moulton of W. Newbury, 1st premium, 12
To Paul Dole of Rowley, 2d do. 10
To Ralph H. Chandler, of Andover, 3d do. 8
To Moses Pettingill of Topsfield, 4th do. 6

PLOUGHING—with a single team.

To Robert Jewett of Rowley, 1st premium, 10
To John Brockleband, of do. a lad aged 13 years, 2d do. 8
To Jona. Kimball of Bradford, 3d do. 6
To George W. Winslow of Danvers, 4th do. 4
To Amos Kimball of Boxford, for a barrel of CIDER of very superior quality, 1st prem. 15
and for the cider to be used at table, 10
To E. & S. Follansbee of West Newbury, for POTATOES raised from the seed, 7
To Ahira Putnam of Danvers, 2

ANIMALS—Bulls.

To Gideon Currier of Newbury, 1st premium, 15
To Harrison B. Spofford of Rowley, 2d do. 10
To Hector Coffin of Newbury, 3d do. 5
To Bailey Loring of Andover, a gratuity, 3

Milch Cows.

To John Kent of Newbury, 1st premium, 15
To Parker M. Dole, of do. 2d do. 10
do. of do. 3d do. 5
To Moses Newell of W. Newbury, for a handsome 3 year old heifer, 5

Steers—3 years old.

To Jedidiah H. Barker of Andover, 1st prem. 10
To Daniel Adams, 3d. of Newbury, 2d do. 5

Steers—2 years old.

To Hector Coffin of Newbury, 1st premium, 5
To Harrison B. Spofford of Rowley, 2d do. 3

Swine.

To Ralph Dole of Rowley, for best boar, 1st premium, 5
To Henry Mowatt of Newbury, for 2d best, 3
To Uriah Bailey of W. Newbury, for best pigs, 1st premium, 6
To James Stevens, Jr. of Andover, for 2d best, 3

Horses, between 3 and 5 years old.

To Thomas Marshall of Newbury, 1st prem. 10
To David Mighill of Rowley, 2d do. 8
To Nathaniel Smith of Danvers, 3d do. 6
To Daniel Hale of Byfield, 4th do. 4

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES—Premiums.

Mrs. Mary Pettingill, Newbury, carpeting, \$5
Mrs. Susan Kimball, Boxford, do. 3
Mrs. Peter Parker, Bradford, stair carpeting, 3
Mary Ann Davenport, Newburyport, hearth rugs, 3
Mrs. Ann Dole, W. Newbury, 2d premium do. 2
Wm. and Eben. Sutton, Danvers, flannel, 1st pr. 4
Mrs. Betsey Jaques of Newbury, for 4 pairs worsted hose, 2
Mrs. Judith Colby of W. Newbury, aged 84, 4 pairs woollen half-hose, 1
Mrs. Susan Kimball of Boxford, linen cloth, 2
Miss Sarah Johnson of Andover, counterpanes, 4
Miss R. H. Brown, New-Rowley, do. 2
Miss Mary L. Brown, Newburyport, aged 13 years, for an elegant wrought lace cape, 3
Miss Sarah D. Smith, of W. Newbury, for a lace veil, 2d premium, 2
Best specimen of work by a child under 12 years.
Miss Susan H. Hodge, Newburyport, for a bead bag and bead purse, 3
2d premium under same head to Sarah Carey Brown of Newburyport, aged 11 years, 2
Gratuities.
Charles H. Coffin of Newburyport, for imitation wrought shell combs, 3

Win. Tyler, jr. Boxford, 1 pair ladies' walking Shoes, 1
Charles Fields of Rowley, for highly finished calf skins, 2
John Kimball of Rowley, do. 1
To same for chaise leather, 1
Same for buffed horse hide, 1
Wm. Blackburn of Boxford, for excellent wick yarn, 1
Miss Mary A. Burnham of Ipswich, for the best specimen of milk weed manufacture, 1
Miss Frances C. Crosby of Amesbury, in her 8th year, for 60 yards straw braid, 2
Miss Sarah S. Adams, New Rowley, aged 6 years, for a lace cape and handkerchief, 2
Miss Lois Elizabeth Kimball, Ipswich, in her 6th year, for a collar and cape, 1
Abigail F. Barker of Andover, aged 9 years, for various specimens of work, 1
Mrs. Hector Coffin of Newbury, for a pair of excellent thread gloves, knit while riding in a chaise, 1
Miss Margaret Smith, Newburyport, aged 13, for bead bag, 1
Misses Mary and Lois C. Lord of Ipswich, an ingenious paper basket, 1
Miss Lucretia H. Miltou, Newburyport, bead bag and belt, 1
Miss Abigail L. Davis, Newburyport, bead bag and purse, 1
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Ipswich, for a beautiful and ingenious vandyke, made from the feathers of the Guinea hen, 2
Miss Lucy J. Moseley, Newburyport, for beautiful lamp mats and stands, 1
Mrs. Mary Kimball, for a sample of linen table cloth, 1
Thomas Dole of Newbury, deprived of one arm, for an ingenious device, by which he can use a scythe and axe with as much effect as others with two arms, 1
Mrs. Bishop, Newburyport, for a very fine pair merino hose, 1
Miss Mary B. Cornell, Newbury, 6 years old, for a quilt, 1

From the Genesee Farmer.

WHEAT.

I HAVE seen several statements of large crops of wheat from different parts of the country published in agricultural papers; but as yet, few such have been furnished from this, which we consider one of the best wheat growing towns in this county.

On the 29th of July I forwarded to you the number of sheaves which I had harvested from one bushel sowing red chaff wheat. As I have thrashed them, I now send you the quantity which they produced, viz: sixty-seven bushels. To say the quality was fine, would be superfluous.

Mr. C. Hall had a piece of twelve acres which gave fifty-four bushels per acre. Mr. Hall's was the red chaff wheat.

Another neighbor of mine sowed two bushels of the Beaver dam wheat, from which he harvested and cleaned one hundred and sixty bushels.

RAWSON HARMON.

Wheatland, Sept. 21st, 1833.

NOTE BY EDITOR OF GEN. FARMER.

Wheatland in Earnest.—The statement of General Harmon is entitled to the fullest confidence. We saw the field of Mr. Hall before it was gathered, and gave our opinion that part of the field would produce, at least, fifty bushels per acre.

If Mr. Hall and the other gentleman alluded to would furnish us for publication all the particulars respecting the soil on which the crops were raised, the previous situation, and manner of preparation, sowing, &c. they would render an essential service to the agricultural part of community.

We are informed that General Harmon and his five brothers have raised, the past season, more than eleven thousand bushels of wheat. If we go upon the principle that every farmer in western New York ought to make his wheat crop clear, in the common course of farming, then this family are making rather a comfortable business of it.

This exposition brings up the inquiry which we have before made—"what are the lands in this section of country worth?"

If Mr. Hall's lands gave him fifty-four bushels wheat per acre, and we deduct ten bushels per acre for cultivation, then we have forty-four bushels for profit, which sold at ninety-four cents per bushel, the present price in this market, then we have fifty dollars and twenty-six cents as the annual nett profit of an acre, or the interest of more than seven hundred dollars. Allowing that but one-third of a farm could be cultivated for wheat the same year, and the other was entirely useless for the two years it lay uncropped, then such farms would pay the interest upon the whole, at the rate of two hundred and thirty-three dollars per acre.

THE CHASSEUR ANTS AND THEIR PREY.

ONE morning my attention was arrested at Laurel Hill, (Trinidad,) by a number of black birds whose appearance was foreign to me; they were smaller, but not unlike an English crow, and were perched on a calabash tree near the kitchen. I asked D. who at that moment came up from the garden, what could be the cause of the appearance of so many black birds. She said, "Misses, dem be a sign of the blessing of God; de are not the blessing, but only de sign, as we say, of God's blessing. Misses, you'll see afore noon time, how de ants will come and clear de houses." At this moment I was called to breakfast, and thinking it was some superstitious idea of D.'s, I paid no further attention to it. In about two hours after this, I observed an uncommon number of chasseur ants crawling about the floor of the room; my children were annoyed by them, and seated themselves on a table, where their legs did not communicate with the floor.

They did not crawl upon my person, but I was now surrounded by them. Shortly after this the walls of the room became covered by them, and next, they began to take possession of the tables and chairs. I now thought it necessary to take refuge in an adjoining room, separated only by a few ascending steps from the one we occupied; and this was not accomplished without great care and generalship; for, had we trodden upon one, we should have been summarily punished. There were several ants on the step of the stair, but they were not near so numerous as in the room we had left; but the upper room presented a singular spectacle; for not only were the floor and walls covered like the other room, but the roof was covered also.

The open rafters of a West India house at all times afford shelter to a numerous tribe of insects, more particularly the cockroach; but now their destruction was inevitable. The chasseur-ants, as if trained for battle, ascended in regular thick files to the rafters, and threw down the cockroaches to their comrades on the floor, who as regularly

marched off with the dead bodies of cockroaches, dragging them away by their united efforts with amazing rapidity. Either the cockroaches were stung to death on the rafters, or else the fall killed them. The ants never stopped to devour their prey, but conveyed it all to their store-house. The windward windows of the room were glass, and a battle now ensued between the ants and the jack-spaniards on the panes of glass. The jack-spaniard may be called the wasp of the West Indies: it is twice as large as a British wasp, and its sting is in proportion more painful. It builds its nest in trees and old houses, and sometimes in the rafters of a room. The jack-spaniards were not quite such easy prey, for they used their wings, which not one cockroach had attempted. Two jack-spaniards, hotly pursued on the window, alighted on the dress of one of my children. I entreated her to sit still, and remain quiet. In an almost inconceivably short space of time, a party of ants crawled upon her frock, surrounded, covered the two jack-spaniards, and crawled down again to the floor, dragging off their prey, and doing the child no harm. From this room I went to the adjoining bed-chamber and dressing-room, and found them equally in possession of the chasseurs. I opened a large military chest of linens, which had been much infested; for I was determined to take every advantage of such able hunters; I found the ants already inside; I suppose that they must have got in at some opening at the hinges. I pulled out the linens on the floor, and with them hundreds of cockroaches, not one of which escaped.

We now left the house, and went to the chambers, built at a little distance; but these also were in the same state. I next proceeded to open a store-room at the other end of the house, for a place of retreat; but to get the key I had to return to the under-room, where the battle was now more hot than ever: the ants had commenced an attack upon the rats and mice, and, strange as it may appear, they were no match for their apparently insignificant foes. They surrounded them, as they had the insect tribe, covered them over, and dragged them off with a celerity and union of strength, that no one who has not watched such a scene can comprehend. I did not see one mouse or rat escape, and I am sure I saw a score carried off during a very short period.

We next tried the kitchen—for the store-room and boy's pantry were already occupied; but the kitchen was equally the field of battle, between rats, mice, cockroaches, and ants killing them. A huckster negro came up selling cakes, and seeing the uproar, and the family and servants standing out in the sun, he said—"Ah, Misses, you have got the blessing of God today, and a great blessing it be to get such a cleaning." I think it was about ten when I first observed the ants; and about 12 the battle was formidable; soon after one o'clock the great strife commenced with the rats and mice; and about three the houses were cleared. In a quarter of an hour more the ants began to decamp, and soon not one was to be seen within doors, but the grass round the house was full of them; and they seemed now feasting on the remnant of their prey, which had been left on the road to their nests; and so the feasting continued till about four o'clock, when the black birds, who had never been long absent from the calabash and pois deux trees in the neighborhood, darted down among them, and destroyed by millions those who were too sluggish to make good their retreat. By five

o'clock the whole was over; before sun-down the negro houses were cleared out in the same way; and they told me they had seen the black birds hovering about the almond-trees close to the negro houses as early as seven in the morning. I never saw these black birds before or since; and the negroes assured me that they never were seen, but at such times.—*Mrs. Carmichael's Domestic Manners and Society in the West Indies.*

TREES.

SINCE a growing attention has been manifested in this city, and other places also, to the cultivation of ornamental trees, we take occasion to invite the public attention to the Ailanthus trees, fronting the Messrs. Thorburn & Son's establishment in Liberty-street. All who behold must admire them for their luxuriant growth and graceful oriental foliage. We should admire much to see those trees freely introduced in our streets; a work which can very easily be done, since their growth is very rapid. They are as hardy as hickories, and are never marred by vermin—being always clean and tasteful as those of which we are speaking at this moment. They are called in China, their native country, the "Tree of Heaven," from their stateliness and graceful beauty. Their cost is not greater than the horse chesnut, and the Messrs. Thorburns have a fine supply.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

TO PRESERVE WINTER APPLES SOUND.

AFTER the fruit has arrived to perfect maturity, gather it by hand from the tree, in dry weather; select the finest, wrap them carefully in paper, and place them in fresh barrels in a dry cellar. The barrels should be tightly headed. Or, after the barrel has been carefully filled with apples *without* the wrapper, pour over them dry sand from a brick yard until the barrel is filled; the sand will easily find its way to the bottom and completely fill the crevices. We have tried both ways with much success, but prefer the former, as it is difficult perfectly to remove the sand from the apples preserved in it, which renders their effect upon the teeth somewhat like Mr. Chandler's "grind-stone apples." We have now, perfectly sound apples of last year's production, which have been kept in papers. The paper of the Messenger, we think, is admirably adapted to this purpose; and those of one year's subscription would be sufficient to paper a barrel of apples, and would in this way alone amply compensate the subscriber.—*Crawford Messenger.*

ON THE FLOWERING OF VINES.

IT is often observed that healthy and vigorous growing vines, even in favorable seasons, never produce any, or but very little fruit. This is sometimes occasioned by the plants producing only male flowers, and in these cases the anthers are sessile, or if the filaments are present the anthers are wanting. A second cause of this failure is, when only female organs are developed, which, however, are sometimes impregnated by insects with the pollen of other vines, and therefore produce berries only very sparingly. A third, and very prevalent cause is, when the calyx opens on the top and forms a basin, which retains water about the organs of impregnation, and thereby hinders them from performing their respective functions. All such plants should be either destroyed entirely, or grafted from a free bearing vine that flowers perfectly.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

HORTICULTURAL.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS.
HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday October 5, 1833.

E. Putnam, Salem, Dahlias—French white, Præcellentissima, Kentish Hero, Puleu, Clustered purple, Very double iron red globe, Crimson globe, Royal lilac, Star of Brunswick, Superb straw, Lord Lyndhurst, Queen of Yellows, Coquette, Inwood's Donna Maria, Young's Pauline, Miss Hester, Prince's transcendant, Large pink anemone, Brown do., Neat crimson globe, Antonio, Queen of Naples, Nuttallii, Douglass' Augusta, Cree's purpurea variegated, Queen of August, Imperiosa, Young's Venus beau, Early blood red anemone, Romulus, Black Prince, Small crimson anemone (but undoubtedly marked wrong as it is a large variety), Scarlet anemone, Lady Grantham, Leonard's Prize, Preciosa, Royal Augustus, Countess Plater, Young's Rose, Theodore, Straw and purple, American dwarf, Double buff, Profuse lake, Dwarf lilac, New blush, Small double white, Great flowering lilac, Tenuifolia, Excellent, Royal sceptre, Panoply, Young's aurora, Morning star, Pizarro, Barrall's Susannah, Dennissii, Grantchester nonpareil, Aurantia speciosa, Painted lady, Douglass' coronation, Constantia rosen, Countess of Liverpool, Purple prince, American giant, Craft's maroon, Henrietta, Goliah, Seedlings raised this year, Putnam's Princess of Naples, do. Beauty of Salem, and 10 others—80 varieties.

Wm. Carter, Botanic Garden, Cambridge,—Dahlias: Sans viscen, King of the Whites, Imperiosa, Romulus, Squibb's pure yellow, &c. &c. Lobelia splendens and celestina, Erythrina crista galla, with many other varieties of new productions.

William Kenrick, Newton,—Dahlias, Altheas, Chorchorus, Snowberries, China Roses, &c. &c.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, varieties of Dahlias.

S. Walker, Roxbury, Dahlias, &c.

Messrs. Winship, Dahlias and other flowers.

The Show of Flowers, more particularly of Dahlias, this day, was more splendid, than ever before exhibited at the Society's rooms, or probably in the Country; among them the *Beauty of Salem* is unrivalled. By order of the Committee.

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

For PROCEEDINGS, FRUITS exhibited, &c., see p. 99.

BRISTOL CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Exhibition of this Society was holden in Taunton, on Wednesday last. The number and variety of articles presented, is said to be less than usual, owing, probably, to the inclemency of the weather. More than \$250 were awarded in premiums. A premium of \$4 was awarded to Messrs. N. & J. C. Dodge, for the best piece of Sheeting. There were sixteen yoke of Oxen and one yoke of Steers offered for exhibition. The ploughing match possessed unusual interest—twelve teams appeared as competitors on the ground.

The following is a list of officers chosen for the ensuing year:

President.—Marcus Morton.

Vice Presidents.—Roland Green, Horatio Leonard, James Starkweather, Peter Thatcher.

Recording Secretary.—Sidney Williams.

Corresponding Secretary.—James L. Hodges.

Treasurer.—William A. F. Sproat.

Committee of Publication.—James L. Hodges, Jacob Chapin, Horatio Pratt.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 9, 1833.

CATTLE SHOW AT BRIGHTON, IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, &c.

THERE is nothing more thoroughly established by the infallible test of experience than the fact that agricultural societies and exhibitions are productive of great benefit to the public, as well as to the individuals, who are concerned, or take an interest in their proceedings and displays. Indeed, it would seem to those who have attended to this subject, almost as unnecessary to attempt showing that improvements in every branch of husbandry have been the results of these exhibitions, as to make elaborate essays and efforts to convince mankind that the sun is the source of daylight. Yet, we apprehend that many, who have some vague and indistinct ideas of good resulting from Cattle Shows, are not aware how deeply mankind are indebted to these and other means of improving the art and science of cultivating the earth. We will, therefore, adduce one or two instances, which may serve as samples of the benefits derived from the abovementioned and other similar sources.

In an English work called "The Picture of London," published in 1822, it is stated that "about the year 1700, the average weight of oxen, killed for the London market, was 370 pounds; of calves, 50 pounds; of sheep, 28 pounds; and of lambs, 18 pounds. The average weight at present is—of oxen 800 pounds, calves 140 pounds, sheep 80 pounds, and lambs 50 pounds." This addition to the average size of domestic animals has been accompanied with corresponding improvements in the quantity and quality of the crops necessary for feeding and fattening them for market. These are among the beneficial effects of associations similar to that, which will hold its annual exhibition at Brighton on the 16th inst.

Through the instrumentality, and under the patronage of the Board of Agriculture, in Great Britain, and a great number of other societies, together with many able and well supported agricultural publications, the progress of the art of arts, during the latter part of the last, and since the commencement of the present century, has been more rapid than during the whole of several centuries immediately previous to that period. The first men of Great Britain, whether we have reference to to rank, influence, wealth or intellect, devoted their time, talents, means and money, to further the high behests of an art, without which man would be a savage and the world would be a wilderness.

Among the great and good men, who towards the close of the last century, distinguished themselves in Great Britain in the promotion of agriculture, may be named the Rev. Adam Dickson, Lord Kames, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Hunter, an association of gentlemen who published the Complete Farmer, Brown, Bannister, Arthur Young, Sir John Sinclair, founder of the British Board of Agriculture, and many others, whose names and good deeds will never be forgotten "while grass grows and water flows." Their mantles have fallen on worthy successors, too numerous to be named in this sketch, but whose merits are legible on the fair and fruitful surface of a country con-

verted by their instrumentality into a garden almost coextensive with its surface.

In the United States, Agricultural Societies have been very efficient in producing improved husbandry, with its consequent blessings pervading every grade and department of the community. "The honor of introducing into the State those important engines of Agricultural improvement, Cattle Shows, and a high honor it is, belongs to the County of Berkshire, where the first Cattle Show was held in the year 1814. The first Cattle Show held at Brighton was in October, 1816. At present there is not a County in the State without its Agricultural Society, and its Cattle Show, with the exception of the County of Norfolk, and the four Counties of Suffolk, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket, which consist principally or wholly of maritime towns."

To recapitulate all the improvements, which have been derived directly, or indirectly from these societies, would require volumes. Able sketches of these improvements have been given by the gentleman, from whose Address the above was quoted, as well as by other gentlemen who have from time to time addressed the same Society. We cannot, however, forbear adverting to one or two other items of improvements, abstracted from Mr. Gray's Address. It appears that the profit, resulting from improved breeds of swine, several years previous to 1830, was estimated by the most competent judges at not less than one hundred thousand dollars per annum. That a million of dollars has been added in a few years to the annual revenue of New England by improvements in the breeds of sheep. Other statements of Mr. Gray, relating to improved breeds of cattle, might be here introduced, but it is not necessary to enlarge on points relative to which no dispute can exist.

Agricultural exhibitions present the most powerful excitements to industry, and improvements in husbandry, which any community can bestow on individuals for having deserved well of their country. The fruits and effects of skill and diligence, by the means which these shows present, enable the exhibitor and producer to the double reward of fame and money; two great objects of human pursuit, and the most powerful incentives to human exertion. The Premiums given by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, are, we believe, considerably larger than are afforded by any other similar society in the Union. The reputation to be acquired in this field of competition will also be greater, or at least more widely extended than could be hoped for in similar efforts, under the auspices of agricultural associations of more limited resources. The motives for excellency in the many branches of culture for which this Society offer its rewards are stronger, and it is hoped will prove more efficient than can elsewhere be found on this side the Atlantic.

It may not, perhaps, be known, or not occur to the minds of some, whose influence and example might increase the interest of agricultural exhibitions, and add to the utility of agricultural societies, that Gen. Washington was not only an excellent scientific and practical farmer, but an advocate for Agricultural Societies. His observations on this subject are as follows:

"It will not be doubted, that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circum-

stances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it, grow up, supported by the public purse: and to what objects can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of Boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information; and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by drawing to a common centre the results, every where, of individual skill and observation, and spreading them over the nation. Experience accordingly has shown, that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit."

There are some attractions to the exhibition at Brighton on the 16th inst. of a peculiar and powerful nature. The season has been bountiful, the premiums of the Society liberal, and we may anticipate a rich intellectual repast in the Address of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, whose reputation as an Orator, and a man of erudition, give us a guaranty of excellence of the highest order. If the above-named inducements and many others which might be enumerated, should fail to make the Brighton Show all that the most sanguine could anticipate, we shall fear that the best interests of the good old "Bay" State are beginning to be nullified, in consequence of the supineness of those to whom Providence has entrusted the custody of her weal and welfare—the guardianship of her public as well as her private prosperity.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Improved Corn. Dr. Oliver Fiske, of this town, has left with us a specimen of Corn of a kind which he has raised for three years past, and which appears worthy of the attention of our farmers, generally. It has now been fully ripe for near a month, and being thus early, it is not only safe from the frost, but, in consequence of filling out and ripening in the warmer part of the season, is more likely to be sound and heavy than that which ripens later. The kernel and ear are about the size of the common corn, and Dr. Fiske thinks it will yield as large a crop as any corn he ever raised.—*Worcester Spy.*

Live Stock. The Memphis Advocate of the 4th inst. states that on the 1st the steamboat Lady Franklin passed that place with a cargo of FIFTEEN THOUSAND CHICKENS, and an almost unprecedented number of other live stock, bound for the New Orleans market.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has accepted an invitation from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, to deliver in that city an Address before that body, in the last week of November next.

The Season. It is a subject of some curiosity to note the difference in the season in different latitudes. The Quebec Gazette of Sept. 16, mentions that for four or six days the weather had been cold, with frosts almost every night. This had prevented some of the crops from ripening. With the exception of oats, however, the crops of grain were then under the sickle!—*Worcester Spy.*

FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

For sale at the New England Farmer office the Farmer's Own Book or Family Receipts. Being a compilation of the very best receipts on agriculture, gardening and cookery, with rules for keeping farmers' accounts, &c. Price 50 cents.

HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, RED TOP. Of the growth of 1833 and of good quality. ALSO—Flax and Hemp seed, for which cash will be paid. oct9

NEW ENGLAND FARMER ALMANAC FOR 1834.

JUST published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 52 North Market street. The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1834, by T. G. Fessenden, editor of the N. E. Farmer.—Astronomical calculation by R. T. Paine, Esq. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. oct9

SITUATION WANTED,

BY an experienced Gardener; one who thoroughly understands the propagation of Green House Plants, Grape Vines, &c.—Good reference as to character and capability can be given. Apply at this office. tf oct9

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

LORING, & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants Row, have on hand a very large supply of thick Glass suitable for Green Houses and Factories. Also Plate Glass of a superior quality and thickness, with other descriptions of Window Glass, all Sizes, in large or small quantities, at the lowest prices. 1m sept18

WANTED.

IN the vicinity of Boston, an experienced Gardener, thoroughly acquainted with the propagation and care of Green House Plants, and the management of Vineries, to whom the highest wages will be paid—satisfactory information, as to capacity and character, will be required. Apply at this office. sept25

TREES, SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

THE Subscriber having been regularly bred to the business of Horticulture, &c. in England, and having resided in, and visited different parts of the U. States—considers himself fully qualified to select any thing in the line—as he has business that will call him to England the first of November, he will undertake to select and see personally to packing and shipping to any part of the U. States any thing that may be requested in his line for a small commission. The most respectable references given as to character and capacity. Please address communications to the care of Messrs. G. THORNBURN & SONS previous to Nov. 1. JOSEPH LODGE. oct2

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug14



LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

Flushing, near New York.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS announce to the public that, from the immense extent of their establishment, they are enabled to furnish such trees of the various kinds, as cannot fail to give satisfaction, by their superior size, vigor, &c.,—and their Nurseries at present contain more than a million of trees and plants in the most thrifty state. Among these are above 50,000 pear trees, of 3 and 4 years' growth from the graft, comprising the most choice new Flemish and other varieties of modern origin. Their new catalogues with the reduced prices, will be forwarded to every applicant, and are as follows:—

- No. 1. Fruit and hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. pp. 93.
2. Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants and Dahlias, &c. pp. 24.
3. Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants. pp. 44.
4. American Indigenous Trees, Shrubs and Plants. pp. 50.
5. A catalogue of Vegetable, Field, and Flower seeds.

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and to those who may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will furnish all articles desired, at a liberal discount and a convenient credit; and in all other cases where large quantities are wanted, a reasonable abatement will be made. They will also supply all vendors of seeds, and those who wish to engage in that business, with every variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds, at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under their own observation, or when imported, of being tested to their satisfaction, and their accuracy and vitality are expressly guaranteed. Many new and choice kinds will be found in the catalogue, which have never before been offered to the public. The collection of Bulbous flower roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and extensive, and of the latter, they have a specimen bed covering an acre of ground, and comprising 600 varieties now in full splendor. Bulbous roots and Dahlias are easily transported, and can be vended in a dry state, in seed Stores, &c. and an establishment for the sale of these articles ought to exist in every town in the Union. It will be readily perceived, that the great number of trees, &c., always in the Nurseries, enables the proprietors to make superior selections, and secures to all applicants this particular advantage.

As it is deemed unnecessary to continue any Agency at Boston, it is requested that all orders be sent direct per Mail, and the utmost attention will be paid to forwarding them agreeably to order. oct2

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|--------|----------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 00 | 1 12 1/2 |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 11 50 | 11 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1, | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 17 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 18 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| southern, geese, | " | 9 | 12 1/2 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 5 81 | 5 94 |
| FLAXSEED, none | bushel | 6 25 | 6 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, new, | barrel | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 76 | 78 |
| Alexandria, | " | 70 | 71 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 67 | 69 |
| southern yellow, | " | 75 | 80 |
| white, | " | 60 | 65 |
| Rye, (scarce) | " | 40 | 40 |
| Barley, | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| HAY, (best English,) old, | ton | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 40 | 50 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 18 | 20 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 14 | 18 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 2d quality | " | 9 | 9 1/2 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 18 | 20 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 23 | 25 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | " | 18 | 20 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| " upper, | " | 23 | 26 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | " | 95 | 1 00 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 00 | 24 00 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 87 | 1 00 |
| Navy, Mess, | " | 12 | 13 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 28 | 33 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 62 | 65 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 70 | 75 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 52 | 55 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 45 | 50 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 42 | 45 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 47 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 35 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 30 | 33 |
| Northern pulled, | " | 42 | 45 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | | |
| 2d " | " | | |
| 3d " | " | | |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 16 | 19 |
| lump, best, | " | 25 | 27 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 17 | 18 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 2325 Beef Cattle, 170 Stores, 3800 Sheep, and 750 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—The best qualities of cattle were very plenty at market, and sales were made at prices something less than they were last week, for the same quality. We quote a few very fine at \$5 50; prime at \$5 a 5 25; good at \$4 50 a 4 75; thin, and Steers and Cows at 3 25 a 4 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—No prices appear yet to be settled for barrelling Cattle. A number of large lots were taken before they arrived at Brighton, at prices varying from \$3 75 to 4 25; among the lots were some very thin, and some Market Cattle.

Cows and Calves. Sales at 16, 23, 26, and \$30.

Stores.—Yearlings \$7 75 a 11; two year old 11 a 15.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 33, 1 40, 1 50, 1 75, 1 84, 1 88, 2 00, 2 08, 2 17, 2 25, and 2 33.

We noticed some fine Wethers sold, but did not obtain the price. **Swine.**—One lot, two thirds Barrows, were taken for a fraction short of 44. Several lots more than half Barrows, at 4 1-4. One lot, inferior, at 3 1/2. At retail, and in very small lots, 4 a 5 for Sows, and 6 a 6 for Barrows—prices varying with the quality and size.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Token and Atlantic Souvenir, for 1834.]

WHY DON'T HE COME?

BY H. F. GOULD.

THE ship has anchored in the bay!
They've dropped her weary wings, and some
Have manned the boats and come away;
But where is he? why don't he come?

Among the throng, with busy feet,
My eye seeks him it cannot find:
While others haste their friends to greet;
Why, why is he so long behind?

Because he bade me dry my cheek,
I dried it, when he went from us—
I smiled with lips that could not speak;
And now, how can he linger thus?

I've felt a brother's parting kiss,
Each moment since he turned from me,
To lose it only in the bliss
Of meeting him—where can he be?

I've reared the rose he bade me rear—
I've learned the song he bade me learn,
And nursed the bird; that he might hear
Us sing to him, at his return.

I've braided many a lovely flower,
His dear, dear picture to inwreath,
While doating fancy, hour by hour,
Has made it smile and seen it breathe.

I wonder if the flight of time,
Has made the likeness now, untrue;
And if the sea or foreign clime,
Has touched him with a darker hue.

For I have watched until the sun
Has made my longing vision dim,
But cannot catch a glimpse of one
Among the crowd, that looks like him.

How slow the heavy moments waste,
While thus he stays! where, where is he?
My heart leaps forth—haste, brother! haste!
It leaps to meet and welcome thee!

"Thou lovely one! the mournful tale
That tells why he comes not, will make
Thy heart to bleed, thy cheek look pale!
Death finds no tie too strong to break!

"The bird will wait his master long,
And ask his morning gift in vain:
Ye both must now forget the song
Of joy, for sorrow's plaintive strain.

"The face whose shade thy tender hand
Has wreathed with flowers, is changed! but see,
Nor sun nor air of foreign land
Has wrought the change, for where is he?

"Where? ah! the solemn deep, that took
His form, as with their sad farewell
His brethren gave the last, last look,
And lowered him down—that deep must tell!

"But ocean cannot tell the whole—
The part that death can never chill,
Nor floods dissolve—the living soul,
Is happy, bright, and blooming still.

"And nobler songs than e'er can sound
From mortal voices, greet his ear;
Where sweeter, fairer flowers are found
Than all he left to wither here.

"This, this is why he does not come,
Whom thy fond eye has sought so long?
Wait till thy days have filled their sum;
Then find him in an angel throng!"

From Locke's Miscellaneous Papers.
THUS I THINK.

It is a man's proper business to seek happiness and avoid misery. Happiness consists in what delights and contents the mind; misery in what disturbs, discomposes or torments it.

I will, therefore, make it my business to seek satisfaction and delight, and avoid uneasiness and disquiet; to have as much of the one, and as little of the other as may be.

But here I must have a care I mistake not; for if I prefer a *short* pleasure to a *lasting* one, it is plain that I cross my own happiness. Let me then see wherein consists the most lasting pleasures of this life, and that, as far as I can observe, is in these things:

1st, Health—without which no sensual (as opposed to intellectual) pleasure, can have any relish.

2d, Reputation—for that I find every body is pleased with, and the want of it is a constant torment.

3d, Knowledge—for the little knowledge I have I find I would not sell at any rate, nor part with for any other pleasure.

4th, Doing good—for I find the well cooked meat I eat to-day, does now no more delight me; nay, I am diseased after a full meal; the perfumes I smelt yesterday, now no more affect me with pleasure; but the *good turn* I did yesterday, a year, seven years since, continues *still* to please and delight me, as often as I reflect on it.

5th, The expectation of eternal and incomprehensible happiness in another world, is that also, which carries a constant pleasure with it.

If, then, I will faithfully pursue that happiness I propose to myself, whatever pleasure offers itself to me, I must carefully look that it cross not any of those five great and constant pleasures above mentioned. For example, the fruit I see tempts me with the taste of it that I love; but if it endanger my health, I part with a constant and lasting, for a very short and transient, pleasure, and so foolishly make myself unhappy; and am not true to my own interest.

Innocent diversions delight me; if I make use of them to rest myself after study and business, they preserve my health, restore the vigor of my mind, and increase my pleasure; but if I spend all or the greater part of my time in them, they hinder my improvement in knowledge and useful arts—they blast my credit, and give me up to the uneasy state of shame, ignorance and contempt, in which I cannot but be very unhappy. Drinking, gaming, and vicious delights will do me this mischief; not only by wasting my time, but by a positive injury endanger my health, impair my parts, imprint ill habits, lessen my esteem, and leave a constant lasting torment on my conscience; therefore, all vicious and unlawful pleasures I will always avoid, because such a mastery of my passions will always afford me a constant pleasure, greater than any such enjoyments, and also deliver me from the certain evil of several kinds, that by indulging myself in a present temptation I shall certainly afterwards suffer.

All innocent diversions and delights, as far as they will contribute to my health, and consist with my improvement, condition, and my other more solid pleasures of knowledge and reputation, I will enjoy, but no farther, and this I will carefully watch and examine, that I may not be deceived by the flattery of a present pleasure to lose a greater.

FRESH FALL GOODS.

ELIAS STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received an extensive assortment of fresh Fall and Winter goods, which he offers, wholesale and retail, for cash only, considerably lower than can be bought in the city. Among which are 4 cases English, French and American cloths, consisting of superior, extra superior, middling and low priced, black, blue, mixed, and every variety of colors. 50 pieces Cassimeres, of all colors—2 cases pelisse cloths, an excellent article for chaise lining (very low)—1 case very nice Habit cloth, Brown, Blue, Claret, &c.—7 cases Satinets, Striped, and plain of various colors—5 cases 6-4 Eng. Merino, a very superior article, and all the most desirable colors, imported expressly for the subscriber—4 cases 3-4 Eng. do. of various colors and qualities—4 cases Circassians, very superior qualities and various colors—1 case superior Goats Hair Camblet—4 bales 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking, green and mixed—12 bales splendid Tarrifville Hearth rugs—5 bales Eng. low priced do. do.—5 bales Domets, white, yellow, red, &c.—10 bales Flannels, Eng. Welsh, and American—10 bales Cotton Carpeting, striped and blocked—6 bales Russia Diaper—1 bale Canton Flannel, lower than the cost of importation—3 bales American Cotton Flannels, bleached and unbleached—1 bale White Counterpanes, all sizes—10 bales superior London Row Blankets from 10-4 to 14-4—7 bales real Indigo Checks from 3-4 to 5-4—3 bales American Gingham—2 cases Eng. Gingham—29 bales cotton Batting—25 bales Pillisse Wadding, 12 bales black Wadding—5 cases Embossed Furniture Dimety—2 cases Embossed Cambric, for stage lining—20 cases Prints, all patterns and prices, Eng. French, and American—35 cases Bleached Cottons—50 bales unbleached cotton—10 bales Ticking 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4, some very superior quality—2 cases Sinchaws—2 cases Sarsnets—2 cases Satin Levantines, superior quality—3 cases Levantines, low priced—7 cases Crape Dresses, all colors—5 cases Linens, Lawns, and Shirtings 4-4 to 10-4 with a very extensive assortment of Cambrics and Cambric Muslins, Bobbinette and Grecian lace, 4-4 and 6-4 Swiss nousook, Book Jacouett plain and figured muslins—Hosiery and every variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves. sept18.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one flecked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 quarts of milk a day on grass only.

Also, 2 bull calves, one bright-red, and one red and white. They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Ceebels, and from cows of imported stocks. For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer. opt18.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

JUST received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street, one Lot fine Bulbous Roots,—containing Tulips, variety, at 12 1-2 each, or \$1 a dozen; Hyacinths, Dutch, very fine sorts, without names; Polyanthus Narcissus, do. do.; Sweet Scented, do. do. with names. Expect next week an invoice of very splendid Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. &c. aug 14

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1833.

NO. 14.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

USELESSNESS OF EARTHING UP GROWING CROPS OF POTATOES.

Sir, I WOULD offer a few hints that may aid the endeavors of those who advocate the benefiting of the condition of the poor: they may contribute to increase the objection which some have urged against exhausting the powers of labor. Mr. Knight's observations regarding the potato are valuable; but there is one laborious operation commonly resorted to in cultivating this vegetable, which I think has not been sufficiently considered; and which I am convinced by more than ten years experience, is superfluous. Observing that a farmer, in managing a field of potatoes alongside one of mine, did not earth them up, but simply flat-hoed the surface of the soil to clear away the weeds, while I had mine earthed up with great care, I determined on noticing the difference on taking up the crop; and, to my astonishment, he had 14 tons per acre, while I had not more than half the quantity, and his potatoes were of a more marketable quality than mine; being generally of a good size, while mine were large and small. The result induced me to question the farmer; and he told me it was a practice he had followed for many years, as he thought the earthing up was worse than labor thrown away; that, a year or two before, he had obtained 19 tons per acre by the same management. This statement put me upon considering the principles upon which such a result was founded; and it appeared to me that, by drawing up the earth over the potato, in sloping ridges, it was deprived of its due supply of moisture by the rains; for, when they fell, the water was cast into the ditches. Further, in regard to the idea that, by thus earthing up, the number of tubers is increased: the effect is quite the reverse; for experience proves that a potato placed an inch only under the surface of the earth will produce a greater number of tubers than one planted at the depth of a foot. From reasoning thus, I determined to adopt the practice: however, such is the force of prejudice, that I have been able to make but few proselytes. A year or two since, I prevailed on a clergyman to try the practice on a strip of half an acre, running through a large field, treated in the common manner; and he told me that, on taking up the crop, he did not find much difference in the gross quantity; but that those which had not been earthed up were, more generally, of a good size; not so many large and small as the other part of the field. I have no doubt, if potatoes are planted shallow, and placed wide enough apart to admit of the stems being laid down after the young potatoes are formed, and to have the earth between them thrown over five or six inches thick, so as to form a flat surface, that it would increase the crop. But this is a very different operation from that I object to.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. JOSEPH HAYWARD.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

PREPARATIONS FOR WATERING PEACH TREES, &c.

Sir, It is well known, that although trees of the peach, apricot, plum, apple, &c. are well furnished

with blossom buds, the blossoms often fail in their impregnation, and fall off; and, when they are impregnated and set, they fall off at the stoning; frequently, although they survive the stoning, they become prematurely ripe and fall off, and very few, if any of the fruit attain maturity; while those which do, become vapid and without flavor. These failures I have proved to be the effect of unwholesome food; and having found a remedy in a simple preparation, I beg the favor of such of your readers as have an opportunity, to make a trial of it, and to state the result. Having selected a tree that is in good condition, and well furnished with blossom buds, just as the blossoms are beginning to expand, take a potato fork, and with it make holes all over the surface of the space occupied by the roots (which extend as far from the stem as the branches), at about 18 inches apart, by forcing in the fork to the full depth of its tines, and giving it a gentle heave, by pressing on the end of the handle; then, having dissolved some nitre in water, (in the proportion of one ounce to three gallons of water,) fill the holes with the solution. No manure much be given; but if, after the stoning of the fruit, the tree should appear to be unequal to sustaining its crop of fruit, the following preparation may be given, in the same manner as the nitre:—To one gallon of blood add one gallon of water and one ounce of potash; stir the mixture well, and let it stand for a week or ten days; then pour off the solution from the clot, and, mixing one gallon of this liquid with four gallons of water, give it to the trees as above. The remaining clot may be dissolved by adding to it one quart of slacked lime and one gallon of water to one gallon of clot; but this solution must not be given to fruit trees, as it will produce the effect which the nitre is intended to remedy. It will, however, prove a good manure for the cabbage tribe, as asparagus, celery, &c. This discovery, which I consider to be of great value, I made some years since; and, as it is not merely accidental, but the result of a regular course of experiments, made with a view of ascertaining the nature and effects of the food of plants, and is founded on physiological and chemical principles, it will, I have no doubt, lead to the establishment of a much more perfect system of manuring than is at present practised.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. JOSEPH HAYWARD.

FRUIT TREES.

IN the cultivation of fruit trees, too little care is exercised in the selection. It should be constantly borne in mind, that the trouble and expense of raising the choice varieties is no greater than is necessary for the most ordinary or inferior; and while the latter are comparatively of little value, the former will always command a ready sale and a good price in the market, and for use are as much to be preferred, as they are for the market. There seems to be a very prevalent opinion, that all late peaches must necessarily be of inferior quality. Those who have paid attention to the subject well know that this opinion is groundless. We have, within a few days past, seen three or four varieties of peaches, which would compare favorably with the best of the early kinds. One,

in particular, a peach cultivated by Dr. Fiske—to whose favorable opinion of our taste we are indebted for specimens—and called by him the orange freestone, is very luscious, and comes up to the *beau ideal* of a good late peach. With such peaches, and the Seckel, St. Michael's and Brown Beurre pears, all of which are now in eating, we hardly know what more a man could wish for, in the way of fruit. We are glad to find that the Seckel pear—the finest in the world—succeeds remarkably well in this vicinity, and that the cultivation of them is extending.—*Worcester Spy*.

From the Observer & Reporter.

BYFIELD HOGS.

SINCE the establishment of Agricultural Societies in our country, great attention has been paid, and large sums expended for the improvement of stock of every description. Hence it is, we have horses and horned cattle equal to the English breeds, and sheep that produce all grades of wool; the Merino and Saxon, not inferior to the Spanish and Saxony wools.

Our hogs have also been greatly improved by a cross of the Chinese and Calcutta breeds. Other descriptions of hogs lately brought to the western country, promise a still greater improvement in the stock of this most valuable animal. They are the *Byfield*, the *Swiss*, and the *Russian*. Of the three, the Russian is less preferable, being small and too fat generally to be prolific or profitable; but when crossed with other stock, a desirable breed is produced, but not equal to the Byfield or Swiss; of these two, time has not yet developed which is best. Mr. Robb of Indiana, gives the preference to the Swiss, while Mr. Bird Smith of Woodford county, who is raising the above named stock, gives the preference to a cross produced through the Byfield and Swiss.

The Swiss hog is a dark brown, lengthy and round bodied, big bone, hair thin and coarse, very prolific and easily kept; weighing from two to three hundred pounds at a year old; at two years old he will weigh from four to five hundred pounds. The Byfield is a beautiful white hog; his ears are small, pointing to the nose; broad back, deep chest, large jowls, short nose, dish face, and thin hair. He was brought from Massachusetts (bred by G. Parsons, Esq.) to the state of Ohio, where his blood is seen mixed through the great variety of breeds of that state, generally producing a stock after his own kind, as well in color as in beauty and size. He is three times as profitable as the common hog, because he will come to maturity in half the time, and will not consume half the food. He is fat from a pig until he is ready for the pickling tub, weighing from 200 to 250 at a year old. Grass being his natural food (as it would seem) he is not so subject to the sore throat, a disease produced by too much grazing, particularly on clover. He is said to undergo the fatigue of driving as well if not better than the common hog. This at first view would appear unreasonable from his bulky appearance; but when we consider that he is never poor, and habituated from a pig to carry his fat, increasing in strength as he increases in weight, he would not be so liable to lag as a hog quickly fattened would be. But

this quality is of less importance, as the completion of the rail road will give a different direction to our pork.

We understand that Mr. Smith intends to exhibit a few of his hogs at the stock fair next Monday. AGRICOLA.

WOOL.

LARGE quantities of Wool continue daily to pass through this village from the "hill towns" to the manufacturing establishments in Worcester county. One load from Worthington last week, which contained upwards of 1900, was purchased at 70, 65½, 55½ cents the different grades. One individual alone in Middlefield, has sold, during the past season, eleven hundred fleeces, at 70 cts. per pound, averaging \$2 each fleece. This gives an income of \$2200 for one farmer from Sheep alone, drawn out from soil which is unfit for every other purpose but grazing. An individual familiar with these matters has said to us, that in most of the towns west of Northampton, more Cash would be obtained for Wool this year, than for every other commodity raised or manufactured there put together.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENN. The sales of Wool from Washington county, Pennsylvania, the present season, are estimated at *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. Some of the large flocks are in charge of shepherds, whose sole business is to guide and protect them with dog and crook—the only instance in our country, so far as we know, where this primitive occupation is followed. —U. S. Gazette.

MONTHLY STRAWBERRIES.

MR. P. FUREY, gardener, corner of Sixth Avenue and 17th street, is now exposing for sale in front of the Exchange, a great number of the monthly strawberry plants. The culture of this delicious fruit has, within a few years, received the attention of gardeners in this vicinity. We are acquainted with one individual who devotes his whole attention to their culture—has several acres of vines, and notwithstanding the unfavorable season, sold upwards of a thousand dollars worth of berries, the produce of his own garden. We hope Mr. Furey may be well rewarded for his attention to this description of plant.—N. Y. Gazette.

SITUATIONS FOR HOUSES.

WE notice some speculations on this interesting subject, contained in the papers of the Provincial Medical Association, which lead to the result that elevated situations generally do not possess any advantage in regard to healthfulness over those on the adjacent plains. This fact is mentioned as having been proved in regard to country houses in England. The same thing, however, has also been repeatedly observed here, both in the country and in cities. Localities situated on the sides, or even on the summits of hills, and thence possessing the apparent advantage of a free circulation of air, are found, notwithstanding, to exhibit their full proportion of the diseases, endemic and epidemic, which infest the valley and plain beneath. The cause of this anomaly is probably various. In some places, it would seem that in the original conformation of the soil, lands situated as we have mentioned were drains to the ground above them, and retain even now the marshy char-

acter derived from this circumstance. We know some of these drainage grounds which have been employed as building lots, which it has been found impossible by any contrivance to render dry; while other spots, situated at small distances from them, and having actually a less elevation above the sea, have been easily drained and kept dry. This, however, is not the only circumstance to which the difference in question is to be attributed; for in many of the elevations noted as being unhealthy, the earth was dry—and in others, although the ground was moist, that in the valley was yet more so. There is no doubt that the sides of hills and rising grounds serve as points of attraction to fogs and vapors, and that to this circumstance their unhealthiness is often to be attributed. The few observations which have yet been made on this interesting subject cannot be considered as possessing any great importance, or pointing at any distinct conclusion; but should farther observation go to confirm these facts, they may hereafter form the foundation of some useful theory.—*Boston Medical Journal*.

MORTUARY HOUSES.

In several cities and towns in Germany and Prussia there are institutions, or offices of inspection, where persons, thought to be dead, are deposited for a week, to ascertain the decomposition of the body, and consequently the impossibility of a revival. The Mortuary House, however, is no uncomfortable residence. Warmed by stoves, the apartment is always kept in a moderate state of temperature; the windows, hung with curtains, diffuse a gloomy light; but the door, which is shining with wax, would grace the scene of a wedding ball. There are about twelve beds, placed in a row, as in a dormitory in a boarding school. Near the room, as at the Morgue in Paris, a person is constantly watching to see whether there be any signs of life among the bodies deposited there. He is surrounded with every thing necessary to assist in recalling animation. Precaution has been carried so far as to tie a bell string to the right foot of every corpse—by which means the guardian, even when in bed, is instantly apprised of the least movement of any one reviving. Houses of this kind have existed for the last forty years in the states of the Germanic Confederation.

SANDWICH RAILWAY.

THE enterprising Glass Company of Sandwich, under the superintendence of Mr. Jarvis, a gentleman well worthy the trust reposed in him, have just completed a Railway about half a mile in length, extending from the Factory at Jarvisville, to a wharf across a marsh, hitherto impassable by carriages. This railway is constructed upon billets of wood, which are driven into the earth at short distances, forming a very firm foundation; upon this the rails of wood are laid, the grooves being of iron. There are now but two cars attached to the railway, one for the transportation of passengers, and the other for baggage, goods, &c. These are propelled by horse power, at the rate of twelve miles an hour, but capable of moving at a much greater rapidity. Trial was made of the cars upon the railway on Saturday last for the first time, which we had the pleasure of witnessing. Every thing succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, and the railway promises to be a great auxiliary both in saving of

time and labor to the industrious citizens of Jarvisville, a name given to the factory village in honor of Mr. Jarvis, the agent above mentioned.—*Barnstable Patriot*.

DISCOVERY OF INDIAN CORN.

PREVIOUSLY to the settlement of the Puritans in New England, they formed parties for the purpose of exploring the country. Captain Miles Standish, who may be called the "hero of New England," commanded one of them, consisting of sixteen men. In their progress they met with several small hillocks, supposed by them to be burial places for the Indians; but, as they advanced, finding many more, they closely examined them, and discovered that they contained *Indian corn*.—Being buried in the ear, it excited their curiosity, and by some of the party was thought a valuable acquisition; while others who ate it in a raw state, did not relish it, and thought it worth little or nothing. They secured, however, some for seed the ensuing spring. Squanto, a friendly Indian, instructed them in the culture of it; and it was, probably, the means of saving them afterwards from famine.

From the Buffalo Bulletin.

U. S. MINT.

FROM an article credited to the N. Y. American, it appears that the total amount coined at this establishment since the year 1793, is \$37,000,000. It was founded in 1787. The land which it occupies, together with the buildings and machinery employed, have cost about \$190,000. The coinage in 1830, amounted to \$3,155,620. Of this sum, \$62,175 were in half Eagles, \$11,350 in quarter Eagles, \$2,382,400 in silver half Dollars, \$51,000 in Dimes, \$62,000 in half Dimes, and \$17,115 in cents.

In 1831 the coinage was larger—in each kind amounting in all to \$3,923,473 60, among which there was \$99,500 of quarter dollars coined in silver. In 1832 the amount coined was less than in 1831, being less than three millions and a half.

Of the amount of gold coined during these three years, about eighty thousand dollars were derived from Mexico, other parts of South America and the West Indies; twenty-eight thousand dollars from Africa; six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars from the gold regions of the U. S.; and twelve thousand dollars from sources unknown.

"It is estimated that the quantity of gold delivered at the Mint within the last year, from the gold region of the United States does not exceed half of what is produced from the mines—nearly an equal amount is supposed to have been exported uncoined, or consumed in various works of art. It would seem, therefore, that the production of gold in the United States within the past year, has been not less than a million and a quarter of dollars, or about one 6th of all the gold produced from the mines of both Europe and America within the same period.

"The Mint is supported from the funds of the public Treasury, for the general welfare and the honor of the national character. Depositors of gold or silver bullion receive without expense, an equal weight of gold or silver coins, for that which they deposit. The coinage of both these metals have been, invariably, free of charge."

From the Bunkerhill Aurora.

RAISING OF GRAPES.

THE season for Grapes has been generally very favorable, although in some gardens they have almost entirely failed. In the Vineyard of Mr. Kendall Bailey, is exhibited the finest display of foreign grapes, growing in the open air, which we have ever seen. The trellises are completely loaded with thick clustering bunches of large and full-grown fruit.

In Mr. Mead's Vineyard, under charge of Mr. Mason, the green-house vines exhibited a splendid show of fruit; but in the open air, the amount of fruit was small and scarcely deserving of attention.

In Mr. Davidson's Vineyard, we understand the vines have borne abundance of fine fruit.

The vines in Mr. James Hunnewell's garden, (rear of Rev. Mr. Walker's Church,) bore a fine show of fruit, at the gathering of which on Monday last, he invited his friends to partake of his abundance. The fruit was delicious and "fair to look upon." In his garden a Black Hamburg vine, in the open air, produced some beautiful fruit.

Mr. Joseph Hunnewell's vines, both foreign and native, have borne abundantly—they are exceedingly well protected from the cold winds of the climate.

The *Isabella* vines have been generally loaded with fruit this season. Col. Kendall has a vine, the second year of bearing, which produced this year by estimation about a thousand bunches of grapes. Mr. James Hunnewell's *Isabella* vines, and those of several other gentlemen in this town, bore almost enormous quantities of fruit—and this vine, for out-door cultivation, is yearly gaining a decided preference over the foreign varieties.

We are rejoiced that this admirable fruit has become so abundant among us. It is a delicious and wholesome fruit, and we hope in a few years to have it still more abundant and its use more general. All that is now raised finds a ready sale, and at comparatively high prices. A single vine of the *Isabella* grape will produce fruit sufficient for the use of a family.

THE TEETH.

A PERSON cannot be too careful of his teeth, for much of his comfort depends upon attention to their cleanliness. Care ought to be taken that no grit be in any composition that he may use. Charcoal however useful ought to be used with caution, for even the finest contains sharp edges, which by friction will wear away the outer coat and produce speedy decay. Filing is very injurious; remove the outward shell, and acids will, with ease, be enabled to act upon and corrode the teeth. Avoid purchasing all compositions for beautifying and whitening the teeth; they are in general composed of deleterious substances. I knew a lady who made use of magnesia; her teeth were excessively white; but before she arrived at thirty, her front teeth had decayed. Another used lime, and was not more successful. Water, with a few drops of the tincture of myrrh, will be found adequate. The too frequent use of acids is the principal cause of the loss of teeth. Myrrh will cause the gums to adhere closely to the tooth, and will therefore act as a preservative. There is great connexion between the stomach and the teeth; if care is not taken that the digestive organs be kept in order, the nerve of the tooth may be easily irritated and

cause great pain.—Salt dissolved in vinegar, and held in the mouth, will relieve the severest pain if the stomach be not the cause. A morbid stomach will generate both tooth and ear ache.—*People's Mag.*

POTATO PUDDING.

In the hands of an economical housekeeper, no vegetable can afford a greater variety of cheap and wholesome preparation than the potato. The following is Dr. Kitchener's direction for a cottage potato pudding.

Peel, boil and mash, a couple of pounds of potatoes, beat them up into a smooth batter, with about three quarters of a pint of milk, 2 ounces of moist sugar, and 2 or 3 beaten eggs.

Bake it about three quarters of an hour.

Three ounces of currants or raisins may be added.

Leave out the milk and add three ounces butter; it will make a very rich cake.

THE RESULT OF SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF POTATOES.

By JOHN LINDLEY, Esq. F. R. S.

"In order to acquire the greatest possible weight of potatoes per acre, it is necessary that large round heavy tubers should be employed, and that the space allowed for the growth of each plant should be as nearly as possible such as it would naturally occupy, if suffered to spread freely on all sides without interruption; that this space will vary according to the habits of particular varieties, and can only be determined by accurate experiments; that too much and too little room are alike injurious to productiveness; and that, finally, it is quite practicable at least to double the crops that are usually obtained."

"It cannot be necessary for me," says Mr. Lindley, "after this statement, to make any remarks upon the methods at present in use, of planting sets or fragments, or the smallest tubers, or even, as sometimes in Ireland, parings of the potato; the evil consequences of such practices cannot but be apparent to every one."

By MR. BARNET, OF EDINBURGH.

"We have been trying the planting of whole potatoes in wide rows; and, in a trial of three kinds, the mode has proved superior in one kind, the early frame, in rows 3 ft. apart, as this kind has yielded ten bolls [a boll is about six bushels] an acre more than when cultivated in the usual mode; namely, by small sets, and in rows 2 feet asunder. In the two other kinds, which were late ones, the produce of the new method has been inferior; but one kind had suffered considerably from the depredations of a herd of rats, so that the result in this case has not been satisfactorily ascertained."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1833.

Frederick Wolcott, Esq. of Litchfield, Conn., Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, U. S. Navy, D. Smith M. Cauley, Esq. Consul General of the U. States, at Tripoli, were admitted as Honorary Members. N. Morton Davis, Esq. of Plymouth, was admitted a Subscription Member. Messrs. E. Vose, B. V. French, and Cheever Newhall, committee of Fi-

nance, and Zebedee Cook, jr., S. A. Shurtleff, and E. Vose, a Committee to procure a room for the future meetings of the Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples. From Mr. Hunnewell, Fall or Holland pippin of Cox, No. 15, very fine. Mr. Holyoke, Marlborough, Lyscom apple, sometimes called Mathews' stripe, a good autumn apple. Dr. Fiske, Lyscom, and a seedling apple of a red color and good flavor. E. Vose, Esq. Spice apple, English russet and Spitzenburg. Mr. Pratt, very large and handsome red apples, unknown. E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem, 2 sorts of apples, true names unknown, one of them cultivated at Salem as "Osgood's Favorite." Charles Brown, Newton, Lady apple, Cox No. 28. B. V. French, Esq. Yellow Bellflower, Cox, No. 33. Major G. Dickenson, Deerfield, Bard apples. Col. John Wilson, Deerfield, Dickinson apples. R. Manning, Hollandsbury, (Ronald, plate 40, fig. 2;) Wine sap, Cox No. 89; Bellflower, Cox No. 33; Stump apple, supposed to be a native of Essex county.

Pears. From S. Downer, Esq. Wilkinson, very superior; Napoleon, Diel, unripe; Moorfowl's Egg, Crassane, and Florelle, Pomological Mag. No. 112. N. M. Davis, Esq. of Plymouth, Duchess of Angouleme, Pom. Mag. No. 76, weighs 12 ounces. James Reed, Esq. Roxbury, Moorfowl's egg. Capt. Wm. Lander, Salem, pears, name unknown. S. G. Perkins, Esq. Doyenne Gris, Forsyth No. 44, Napoleon, Pom. Mag. No. 75. B. V. French, Esq. pears, name unknown. E. Vose, Esq. Wilkinson, Marie Louise, and Capiaumont, Pom. Mag. No. 59, all beautiful and good. T. Loring, Esq. Hingham, Treasure, a large baking pear. John Mackay, Esq. large pear, supposed the Treasure. R. Manning, Passe Colmar, Pom. Mag. No. 64, Easter Beurre, or Bergamot Penticote, Pom. Mag. No. 78, Orange Bergamot, Cox No. 53, Winter Orange, Cox No. 37, Louise Bonne of Duhamel, and Buffum, a native of Rhode Island.

Peaches. From Wm. Kenrick, Williamson's N. Y. Clingstone, Eagle's late Rarieripe, and Spanish Clingstone, very fine. S. Downer, Esq. and J. Balch, Esq. Seedling Clingstone Peaches.

Grapes. Joshua Child, Boston, Grisley Tokay and Black Hamburg. Samuel Hastings, Boston, Black Cluster. Benj. Guild, Esq. Sweetwater and Lombardy. Samuel Pond, Isabella, Catawba; and Pond's Seedling, a very fine native grape, free from the fox flavor. Mr. Sullivan's garden, Black Hamburg. S. Downer, Esq. Schuylkill Muscadelle, Buck, Winne, Troy, Prince Edward, and Black Cluster, all identical, and not worthy of cultivation. Wm. Kenrick, Alexander, Catawba, Black Austrian and Bland's. J. Balch, Esq. Roxbury, "Pied Rouse," of rich flavor and worthy of cultivation.

It may not be improper to observe, that where reference is made to the descriptions or figures of any pomological author, it is intended to say that they are the identical fruits described and figured by such authors. For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

EXTINGUISHING FIRES BY STEAM.

In a house 15 ft. by 15 ft. and 10 high, combustible materials were put in the four corners and centre, and set on fire, and allowed to burn till the flames reached a height of about 9 or 10 feet; steam was then admitted, which extinguished the flames in less than two minutes.—*Scottish Guardian.*

*From the Providence Journal.***PAWTUXET FAIR.**

We publish to day the official reports of the several Committees at the Pawtuxet Fair, holden on Wednesday last. The day was unusually fine, and the concourse of spectators was larger than we have ever witnessed on a similar occasion. The quantity of live stock, and many articles of every description, was much smaller than has usually been exhibited at the annual Fair. The butter and cheese were very excellent; the former selling at auction—1st premium for 55 cents; 2d do. for 40 cents, and the 3d do. for 30 cents per pound. The spirit of the auction was kept up with great zest by the facetious and animating manner of Mr. Stoddard, the auctioneer, and many articles of manufacture were sold for liberal prices.

Among the curious specimens of handiwork exhibited, was a knife, manufactured by Mr. P. Fox, of this city, which would be a very good substitute for a sett of carpenters' tools, with the exception, perhaps, of a broad axe and cross cut saw. We also saw a patent straw cutter, the invention of Mr. B. R. Greene, of Warwick, which, we should think, would be valuable for the purpose for which it was designed. The Messrs. Orrell, and Mr. Ferron, of this city, offered several brass, steel, and cane reeds, of superior quality, for which premiums were awarded.

The Society met in the morning for the election of officers, a list of which we shall publish another day. Great credit is due to the President, the Hon. James Rhodes, and the officers, in raising the Society to its present prosperous condition. During the present year, a Manual Labor School has been established, under the patronage of the Society, which now numbers on its catalogue ninety-two scholars, from several States. It is located upon an eminence, commanding an extensive and most delightful view of the surrounding country, and of Narragansett Bay. For a more particular account of the operations of the School, and the general business of the day, we refer the reader to the official reports.

OFFICIAL REPORT,

Of the Annual Cattle Show and Fair, under the patronage of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, holden at Pawtuxet, Sept. 25, 1833.

NEAT STOCK.

The Committee on Neat Stock, except Working Cattle, report, that they have awarded to Abner Sprague, jr. of Cranston, for the best

Bull, to be kept in the State one year, \$10
Samuel Gorton of Warwick, for the next best do. 3

Thomas B. Bowen of Warwick, for the best Bull Calf, 5

Christopher Smith of Barrington, for the next best do. 3

The above two, were the only Bull Calves exhibited for a premium. There were no Cows exhibited for the first premium, as no person offered three. They have awarded to

John B. Mattison of East Greenwich, for the best Cow, 5

And they recommend that a premium of three dollars each be given to Samuel W. Greene of North Providence, and to Christopher Sheldon of Cranston, for the next best Cows.

Nathaniel Bump of Providence, for the best two year old Heifer, having had a calf, Samuel W. Greene of North Providence, for the next best do. 6

John S. Aborn of Cranston, for the best Yearling Heifer, 4

Thomas Greene of Warwick, for the next best do. 4

All of which is respectfully submitted by
JOHN PITMAN,

For the Committee.

WORKING CATTLE.

The Committee on Working Cattle beg leave to report, that the number is not so large as has been heretofore offered, but a very fine selection; and after mature consideration, they award the following premiums—to

Abraham Lockwood of Warwick, for the best pair, \$6

Olney Williams of Scituate, for the next best do. 4

Joseph Budlong of Cranston, for the next best do. 2

For the Committee,

STERRY JENCKES.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Household Manufactures, having proceeded to, and performed the duties of their appointment, beg leave, respectfully, to report, that they award the following premiums offered in the Show Bill, viz:—to

Joseph Read of Coventry, for the best piece of Carpeting, \$6

Barbara Greene of Warwick, for the next best do. do. 4

Eliza A. Fenner of Scituate, for a piece of Carpeting, one dollar and fifty cents. 1 50

Polly Stafford of Warwick, for Woollen Hose, 2

Elizabeth W. Gardner of Warwick, for a piece of Carpeting, one dollar fifty cents, 1 50

For Flax and Hemp Hose there was no competition.

Elizabeth W. Gardner of Warwick, for the best Cotton Hose, 2

Polly Stafford of Warwick, for the best Worsted Hose, 2

Elizabeth W. Gardner of Warwick, for the best piece of Wool Flannel, 5

And recommend the following premiums, on articles not included in the Bill, viz:—

Mary E. Holden of Warwick, for a splendid Hearth Rug, and a pair of Crickets, \$5

Almira Greene of Warwick, for a piece of Woollen Blanketing, 2

Polly Stafford of Warwick, for two pieces of Linen Diaper, 2

Sarah A. Wirling of Providence, for two Hearth Rugs, 1

E. M. & A. Fenner of Scituate, for a Hearth Rug, 3

Mary A. Hough of Providence, for a Box of Feather Fans, &c. 1

Samuel W. Greene of North Providence, for a Cotton worked Counterpane, 1

Nancy H. Greene of Warwick, for Woollen half hose, 1

Catherine S. Gardiner of Warwick, a colored girl, aged 12 years, for a wrought Samplar, 1

Anne E. Page of Gloucester, for a piece of Damask diaper, 1

Abby Eddy of Providence, for a Fancy Cape made of milk weed, 1

Rosanna Greene of Warwick, for Woollen half hose, seventy-five cents. 75

Abby Bullock of Providence, for a Fancy Cape made of milk weed, fifty cents. 50

Martha Hodges of Providence, for a Lamp Rug, fifty cents. 50

The Committee regret the fact, that the competition in Household manufactures, this year, is not so spirited as on former occasions. Many of the specimens produced, were, however, excellent as to material and workmanship.

For the Committee,

WM. E. RICHMOND.

RAW SILK, &c.

The Committee on Raw Silk and Mulberry Trees report, that they have awarded to Lemuel Burge of Wickford, for the best lot of Raw Silk, say 15½ lbs. \$5

Samuel W. Greene of North Providence, for the next best do. 2

Samuel W. Greene of North Providence, for a lot of Sewing Silk, 3

Lemuel Burge of Wickford, for a lot of Sewing Silk, 2

Lemuel Burge of Wickford, for the largest quantity of Mulberry Trees, say from 8000 to 10,000, a certificate to that effect being produced, 5

Henry J. Congdon of Wickford, for a lot of Mulberry Trees, say 5000, a certificate to that effect being produced, 4

SOLOMON DROWN,

For the Committee.

SHOP MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Shop Manufactures report the following premiums:—

Nicholas Smith of Johnston, for a pair of wheels, tongue and axletree, \$5

John Fenner of Cranston, for a lot of rakes, 3

Robert Orrell of Providence, for Brass, Steel, and Cane Reeds, 3

Waldo Stone of Providence, for a lot of Gear-ing, 3

Patrick Fox of Providence, for a Sportsman's Knife, 2

A. Anthony & Co. of Providence, for a lot of Calf Skins, 2

Geo. Crandall of Pawtuxet, for a Mahogany dressing case, 1

A. Anthony & Co. of Providence, for a lot of Sheep Skins, 1

Albert A. Partridge of Pawtuxet, one of the Scholars, for a Writing desk, 1

Walter W. Orrell of Providence, for a Brass Reed, 1

Ambrose Ferron of Providence, for a Steel Reed, 1

J. F. Page of Providence, for a very small gold Padlock, 1

SAMUEL PEARSON,

For the Committee.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Committee appointed on Butter and Cheese, having attended to the duties of their appointment, do pronounce many of them excellent, being difficult to make a selection of the best, and they award the following premiums. To

Joseph Sheldon of Cranston, for the best lot of Cheese, \$8

| | |
|---|----|
| Catharine C. Warner of Warwick, for the next best do. | 6 |
| Benoni Waterman of Cranston, for the best lot of Butter, | 10 |
| Jesse Tourtellot of Glocester, for the next best do. do., | 9 |
| Clarissa Webster of Johnston, for the next best do. do., | 8 |
| Ruth Alverson of Johnston, for the next best do. do., | 7 |
| Thomas B. Bowen of Warwick, for the next best do. do., | 6 |

WILLIAM ANTHONY,
For the Committee.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

The Committee on Agricultural experiments, Vegetable Crops, Grain, &c., report—That having examined the several lots cultivated by the Students, they have been gratified with their appearance. The crops are better than they expected, and great credit is due to the Teachers, as well as to the Students, for their skill and assiduity in the case. To the following Students they recommend that the following premiums be awarded, viz:—To Henry R. Greene, Jr., four dollars and the Farmer's Guide; Albert Daily, three dollars and the Farmer's Guide; Charles B. Cross, two dollars and the Farmer's Guide; John D. Potter, one dollar and fifty cents, and the Farmer's Guide; Geo. W. Chapin, one dollar and fifty cents, and the Farmer's Guide; Joseph S. Pitman, one dollar and fifty cents, and the Farmer's Guide; Henry T. Beckwith, one dollar and fifty cents and the Farmer's Guide; Benjamin B. Adams, one dollar and fifty cents and the Farmer's Guide; Stillman Rich, one dollar and the Farmer's Guide; Thomas W. Harrison, the Farmer's Guide; Henry Gorham, the Farmer's Guide; George L. Nottage, the Farmer's Guide; and John S. Palmer, the Farmer's Guide.

The basket of red and white Potatoes is an interesting specimen, but the vouchers necessary for a premium were not exhibited. The large Sugar Beets, presented by Governor Francis, and the two presented by Mr. Aldrich, as well as the large, very fine Apples, presented by Capt. Jenckes, merit special notice. The Potatoes raised from one sent from Paris to Mr. Fessenden, and by him presented, are a curiosity, and the Committee recommend a general distribution of them.

A. MESSER, for the Committee.

Fifty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents were awarded to the scholars of the School, for mechanical labor. Among those who proved to possess the most skill and industry in the department, we notice the names of Griggs, Armington, Esten, Dexter, Allen, Ballou, Pike, Brown, Taylor, and Smith.

The Crops raised on the Society's lands, and which belong exclusively to the AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARS, are valued at one hundred and twenty dollars, which, taking into consideration the lateness of the season when the School and the farming operations commenced, (the latter being about the 25th of May) the produce on less than four acres of land will be considered large.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Committee on Sheep and Swine report, that the Stock of Sheep was quite limited, and, after examining, have awarded the following premiums, viz:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Joseph S. Budlong of Cranston, for the best Boar, | \$6 |
| William Ballou of Smithfield, for the next best do., | 4 |
| Arthur Greene of Cranston, for the next best do., | 2 |
| Joseph S. Budlong of Cranston, for the best lot of Pigs, | 4 |
| Arthur Greene of Cranston, for the next best do. | 2 |
| Amos Jenckes of Foster, for the best Saxony Buck, | 4 |
| Joseph Wells of Foster, for the next best do., | 2 |

THOMAS HOLDEN,
For the Committee.

HORSES.

The Committee on Horses, having attended to the duties assigned them, beg leave to report, that there was no horse, presented for a premium in time.

On Mares and Colts, they award the first premium of eight dollars, to Edward Manton of Johnston.

The second premium of six dollars, to Wickes Gardiner of Warwick.

Both of the above colts were sired by Young Eclipse, owned by Edmund Brownell, Esq. of Little Compton.

CHARLES ELDRIDGE, for the Committee.

PLOUGHING.

The Committee on Ploughing, report that they consider the work well done, and with the usual expedition, considering the ground, and owing to the short bouts. The quickest time is 25 minutes, and the longest is 29 minutes. The quantity of land, one eighth of an acre. They award the premiums as follows, viz:—to

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Edward Perry of North Providence, | \$9 |
| Andrew Angell of Johnson, | 8 |
| Richard Brown of North Providence, | 7 |
| Jonathan Cooke of Foster, | 6 |
| Joseph S. Budlong of Cranston, | 5 |
| Olney Williams of Scituate, | 4 |
| Joseph Wells of Foster, | 3 |

JESSE TOURTELLOT,
For the Committee.

The Dividends will be paid out, at the store of C. & Wm. Rhodes, in Providence. All persons having bills or demands against the Rhode-Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, or the Rhode-Island Classical Agricultural and Mechanical School, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber.

JNO. H. ORMSBEE, JR.
Assistant Secretary.

PLYMOUTH CO. CATTLE SHOW, &c.

THE Agricultural Society of this County held its annual meeting at Bridgewater on Wednesday last. The Address by Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON of this town is spoken of as a highly interesting and able performance.

At the ploughing match, we are informed, the first premium was awarded to Charles Howard of this town, for his Plough. Charles Fearing, ploughman—Joseph Cushing, driver. Second premium to Charles Howard for his self-governing plough: Nehemiah Ripley, ploughman and driver.

First premium for the best Carpet, to Mrs. Eunice Ripley, wife of Dea. Neh. Ripley of this town.

To Miss Priscilla Burr, for the best Lace Cape a premium.

To Miss Mary Ann Whiton of this town, daughter of Capt. Moses Whiton, for a Ladies' Velvet Bag, beautifully embroidered with beads, a premium. To the same for a Lace Cape, a premium.

The exhibition of articles of manufacture and industry was handsome and highly creditable to the good old county of Plymouth. A beautiful machine for winding silk from the cocoons, and by the same movement completing the process of doubling and twisting the silk, was exhibited by Friend Brooks of Scituate. The machine is of his own invention, for which he has obtained a patent. It moves by a crank that a child may easily turn. His wife attended the cocoons as they were unwinding by dozens at the same moment, and evinced that in her hands the manufacture of this valuable article was a work of no difficulty.

In the stalls were a number of fat oxen that gave good credit to their keepers. In general the stock was not equal to that of preceding years. The severe drought of the season accounts for this.

The Agricultural Society of this county appears to be in a flourishing state, and is evidently giving important encouragement and impulse to various branches of useful industry.—*Hingham Gaz.*

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Albany Horticultural Society celebrated its 4th Anniversary on the 14th ult. at the Mansion House kept by J. P. Bradstreet in Albany. Among the contributions exhibited were, from the Albany nursery of Messrs. Buel and Wilson, 250 varieties of splendid double Dahlias; a large basket full of different kinds of Flowers, &c. From Wm. Prince and Sons, Flushing, Long Island, Twenty varieties very splendid double Dahlias, labelled with their different names; one cluster, weighing 24 oz. Syrian white Grape, a new variety, and of exceeding fine flavor. Among the guests were the Governor and the Recorder of the city, and among the decorations a Pyramid of Dahlias, from six to eight feet in height, and upwards of three feet in circumference at the base, comprising 250 varieties of the double Dahlia and other flowers, and forming altogether a most splendid combination, very imposing and beautiful in appearance. It was designed and arranged by Judge Buel, exclusively of the flowers from the Albany Nursery. Jesse Buel, Esq. President of the Society, presided; assisted by Isaac Denniston, Esq. Vice President, and by D. B. Slingerland, P. V. Shankland, and A. Gallup, Esqs. Committee of Arrangements.

Premiums were awarded to the following gentlemen: Largest and best variety of vegetables, Stephen Van Rensselaer, jr.

On the next largest and best variety, John K. Paige.

On the largest and best variety of fruit, D. B. Slingerland.

On the next largest and best do. Isaac Denniston.

On the largest and best variety of flowers, Buel & Wilson.

On the next best, Jeremiah Whalen.

Discretionary premium on cellery, Theophilus Russel.

Honorary premiums to T. W. Ford, Aaron Thorp, R. Westerlo, J. Smith, L. Cruttenber and Wm. Prince & Sons.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 16, 1833.

CATERPILLARS.

THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—Sir, Having had an opportunity for the first time the past season (having always resided in the city) to observe the movements and operations of the various insects that infest and injure the fruit trees—my curiosity and attention was called more particularly to the *Caterpillar*, having seen a great deal respecting them in your paper. Several apple trees are situated near my house, so that I had a fair chance to watch them. I found in dull, cool, wet mornings, they were generally all at home: I thought that a good time to try my experiment. On a tree in front of my window, on a lower limb, was a large nest, containing thousands of caterpillars: I thought I would try if I could prevent their intercourse with the other parts of the tree, thinking if I could it might lead to something more important: I am happy to say I did succeed, and *stopt* them. The experiment was as follows: viz. with India rubber dissolved in spirits of turpentine, about as thick as common paint, I made a circle round the limb on which the nest was, near the body of the tree, about half an inch wide, with a small brush, on which I sifted from a common pepper box *flour of sulphur*, pretty thick. I then disturbed them in the nest to see the effect. They came to the sulphur, and halted much quicker than many soldiers I have seen at the word of command—but did not march over the line, but retreated as quick as possible. I watched them for some time, and did not see one cross the sulphur. The nest is now on the limb with the remains of the starved caterpillars; the foliage is entirely dead. The other part of the tree is in good health, and bearing: one of the apples I herewith send you.

I am yours, respectfully, Wm. Howe.
Dorchester, Sept. 1833.

By the Editor. We are always right glad to receive notices of experiments of the kind mentioned above. But, as "one swallow makes no summer," one experiment cannot be deemed conclusive in matters relating to rural economy, &c. In the N. E. Farmer, vol. i, p. 379, we republished from the second vol. of the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture, an article attributed to George Webster of Albany, in which it is asserted, in substance, that on boring a hole into a tree infested with caterpillars, or other insects of any sort, filling the hole with sulphur, and driving a plug to confine the sulphur, the insects would perish or leave the tree in forty-eight hours. This experiment, however, was tried by Dr. Thacher, and "A Brookline Farmer," [see New England Farmer, vol. ii. p. 370, and 377] but without producing any perceptible effect. Dr. Thacher's experiments were as follows:

"Early in May, when caterpillars had attained to about one third their natural size, I selected a nest on the branch of an apple tree, and eight feet below the nest I bored a hole about two-thirds through the main branch, being about 5 inches, into which I crowded more than a spoonful of flour of sulphur, and plugged up the hole. In 48 hours after, I visited the object of my curiosity, and found that not a single reptile had received its quietus. I left them to the influence of the drug four days longer when finding the whole hive in their active gambols, increasing in size in defiance

of my experiment, I opened the nest and despatched the inhabitants. A few days after I observed that a new nest had been constructed on the same branch by a few of the tribe, which had escaped my vigilance. In about 16 days I bored out the plug and found the sulphur not diminished in quantity, but rather increased in its odour by confinement. As the result of this experiment did not diminish my incredulity, I selected another nest, which I opened and filled with sulphur; and having wrapped a covering of paper round the nest to confine the insects, I left them completely enveloped and exposed to the noxious drug for about twenty four hours, when finding them in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigor, I subjected them to the fumes of burning sulphur, to which they did not yield until scorched by the blaze. This closed my experiments and confirmed my scepticism."

It is probable that the spirits of turpentine might be more obnoxious to insects than sulphur, and with the India rubber to give it consistency might form a temporary barrier to the progress of caterpillars. But, perhaps it would be easier to take them by storm in their citadel than to draw a line of circumvallation round their head quarters. A very few drops of spirits of turpentine, or of common fish oil, or a mixture of both, or strong soap suds introduced into a nest by a rag fastened to a pole and wet with those substances; or the use of the well known brush of Col. Pickering, afford short and complete modes of destroying caterpillars. Some say, however, that a sprinkling with a decoction of tobacco, from a syringe or water pot, is the best application for the purpose above mentioned.

SPORT OF NATURE.

Mr. Nathaniel S. Bennett of Framingham, Mass. has sent us a small box, containing clusters of Isabella Grapes, in which some grapes are ripe and edible, others blasted, and some green, appearing to be about half grown. Mr. B. wishes me to tell if I can "why nature should be so *unnatural* as to destroy much of its first progeny that might have been worth something, and then send out so many of those late worthless berries as you see on those I send you, and that without any blossoms?"

We are not able to account for this departure from the common law of vegetation. Perhaps the first crop was blasted by east winds, frost or insects, and the second crop was the consequence of an effort of nature at reproduction, similar to that which causes the second growth of the young plants of Indian corn, after a frost, which has cut them down to the surface of the ground. With regard to the second growth not being preceded by blossoms, there is, perhaps, something analogous in the produce of certain insects, such as the Aphis for example, in which naturalists tell us that one impregnation will serve for several successive generations.

For the New England Farmer.

ASHES APPLIED TO PEAR TREES.

Respected Sir,—I have enclosed in a small package a sample of Pears, should you deem them worthy of acceptance; although the name and species is not known with us.

About three years since, I commenced digging around and removing the earth and tough sward from the body of the tree; filling up with fresh ashes, applying it in fall and winter, about a bush-

el and a half yearly, since which the fruit has assumed a new color, become much larger, as you can perceive by the one inclosed in white paper, which is about the average size of their former growth.

The quantity of fruit the tree now yields is more than double that of former years, all which can be satisfactorily attested. Yours, &c. most respectfully,
JOHN S. CHAMPNEY.

Abington, Oct. 10, 1833.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Cattle Show, &c. The Annual Exhibition and Cattle Show, of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, took place at Bridgewater, on Wednesday last, and, although the morning showed strong symptoms of a very unfavorable day, yet, we thought, the collection of people was unusually great. The number and appearance of the stock in the pens was respectable, and we were told that this part of the exhibition was equal to that of any former year. In the hall of manufactures, were many articles of the nicest needlework, network, &c. We were told by the committee, that the manufactures were fewer in number, but equal in quality, to those of former years. At ten o'clock, a choice of officers took place, and generally those of the last year were re-elected. At one o'clock, the Society set down to a substantial Farmer's dinner, at Sampson's Hotel, after which they proceeded to the meeting house, where they listened to a very excellent, practical and appropriate address from the Rev. Joseph Richardson, of Hingham. *Plymouth Memorial.*

Temperance. The first association for abstinence from ardent spirits that we have heard of, was formed at Litchfield, Conn. on the 9th of May, 1789, and consisted of thirty-four members, eleven of whom are now living.

The next Temperance Society was established at Moreau and Northumberland, Saratoga county, N. Y. in 1808. Fines were provided of 25 cents, for drinking ardent spirits and wine, 25 for offering them to others, and 50 for being intoxicated. This Society consisted of forty-three members, nearly all of whom are living.—*Salem Observer.*

Black Hawk. Found, 26 feet below the surface of the earth, at Portsmouth, Virginia, while boring for water, a silver coin, the size of an English shilling. The effigies are prominent, and one of the profiles resembles Black Hawk, and probably represents one of his ancestors. The inscription is in Roman letters, but indistinct. On the reverse side is the figure of a warrior bare-headed, holding a spear, and in the attitude of coming to the charge. No one can tell the age of this coin, or the circumstances of its deep deposit.

The total number of sheep in Vermont, according to the returns in the Secretary of State's office were for the year 1831, 760,607, for 1832, 805,409. The increase is less than 6 per cent.—*Vermont Intelligencer.*

As every individual is interested in making his return as small as possible, the whole number of sheep in the state, is not probably less than one million.—*Brattleborough Inquirer.*

We have been presented with an apple taken from a tree in this village, weighing seventeen ounces and measuring fifteen inches in circumference. We understand that one was taken from the same tree which weighed nineteen ounces—a little heavier, we believe, than any of which our Massachusetts neighbors have boasted.—*Brattleborough Messenger.*

Enormous Fruit. We examined a few days since, a quantity of apples raised by Gov. Lincoln of the variety called the "Gloria Mundi," which for size and beauty

exceeded any thing of the kind we had ever seen before. Eighty-five of them, taken promiscuously as they were picked from the tree, measured a bushel and a half.—One of them, which was exceedingly fair and beautiful, measured thirteen inches in circumference, each way, and weighed twenty-one ounces.—*Worcester Spy.*

Great Apple. The largest specimen of this kind of fruit we ever beheld was exhibited in our office last week. Its exact weight was *twenty-one* ounces, and its circumference fourteen and a quarter inches. It was of the species called Royal, and raised from a tree planted by a gentleman in this town twenty-two years ago.—*Northampton Courier.*

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber having made enlargements in the business of the above Establishment, is now enabled to furnish Traders and others with

GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS, upon very favorable terms, and of the growth of 1833; and the Garden Seeds warranted of the best quality.

The greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the growing and saving of Seeds, and none will be sold at this establishment excepting those raised expressly for it, and by experienced seedsmen; and those kinds imported which cannot be raised to perfection in this country: these are from the best houses in Europe, and may be relied upon as genuine.

It is earnestly requested whenever there are any failures hereafter, they should be represented to the Subscriber; not that it is possible to obviate unfavorable seasons and circumstances, but that satisfaction may be rendered and perfection approximated.

Boxes of Garden Seeds, neatly papered up in packages for retailing; and dealers supplied at a large discount.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, at as low prices as can be bought in Boston, as arrangements have now been made to obtain the best and purest seed.

Catalogues sent gratis to applicants, and Orders solicited early, as better justice can be done in the execution.

N. E. Seed Store, connected with the N. E. Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52 North Market-st. GEORGE C. BARRETT.
oct 16

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Fig, and Almond TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES & SHRUBS of the greatest and handsomest varieties:—Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, and other vines.

ROSES; many very splendid new varieties; Peonies, Carnations, Pinks, and the greatest varieties of Greenhouse and Ornamental Plants, Dahlias, &c. &c. Furnished at Nurseryman prices by GEO. C. BARRETT, at his Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston.

Orders for Trees, &c. for transplanting this autumn, solicited early as the months of October and November are much the best.

N. B. As above, Messrs. Winships' Catalogues of their extensive Nurseries and Gardens at Brighton, which will be sent gratis to applicants. oct16 G. C. B.

SITUATION WANTED,

BY an experienced Gardener; one who thoroughly understands the propagation of Green House Plants, Grape Vines, &c.—Good reference as to character and capability can be given. Apply at this office. tf oct9

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

LORING, & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants Row, have on hand a very large supply of thick Glass suitable for Green Houses and Factories. Also Plate Glass of a superior quality and thickness, with other descriptions of Window Glass, all Sizes, in large or small quantities, at the lowest prices.
1m sept18

WANTED.

IN the vicinity of Boston, an experienced Gardener, thoroughly acquainted with the propagation and care of Green House Plants, and the management of Vineries, to whom the highest wages will be paid—satisfactory information, as to capacity and character, will be required. Apply at this office. sept25

WANTED.

HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, RED TOP. Of the growth of 1833 and of good quality.
ALSO—Flax and Hemp seed, for which cash will be paid. oct9



FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, &c.

BLOODGOOD & CO. have for Sale at their Nursery at *Flushing, L. I.* near New York, a large assortment of the most approved American and European sorts of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, hardy Ornamental Trees, flowering Shrubs and Plants, of almost every description usually kept in Nurseries. Of the *Pear Trees* they have a large stock and of good growth, amongst which are most of the celebrated new sorts. About eight thousand of the *Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Trees*, so much esteemed for the feed of the Silkworm, which they will sell at Twenty-five Dollars per hundred. To Nurserymen who want to increase their stock or to sell again, liberal discount is made, excepting on the *Morus Multicaulis*. The *Fruit Trees* in this Establishment are all grafted or inoculated by the Proprietors, who feel confident in their being correct. Orders forwarded by mail to THOMAS BLOODGOOD, No. 203 Front Street, New York, or to BLOODGOOD & Co. Flushing, L. I. will be particularly attended to. Catalogues may be had of Geo. C. Barrett, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street. 3t o 16



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated *Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *MORUS MULTICAULIS* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of **ROSES.** A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Alders, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Peonies, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

PEACOCKS.

TWO pair of beautiful Peacocks for sale, price \$10 per pair—these are beautiful Birds and unlike most of the domesticated fowls a benefit rather than injury to grounds and gardens, as they destroy insects without injuring vegetables or plants—enquire at the office of the New England Farmer. 2t oct16

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm situated in the town of Marlboro', Mass. about half way between Howes' Tavern and the Lower Meeting-House. It consists of 140 acres of excellent land, with a large two-story Dwelling House, two Barns, Chaise and other Out-houses, with two fine Wells of Water. About 70 acres of the land is covered with a fine growth of the best quality of Wood; the remainder, consisting of Mowing Lands, Tillage and Orcharding, is in a high state of cultivation. It now supports 20 head of horned cattle, horses, swine, &c.

For the last 25 years, this estate has been improved by Mr. William Wilson, deceased, and for 50 years previous thereto, it was known as "Munroe's Tavern." The excellent quality of its soil, the large and valuable quantity of wood, and its other numerous advantages, make it a most desirable situation for a farmer; while its situation (on the old road to Worcester, on which the travel is great, the distance from any other tavern and its former notoriety as one,) makes it a no less desirable situation for a Tavern again.

The above estate, free from all incumbrances whatever, will be sold on Friday the first day of November, unless previously disposed of by private sale. As also, at the same time, all the cattle, a large quantity of hay and grain, farming utensils, &c. as are not previously disposed of.

Terms of purchase made known on the day of sale. Likewise, several other lots of land belonging to the same estate, will be sold at the same time.

JOSHUA WILSON, Administrator.

For further information, apply to WEBBER WILSON, on the premises, or to Messrs. LOT WHEELWRIGHT & SON, No. 46 Central Wharf. sep 11

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 00 | 1 12½ |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | | 11 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 17 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 18 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 34 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 37 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| FLAX, American, | | | |
| FLAXSEED, none | bushel | | |
| FLOUR, Genesee, new . cash. | barrel | 5 81 | 5 94 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 6 25 | 6 37 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | | 6 00 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 78 | 80 |
| southern yellow, | " | 70 | 71 |
| white, | " | 67 | 69 |
| Rye, (scarce) | " | 80 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 60 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 40 | 42 |
| HAY, (best English), old, | ton | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 40 | 50 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 16 | 18 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 10 | 10½ |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 | 9½ |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 25 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 00 | 1 12 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 22 00 | 24 00 |
| Navy, Mess, | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 28 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | | 10 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| " Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Northern pulled, 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12½ |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 64 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12½ | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 16 | 19 |
| lump, best, | " | 25 | 27 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 17 | 18 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 3050 Beef Cattle, 340 Stores, 4700 Sheep, and 740 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—The best qualities of Cattle did not sell quite so well as they did last week, but we shall quote about the same, viz: a few very fine at \$5 50; prime at \$5 a 5 25; good at \$4 50 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—We noticed the sales of several large lots but could not obtain the price; and it is extremely difficult for us to give a correct price for the number, but shall quote mess 4 25; No. 1, 3 75; No. 2, 3 25.

Stores.—Yearlings \$6 a 10; two year old 10 a 15; and very few sales.

Cows and Calves. Sales were noticed at 20, 23, 24 and \$28. *Sheep.*—Dull; several lots unsold. We noticed sales at \$1 33, 1 42, 1 53, 1 67, 1 71, 1 75, 1 83, 2 00, 2 12, 2 25, 2 33 and 2 50.

Swine.—Several lots of large selected Shoats were taken at 5, and lots of selected Sows at 4c. One lot of Sows and Barrows, a few of which were ordinary, at 4c. At retail 4½ for Sows, and 5½ for Barrows.

MISCELLANY.

THE WATERFALL.

I love the roaring waterfall,
Within some deep romantic glen;
Mid desert wilds, remote from all
The gay and busy haunts of men,
For its loud thunders sound to me
Like voices from eternity.

They tell of ages long gone by,
And beings that have passed away,
Who sought perhaps with curious eye,
These rocks where now I love to stray;
And thus its thunders sound to me
Like voices from eternity.

And, from the past, they seem to call
My spirit to the realms beyond
The ruin that must soon befall
These scenes where grandeur sits enthroned;
And thus its thunders sound to me
Like voices from eternity.

For I am on a torrent borne,
That whirls me rapidly away,
From morn to eve—from eve to morn—
From month to month—from day to day;
And all that live and breathe with me
Are hurrying to eternity.

This mighty cataract's thundering sound
In louder thunders soon must die;
And all these rugged mountains round,
Uprooted, must in ruin lie;
But that dread hour will prove to me
The dawning of eternity!

Eternity!—that vast unknown!
Who can that deep abyss explore?
Which swallows up the ages gone,
And rolls its billows evermore!
O, may I find that boundless sea,
A bright, a blest eternity!

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

To Produce Onions of a Large Size. The Horticultural Register recommends the following method of obtaining large onions. When the beds are formed by the usual method, tramp them heavily, and roll them firmly. On this compact surface, sow the seed and cover it at the usual depth with a rich compost. The bulbs, instead of sinking will spread superficially to a good size, and ripen earlier.

Saltpetre as a Manure. The Journal of Agriculture recommends the use of nitre as a dressing for land, to be sown early in the spring, at the rate of one and a half cwt. to the acre. "It may be advantageously used on all soils, but particularly on gravelly or burning soils."

Horse Chestnut Tree. A writer for the Horticultural Register says that the fruit of the horse chestnut is useful for feeding pigs.

Agricultural Thrift. Gen. James Shelby of this county, sold a few days since, a flock of 160 mules, raised on his plantation, for the sum of \$11,840 cash in hand. Fourteen of these mules were purchased by the agent of a gentleman of Cuba, and were sold for \$130 each, making an aggregate of \$1,820 for the 14.—*Lexington, Ky. Int. of 24th ult.*

Cherry and Peach Stones. These should be preserved much more generally than they are. Were farmers in the habit of preserving them, fruit trees

would be far more common. By planting a few drills in the corner of the garden, the farmer would always be supplied with these trees to set about his house, in his orchard, and in unoccupied places of his fields. The best way is to have a box containing earth, in which the stones or pits should be put, and covered while they are fresh; for they often lose their vegetating property, if allowed to become very dry. In the spring they can be planted.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

A Beet and a Beater. We mentioned yesterday an enormous beet, weighing upwards of five pounds, a donation of which we were made the favored recipients. Today we have occasion to announce the reception of another mammoth specimen of the same vegetable esculent, from the garden of Mr. Seth Russell, weighing *seven pounds and six ounces.*—Our customers who expect to pay the amount of their annual subscription for this paper in country produce, are advised that we are fully supplied with *beets.*—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Cloth Buttons.—We are informed that 15,000 gross of Buttons are made every week within 10 or 12 miles of Northampton, for which the females who do the sewing, are paid between 1500 and 2000 dollars—in goods. Housework is going out of fashion, except where mothers have strength to do it. The farmers 10 or 20 miles from Northampton find as much difficulty in getting a girl to work in their families as the people of Northampton.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Preservation of Leeches by feeding them with Sugar. The attention of the Academy of Medicine has been lately called to this subject by a chemist. A commission was appointed to investigate particulars, and they have given in their report, which, however, is not favorable to the proposal.

The chemist was of opinion, that the blood which we so frequently find in the water in which the leeches are kept is not disgorged, but flows from the wounds which the animals inflict on each other when huddled together; the commission doubt the accuracy of this. A great error has very generally been committed, in supposing that one of the causes of the loss of so many leeches, is the putrefaction of the "mucosities which exude from their bodies;" now these so called mucosities, are in fact the epidermes, which are regularly thrown off at intervals, in the same manner as the scarf-skin of a snake. The impressions of the rings of the leech are quite obvious on this mucosity; it is detached first towards the head, and the animal escapes from it as from a sheaf, which still adheres for a short time to the tail, so that we often see the leeches swimming about with this membranous appendage.—*Bull. Gen. and Med. Chirurg. Review.*

Hot Leg Baths.—The effect of hot water to the lower extremities on the general circulation, was strikingly exemplified in the case of an old gentleman subject to attacks of violent palpitation, with a feeling of approaching dissolution. I found him one day in one of those paroxysms. It had lasted many hours, and a fatal termination was expected, as the usual remedies had been tried in vain. By the use of a pediluvium as hot as he could bear it, the affection ceased in a few minutes, and he took some nourishment, slept, and arose quite recovered.—*Dr. Graves.*

A Prolific Swine. A neighbor of ours owns a porker, of common size, and seven years old, which has been the legitimate mother of about one hundred pigs. This in our neighborhood is considered a pretty remarkably old and fruitful specimen of the "whole hog."—*Barnstable Journal.*

FRESH FALL GOODS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received an extensive assortment of fresh Fall and Winter goods, which he offers, wholesale and retail, for cash only, considerably lower than can be bought in the city. Among which are 4 cases English, French and American cloths, consisting of superior, extra superior, middling and low priced, black, blue, mixed, and every variety of colors. 50 pieces Cassimeres, of all colors—2 cases pelisse cloths, an excellent article for chaise lining (very low)—1 case very nice Habit cloth, Brown, Blue, Claret, &c.—7 cases Satinets, Striped, and plain of various colors—5 cases 6-4 Eng. Merino, a very superior article, and all the most desirable colors, imported expressly for the subscriber—4 cases 3-4 Eng. do. of various colors and qualities—4 cases Circassians, very superior qualities and various colors—1 case superior Goats Hair Camblet—4 bales 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking, green and mixed—12 bales splendid Tarriville Hearth rugs—5 bales Eng. low priced do. do.—54 bales Domets, white, yellow, red, &c.—10 bales Flannels, Eng. Welsh, and American—10 bales Cotton Carpeting, striped and blocked—6 bales Russia Diaper—1 bale Canton Flannel, lower than the cost of importation—3 bales American Cotton Flannels, bleached and unbleached—1 bale White Counterpanes, all sizes—10 bales superior London Row Blankets from 10-4 to 14-4—7 bales real Indigo Checks from 3-4 to 5-4—3 bales American Gingham—2 cases Eng. Gingham—29 bales cotton Baiting—25 bales Pillisse Wadding, 124 bales black Wadding—5 cases Embossed Furniture Dimety—2 cases Embossed Cambric, for stage lining—20 cases Prints, all patterns and prices, Eng. French, and American—35 cases Bleached Cottons—50 bales unbleached cotton—10 bales Ticking 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4, some very superior quality—2 cases Sinchaws—2 cases Sarsnets—2 cases Satin Levantines, superior quality—3 cases Levantines, low priced—7 cases Crape Dresses, all colors—5 cases Linens, Lawns, and Shirtings 4-4 to 10-4 with a very extensive assortment of Cambrics and Cambric Muslins, Bobbinette and Grecian lace, 4-4 and 6-4 Swiss nonsook, Book Jaconet plain and figured muslins—Hosiery and every variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves. sept18.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one flecked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 quarts of milk a day on grass only.

Also, 2 bull calves, one bright-red, and one red and white. They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Colebs, and from cows of imported stocks.

For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer. optf

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[F] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 317 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Hartford—GOODWIN & CO. Booksellers.
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Newburyport—EBENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1833.

NO. 16.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

NEW VARIETIES OF FRUITS.

MR. FESSENDEN, Of the numerous varieties of recently imported Fruits, of which the collection originated within 40 years in Europe appears to be very rich, both in quality and number, especially Pears, the result of the experimental cultivation of but few have been given to the public, as far as I am acquainted. Two or three articles from the Hon. J. Lowell, (to whom every friend of Horticulture is deeply indebted,) published in the N. E. Farmer, the principal of which is found in the 10th vol. page 41, contain nearly all that has come to my knowledge. Since then two years have elapsed, and as this has been a favorable season for fruits in general, may we not hope that much additional information may be communicated concerning the value of the various kinds of new fruits. There is such a diversity of soil, climate and temperature, between this country and Europe, that I am satisfied we cannot rely on the estimated value of fruits for cultivation in this country, as given in the European publications. It is extremely desirable to those who are selecting young fruit trees, which, especially pears, require many years to arrive at maturity of bearing, and may produce fruit for generations to come, to be possessed of all the information that can be had relative to their comparative value, in a corresponding climate. Believing that it will be gratifying to many others beside myself, I am emboldened through the medium of your paper, respectfully to request those gentlemen who are in possession of varieties of fruit, particularly pears, whose qualities in this climate are not generally known, to communicate to the public the results of their cultivation, so soon as their qualities are so discovered, and to give their opinion, founded on such cultivation, of their merits, compared with the old varieties, and of our native kinds, and compared with each other; and, as I deem this a matter of much moment, should such information not be communicated, for want of leisure or other causes, will not you, sir, give us the results of your inquiries and information on the subject from time to time.

I cannot lay down my pen without calling your attention, and that of horticulturists generally, to the necessity of some publication in this country, that shall embrace accurately delineated and colored figures of our American as well as the best new foreign varieties of fruits. Such a publication was suggested by Judge Buel in your paper, vol. viii. page 131, and the reasons for, and mode of conducting it, succinctly stated by him. Should it be thought there would be too little patronage for such a work, or that it would withdraw support from your paper, might not the "Farmer" be accommodated to this purpose by being changed to a monthly publication, and perhaps to an octavo form. Will you not consider the matter, previous to making arrangements for your next volume.

Respectfully yours, M. S.

Berlin, Ct. Oct. 9, 1833.

By the Editor. We should be apprehensive lest a paper of the kind, which would meet the wishes

of our correspondent, as expressed above, would not, in this country, at present meet with adequate encouragement. It is necessary in a Farmer's paper to devote most of its columns to the more common and indispensable objects of field culture, while those of the orchardist and horticulturist, though important, are to us of secondary consideration. The drawings and engravings for a Pomological Magazine, if well and accurately executed, would be very expensive.

For the New England Farmer.

BREAKING STEERS AND COLTS.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—Sir, I have seen several communications in your useful journal on the breaking of steers and colts, showing different ways by which they could be trained, with ease both to the manager and the animals. Almost every person likes his own management the best; and as my circumstances have been so limited, I have endeavored to adopt the cheapest and easiest mode of accustoming my young steers to the yoke, and my colts to the harness; and every humane person will pursue that course which will produce least bruised places and injured eyes, which are often to be seen on young creatures undergoing their training, and also of saving the trouble of making goad sticks and whip handles that are often needlessly broken about them. Now, Sir, I will lay before you my mode of treatment to these young animals, and if you think it worthy a place in your useful journal, you are at liberty to publish it; if not, you will not wound my feelings at all. I call my young cattle calves till they are one year old. I have a little yoke made with a staple and ring in it. I tell my little boys to yoke up their calves: a small boy can do it, and it is quite a pastime to them; they being so young are not so strong but that he can manage them with ease: any small stick or twig answers to drive them with, and there is no danger of the boy or steers being hurt. When he can drive them where he wishes them to go, which will soon be the case, he will hitch them to a small stick of wood, or if it is winter put them to a hand sled, and drive round with that; they will soon become docile. There is no trouble with them afterward, especially if they are yoked a few times the second winter; it makes them fond of their mates. Oxen that are trained when young are much more pliable and obedient, which adds much to their value: steers that run till they are three or four years old, are dangerous animals to encounter with; they are always running away with the cart or sled whenever there is a chance for them, and often serious injury is the result. I would not recommend working steers hard while young, as it would prevent their growth—there is a difference between working of them and barely training them.

Colts I begin with very soon after they are foaled; the mare should be bridled and led to the door and given a little salt. When the colt is one or two days old take him by the neck, handle him gently, he is then so young that he is not afraid, if his dam is near by him; continue this practice and he will very soon become fond of his owner, and will come on purpose to be handled after two or

three weeks. It does not hurt the mare or the colt to use her moderately. If you want to go to meeting on the Sabbath, harness the mare into the chaise or wagon, and tie the colt to the arm of the carriage; he may be a little obstinate at first, but in going a few rods he will be peaceable and go very orderly; if there are many other horses about, your colt is always with you: if you want to stop at a place any time, let your colt loose, he can be taken again without difficulty, and before you start off tie your colt again; in this way there is no trouble of the colt following other horses away. When they become old enough for service, you do not have to run over all the pasture for the horse; they can always be taken with ease. Colts, trained in this way are completely halter broken. When you begin to harness them they are not frightened by the noise of the carriage behind them, and are sooner made quiet in harness. It has been a common saying, that if colts are handled when very young it depresses their courage, which I am convinced is not the fact. I have raised as many horses as most farmers of my age in this vicinity, and some of them the most spirited I ever saw. The above rules I have practised for quite a number of years, and can recommend them to others with confidence. It convinces me of the truth and efficacy of a rule I have found in an old book I have, much worn by usage—although yet whole, it has been in our family almost a hundred years—which says, "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Train up beasts while young—and I know when they are old they will be serviceable to their owners.

With due respect, yours, &c.

JAMES WALKER.

For the New England Farmer.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

THE Committee on Ploughing Matches—consisting of John Prince of Roxbury, as Chairman, on both Committees; Eben. Heath of Brookline, and Daniel Chandler of Lexington, on double teams; Daniel Adams of West Newbury, and Nathan Adams of Medford, on single teams—beg leave to report: That 18 entries were made for the double teams, and 12 for the single, (a much greater number than ever before had offered;) on calling the roll on the ground, however, 13 double and 9 single only appeared. The Committee regretted that owing to the lots not having been previously marked out, they were delayed beyond the time appointed for commencing;—from the recent rains and the goodness of the soil, except a few rocks under the surface, they think better ploughing was never done at Brighton—all tried to excel—they were not limited in time, as goodness of work was to be the criterion in awarding the Society's liberal premiums. The lots contained one eighth of an acre each. After very close inspection of all the work performed, they were unanimous in awarding on the double teams, the

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|------|
| 1st premium to the plough No. 2, A. H. Wheeler of Concord, | - | - | - | \$15 |
| Do. as ploughman, | - | - | - | 8 |
| J. Pitman, driver, | - | - | - | 4 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 2d. premium to the plough No. 4, James Baker, | 10 |
| Lincoln, - - - - - | |
| Do. as ploughman, - - - - - | 5 |
| Jos. Baker, driver, - - - - - | 3 |
| 3d premium to the plough No. 6, Henry Barrett, | |
| Concord, - - - - - | 6 |
| Do. as ploughman, - - - - - | 3 |
| Richard Barrett, driver, - - - - - | 2 |

For the Single Ploughs.

| | |
|--|----|
| 1st premium to the plough No. 7, G. M. Bar- | |
| rett, Concord, - - - - - | 15 |
| Do. as ploughman and driver, - - - - - | 10 |
| 2d premium to the plough No. 6, Richard Bar- | |
| rett, Concord, - - - - - | 10 |
| P. Hutchinson, ploughman and driver, - - - - - | 6 |
| 3d premium to the plough No. 3, H. Wether- | |
| be, Concord, - - - - - | 6 |
| Do. as ploughman and driver, - - - - - | 4 |

A narrow furrow slice was recommended, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep for the double teams, and 5 inches for the single teams, and to be laid flat. On these principles judgment was formed, and neatness of finishing off the work.

All the ploughs *except one*, were of the cast iron make; principally of Howard, Hitchcock or Prouty, Tice, Wright and Nurse. They were all good implements; but after careful examination of all of them, they could not feel justified in awarding the Ten Dollar premium offered, as they presumed it was not the intention of the Trustees to give it, unless for some *improvement*, or *better* plough than that to which the Society's premium of last year as they believe was so justly awarded to Mr. Howard of Hingham; the *wood* work of these ploughs is also considered superior.

It has frequently happened that *entries* have been made for ploughing, and the persons have not appeared on the ground; the Committee have thought it would have a good effect in future, to give the names of the defaulters to prevent a like occurrence again, as it often deters persons from entering, fearing they should not have a chance.

Per order of the Committee,

JOHN PRINCE, Chairman.

Brighton, 16th Oct. 1833.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SWINE.

Your Committee are of opinion that the profits of a farm essentially depend on the proper management of swine. They fear, however, that in very many instances the farmer would do nearly as well without them. In some, not to say many, instances, they remain nearly stationary for months for want of proper attention. There is a considerable time in the summer season, when, to the produce of the dairy, may be added, for their use, a great variety of green and tender weeds, of which the swine are very fond, and on which they will grow and fatten. These are generally to be procured in great quantities; and, in most cases, as easily by the poor as the rich. The hog will select, with instinctive certainty, those which are most nutritive; and the remainder being mixed with the manure while green and full of juices, add much to its quantity, without much diminishing the strength. When the site of the barn will admit of it, the hog pen should be a barn cellar, with a yard at the entrance where the animals may come to the sun. They will derive considerable nutriment from the manure which is made in the barn. That which is produced by horses, in-

stead of being left by itself to ferment and consume to ashes, will be mixed by them with other kinds, and thus be preserved, without any waste, or labor. The mass is continually worked over, and is never exposed to evaporation by the rays of the sun. The art of increasing the quantity, and improving the quality of manure, should be the farmer's first and last study; and it is believed that for these purposes the hog is not made so useful as he might easily be made to be.

The difficulty of transporting animals whose delicate constitutions do not admit of travelling on foot, and the unusual dampness of yesterday and to-day, which rendered exposure particularly hazardous, may account for the small number of hogs, who have given countenance to this anniversary.

Your Committee have the satisfaction to state that they have received a letter from the distinguished character, to whom the Society are indebted for many useful suggestions which were communicated in the last annual report of the Committee on swine; and they have thought proper to annex it to this report, that it may be preserved on your files.

To the Hog Committee of the Agricultural Society in the County of Middlesex.

Gentlemen—In a letter addressed to your immediate predecessors in office, I had the honor to express, at some length, my views of the comparative merits of your species, and my own. In that communication, a deep sense of the indignities, which have so long been heaped upon us, enabled me to be somewhat plain in my language. That you "richly deserved" all that was then said, your "good sense" must have already informed you. But the delicacy so natural to my race restrained me from expressing at that time all that I desired. The flattering manner in which my epistle was disposed of, and the perfect good feeling with which it was received by your Society, make me bold to renew the subject, and to add such further hints as may occur to me. And since my first ancestor was *turning up the soil*, before yours saw the light, I may be excused, if I should find time before closing in adding some intimations on the subject of agriculture.

But I must in the first place express my astonishment that you could ever have taken into your heads to imagine yourselves our superiors. We are what we were made to be, genuine *bona fide* hogs, and nothing else. We remain as in the beginning, having never fallen from our first estate. Will you say as much for yourselves? you not only admit, but insist upon, and contend for, all sorts of depravity, from very great to total; some of you maintaining that it is your very nature always to do wrong, and others that it is only a way you have got! Have the most expert slanderers among you ever accused *us* of any thing so bad? Compare your own acknowledged crimes with all you have ever charged upon us, and say whether the tenants of your State prisons ought not to outnumber the inmates of your hogpens. I will not wound your feelings by a recital of even your most common transgressions. I choose rather to repel the charges you bring against us.

And first, you have the assurance to charge us with *obstinacy*. And where is the semblance of proof to support the charge? We sometimes differ from you in opinion, it is true. But which is the obstinate party is the question. The truth is, you always have your own way right or wrong; and

because *we cannot help giving* you an occasional look of *mingled grief and disapprobation*, you presume to call us *obstinate*!

Then again you seriously charge us with a *want of cleanliness*. I will have the candor to admit that we are not at all times equally attentive to our external appearance; but is it not most frequently owing to your neglect to furnish us with proper apartments? Let your wives and daughters cook and eat, and wash, and make soap, and sleep in one small room, without either floor or ceiling, and then say which of us would be called the most lovely? A hog needs a parlor as much as any body else; give him one, and you will find him *there* at all proper hours, as fit and as prepared to see company as the best of you.

We are next charged with being *gluttons*. And here again I will be frank and candid. We do indeed hold it a sound maxim, that a hog should eat all he can get—and we have generally found this a safe rule, which seldom occasions us any inconvenience; though, *for manners sake*, we sometimes leave a part of our allowance. But, with the exception of this last circumstance, do you not do exactly the same thing? and like us, would you not gladly eat more if you could get it?

One word as to *drinking*. Since the hint given in my former letter, you have been rather silent on that point. But how do we stand on that score? Just read the histories of men and hogs, and compare them. Do you find that *we* had ever any license law to enable us to get drunk for the public good? Do you read that *we* ever posted as drunkards, a list of hogs, otherwise respectable? Have you ever known a guardian appointed over one of our number, for excessive drinking, gaming, idleness, or debauchery? or *that* guardian removed from office for the cause of intemperance? but I forbear. I know you have at last begun to follow the example which we have so long set you. I am heartily glad of it; I trust the time is soon to come, when a drunken man will be as strange a spectacle, as a drunken hog; and when the sight of a swill pail will not necessarily be associated with the idea of a rum jug.

You will excuse my frankness, gentlemen; you appear to me to need plain talk; and, if I shall be instrumental in inending your morals or your manners, it will give me many hours of pleasant reflections.

In the mean time we shall be happy to supply you with any thing in our line. In travelling through your county, I have observed your orchards, and have thought you might be in need of some of our bristles. A *tar brush* applied to your trees in the winter and spring would soon rid you of the cankerworm; and *Pickering's conical brush* would exterminate the caterpillar. By the way, I cannot but commend your practice of setting your apple trees so that the fruit may fall into the road, as it is exceedingly pleasant and refreshing to us on our travels.

We have also a good supply of *lard*, which we can recommend to the lovers of pancakes and fried fish, and whatever else pertains to the frying pan.

Also, an assortment of *bladders* for those who are too heavy for their element, and who wish to rise above their natural level.

Also on hand, a few prime *sausages* of domestic manufacture, and warranted not to rip.

Also, the newly invented self-taught *plough*, constructed on the principle of the *hog's nose*, with double mould boards, in imitation of the *chape*.

We have also a few *literary works*, consisting principally of books for children by the *Learned Pig*, *Hogg's Tales* by the Ettrick Shepherd, and an assortment of the Classics in *Hog Latin*.

As these are all published, and have been carefully revised and enlarged by *myself* for the special use of the American public, they may be safely relied on.

I have it in contemplation to publish a new work, entitled "*my strictures on men and things*." With this view, I have kept a diary on my travels to collect the materials, from which I beg leave to give you a short extract as a sample.

"Arrived at Worcester, quarter past 5 P. M.—good deal fatigued—plenty good corn—ate hearty supper and went to bed—dreamt I was in the centre of population—suppose had heard somebody say so—waked up—heard somebody snoring—gave me the fidgets—turned over and grunted twice. Slept late in the morning—called on the Governor—not at home—boy said gone to Insane Hospital to see Council—suppose same that helped him to find 'centre of population'—wonder how they got in—'fraid they'll never get out—boy wanted to know my name—told him none of his business. Went to see the cabinet of the Antiquarian Society—man there wanted to cut my tail off—told him had'nt done with it—too modern—do better next year.

"Two minutes past 10 A. M. left Worcester, tail and all—determined to go the whole hog—obliged to take the turnpike—no other road to take, runs over all the hills—very pleasant and slightly—good deal of land both sides—dined at Westborough—plenty good corn—sorry *Wesson* was gone—always glad to see me—used to like him.

"Arrived at Framingham twenty-nine minutes past 6 P. M.—plenty good corn—four Meeting-houses—very good people—new Bank—all very rich—plenty roads—suppose to accommodate travellers—almost one apiece—guide-boards few and not particular—take any road you please—just eight miles to any where—called on the Chairman of the hog Committee—right glad to see me—treated me like a gentleman—suspect he is better than he looks for."

If from this sample you should deem my proposed publication worthy of patronage, you will greatly oblige me by circulating the enclosed prospectus of the work at your next Cattle Show.

With great respect for your society, and high personal consideration, I have the honor to be your most devoted fellow mortal. PORCUS.

Your Committee conclude, by expressing their hearty good wishes for the success of the work which their learned friend proposes to publish. But as they never subscribe for any thing themselves, they cannot consistently propose it to others.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSIAH ADAMS, *Chairman*.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Speed of Travelling. The swiftest flight of a carrier pigeon does not exceed the rate of twenty-six miles an hour. It is calculated that the velocity of a high wind is at the rate of about thirty to thirty-five miles an hour. The steam carriages on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway have been known to travel about six and thirty miles an

hour; and it is stated in the evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, that steam-carriages have run on common roads at a speed exceeding forty miles an hour.—*Dr. Lardner*.

IMMENSE CHIMNEY.

A most magnificent brick-built chimney has just been completed, at the Alkali Works, a little below this town. It is the highest chimney in England, being 263 feet from the base, exceeding in height that of Muspratt's famous chimney at Liverpool by 38 feet, and St. Nicholas's Steeple, in this town, by 69 feet. It is 27 feet diameter at the base, and 7 feet at the top, which is finished by a stone coping; it contains upwards of half a million of bricks, and is computed to weigh nearly two thousand tons.—*Newcastle Jour.*

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE—SILK.

WE have before us, by the politeness of a friend, some skeins of sewing silk, grown and manufactured by JONATHAN YOUNG, Esq. of Acton, Maine. The silk is even and strong, and appears to be of a very good quality. We have not the particulars in relation to its manufacture, but should be glad to lay them before the public. We have no doubt that it may be made a profitable business—the growing of the raw silk is so already in Connecticut—and it is rather surprising that more is not known and done in relation to it among the enterprising citizens of Maine.—*The Age*.

BRIGHTON REPORT.

The Committee appointed to award premiums on Milch Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and Bull Calves, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report as follows:

The first premium, to Mr. John Leathe, of Woburn, for his Cow, 5 years old, \$25
The second premium, to Mr. Luther Chamberlain, of Westborough, for his Cow, 12 years old, 15
The third premium, to Mr. Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, for his Cow, 7 years old, 10

Mr. Leathe produced to the Committee a well attested certificate that his Cow had given for the months of June and July last, not less, at any time, than twenty-four quarts of milk per day, and that fourteen pounds, thirteen ounces and a half of excellent Butter had been made from her milk in one week. She was sold for one hundred dollars.

Mr. Chamberlain also stated, in writing, that his Cow was remarkable for giving milk of very superior quality; that she gave from the 10th of June to 20th, from nineteen to twenty quarts of milk per day, and from her milk during the ten days were made seventeen pounds of Butter and thirty pounds of Cheese; that the quantity of milk was reduced considerably from the 10th to the 20th of September, owing to the dry weather, and particularly to the want of a regular supply of good water; that for six months past the Cow has actually produced him ninety-four dollars, twenty-two cents, including eight dollars, forty-two cents, for which sum the calf was sold, and fattened on little more than half the milk she gave.

Mr. Watson, also, furnished a certificate, to which he made oath that his Cow gave from the 10th to 20th June, from twenty to twenty-one quarts of milk per day, from which was made sev-

enteen pounds of Butter for the ten days; from the 10th to the 20th September, she gave from sixteen to seventeen quarts of milk per day, and thirteen pounds of Butter were made from the milk she gave during the ten days. The three Cows were native breed, and had only grass feed during the time stated in the certificates.

HEIFERS.

The first premium to Capt. Ichabod Nichols, for his Heifer, with a Calf by her side, \$15
Second premium to the Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Lexington, for his Heifer, 17 months old, 12
Third premium to Capt. Hector Coffin, of Newbury, for his Heifer, 3 years old, with a Calf by her side, 8

Capt. Nichols was present, who with his son gave such an account of his Heifer of native breed, that the Committee on examining her had no hesitation in awarding the first premium. Capt. Nichols' knowledge of Milk Stock is well known.

A certificate was produced signed by two respectable men in Lexington, that accorded so well with the appearance of the animal presented, that the Committee awarded to the Rev. Mr. Briggs the second premium for his Heifer of native breed.

Capt. H. Coffin furnished ample testimonials of his Heifer being of the best native breed for the dairy, but the Calf with her being young, no trial of quantity or quality of her milk had been made, although appearances were favorable.

BULLS.

First premium to Mr. Levi Hammond, of Princeton, for his native Bull, 3 years old, \$20
Second premium to Mr. Cassander Gilman, of Raynham, for his Bull, 18 months old, native crossed with the Durham Short Horn Stock, 10

BULL CALVES.

First premium to Mr. Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, for Bull Calf, 6 months old, native and foreign stock, 10
Second premium to Rev. Bailey Loring of Andover, for his bull calf, 5 months old, from a native cow, and Durham short horn bull, well shaped, but the color being black, was objectionable, 5

Mr. John Clapp of South Reading, exhibited a cow and calf, that was approved, and some other animals were entered for exhibition but no person being present, to point out their particular merit the Committee were not able to report them, but they were very much gratified by the handsome exhibition made by the Hon. John Welles. Five pens were occupied by cattle sent by him for exhibition only. The Committee could not but notice his milch cows, heifers of different ages, and young bulls; all in whole or in part, of the most approved imported breed, Denton, Admiral and Holderness. A yoke of white oxen attracted attention; they were large, well matched, and in fine order. He sent also a bull, "young Wye Comet," from a bull of that name, imported by John Hare Powell, Esq. In point of pedigree, young Wye Comet must take high rank, and the exhibition by Mr. Welles is abundant evidence that he has paid great attention in improving the breed of cattle in this section of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted by

GORHAM PARSONS, } *Com-*
NATHAN ADAMS, } *mittees.*
GEORGE SMITH, }

Brighton, Oct. 17th, 1833.

HORTICULTURAL.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

THE following notices of the proceedings of the Mass. Hort. Society, on the 12th inst. were received too late for insertion last week.

M. P. Wilder, Dorchester, Dahlias of sorts—*Hibiscus Palustris*, do. *Africanus*, do. *Militaris*, *Lobelia splendens*, do. *fulgens*, *Tradescantia purpurea*, do. *alba*, do. *rubra*, *Impatiens variegata*, do. *coccinea*, Mexican *ageratum*. Asters of sorts—*Gomphrena globosa*, *Browallia elata*, *Cacalia coccinea*, *Centaurea americana*, *Ipomea coccinea*, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, do. *chinensis*, *Senecio elegans*, *Anchusa incarnata*, *Oenothera grandiflora*, *Petunia alba*, *Phlox pyramidalis*, do. *tardeflora*, *Mirabilis longifolia*, do. *alba*, *Keranthemum lucidum*, *Alyssum maritima*, *Aconitum napellus*, *Althea sinensis*, *Malva rosea*, *Salvia splendens*, *Coreopsis lanceolata*, do. *tinctoria*, *Delphinium grandiflora*, do. *consolida alba*, *Lathyrus striata*, do. *purpurea*, *Rudbeckia fulgida*, do. *purpurea*, *Double pyrethrum*, *Scabiosa astro purpurea*. *Crysanthemum* of sorts—*Jasminum grandiflora*, *Gilea capitata*, *Reseda odorata*, *Convolvulus minor*, *Silene armeria*, do. *belladifolia*, do. *noctiflora*, *Double escholtzia*. *Papaver* of sorts—varieties of *marigolds*.

William Kenrick, 60 varieties of Double Dahlias, among which were the following:—White, Yellow, Buff, Orange, Scarlet-scarlet Turbans; Superb scarlet, Anemoneflore, Camelliaflore, *Coccinea*, Carmine, Early profuse, Elizabeth, Purple, De Raad, Diana, Canary bird, Countess Plater, Giroffe, Goliath, Herschels, Hurd's favorite, Corbeau, Lilac, Dwarf lilac, Dark lilac, Quilled lilac, Pink Lady Grantham, Wells' dwarf crimson, Miller's George, Rex ruborum, Maroon, Preticosa, Pale scarlet, Star of Brunswick, *Tenuifolia*, *Narcissus carmine*, *Pomponne bicolor* Theodore. Also, the following variegated kinds—William, yellow tinged with red; Queen of Naples, petals pale and lilac, and much like the beauty of Salem; Henrietta, orange color and red; Pink variegated with straw color; Asmodeo, very dark crimson striped with black.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, variety of Dahlias.

Charles M. Hovey, Cambridgeport, superior specimens of China Asters.

Messrs. Winship, Dahlias and Herbaceous Plants.

By order of the Committee,

JNO. WINSHIP, Chairman.

From the Massachusetts (Worcester) Spy.
CATTLE SHOW.

THE annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society of this County, was held on Wednesday last, in this town, and afforded the most satisfactory evidence of the continued interest taken in these exhibitions by all portions of the community. In consequence of the heavy rains on the preceding day and evening, it was generally feared that the Show would fall far short of its usual extent, if not fail altogether; but a bright morning disclosed an array of fat cattle, and other candidates for the premiums of the Society and the admiration of the spectators, nearly as great as on former occasions. The pens in general were well filled, (as the Reports of the Committees will show,) and the rooms of the Town Hall contained the usual amount and variety of agricultural products and manufactured articles. The Address by Judge Strong, which occupied about one hour and a half in the delivery, was listened to with manifest satisfaction by a

large concourse of citizens from all parts of the County, and amply repaid the attention it received. After the Address, and the inspection of the Pens, the members of the Society, and others present on the occasion, sat down to an excellent dinner at the Central Hotel. At five in the evening, the Reports of the several Committees were read at the Baptist Meeting House, and afforded gratifying proofs of the progress made in agricultural improvements during the past year.

The present state of things compared with what existed at the period of the formation of the Society, was adverted to in a very happy manner by the President, (Gov. Lincoln,) showing, most conclusively, the vast benefit conferred by the influence of the Society on the character of the common products of agricultural labor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Made at the Cattle Show, Worcester, Oct. 9, 1833.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Ira Barton of Oxford, Chairman; Joseph Davis of Northborough, Benjamin Harrington of Princeton, Hiram Wheelock of Sturbridge, and John Claffin, Jr., of Milford.—Committee.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match report; That there were twenty-one entries of teams, and, notwithstanding the forbidding state of the weather, seventeen appeared upon the field for Ploughing. Convenient lots, of one-eighth of an acre each, were provided in rear of the Insane Hospital, and the work was all accomplished within 47 minutes.

There were eight double, and nine single teams. The double teams performed their work as follows:—Stephen Marsh jr. of Sutton; himself ploughman, and Franklin White, driver—work performed in 27 minutes.

Tarrant Meriam of Grafton; — Meriam ploughman, and Noah Meriam, driver—in 25 minutes.

Harvey Putnam of Sutton; himself ploughman, and Lyman Putnam driver—in 26 minutes.

William Eaton jr. of Worcester; himself ploughman, and Ephraim Gates driver—in 24 minutes.

John Park of Milbury; himself ploughman, and George Park driver—in 29 minutes.

Silas Dudley of Uxbridge; himself ploughman, and Harvey Carlton driver—in 42 minutes.

Lewis Pierce of Sutton; himself ploughman, and James Taylor driver—in 37 minutes.

Elbridge Hewitt of Worcester; Joshua Richardson ploughman, and Elmer Stow driver—in 28 minutes.

But three premiums can be awarded to these eight competitors; and, upon the best consideration the committee have been able to give to their respective claims, they recommend that the first premium of \$10 be awarded to Tarrant Meriam of Grafton, and his ploughman.

The second premium of \$6 to Elbridge Hewitt of Worcester, and his ploughman.

The third premium of \$4 to Stephen Marsh jr. of Sutton.

Some question was made whether Mr. Meriam's ploughman was "a man employed on the owner's farm," agreeably to the rule of the Trustees. But, upon the assurance that he is now, and expects to be, so employed, the committee allowed the team to compete for the Society's premium. The team of Mr. Silas Dudley had strong claims for the third premium, but on the whole, the committee thought it due to Mr. Marsh.

There were nine beautiful single teams upon the field, viz:

Elbridge G. Wheelock of Milbury; Leonard Wheelock, Grafton; Tyler Carpenter, Sutton; Jonas H. Allen, Shrewsbury; Joseph Dudley, Sutton; Nathaniel C. Moore, Worcester; Horatio N. Hair, Worcester; Elbridge Hewitt, Worcester; Arnold L. Allen, Shrewsbury.

The Committee found great difficulty in recommending the premiums to these several competitors. They each and all deserved a premium, and, under ordinary circumstances, would have received it. But your Committee, under the rules of the Trustees, were obliged to select five from the nine, as the objects of the Society's bounty, leaving to the others, the honorable distinction, of having had a part in the best Ploughing Match ever had in the County of Worcester.

The Committee, upon the whole, recommend that the first premium of \$12, for single teams, be awarded to Tyler Carpenter of Sutton.

The second premium of \$9, to Arnold L. Allen of Shrewsbury.

The third premium of \$7, to Leonard Wheelock of Grafton.

The fourth premium of \$5, to Nathaniel C. Moore of Worcester.

The fifth premium of \$3, to Jonas H. Allen of Shrewsbury.

The work of Mr. Carpenter's team, a pair of four year old steers, was truly admirable; and it is praise enough for that of Mr. Arnold L. Allen, that the Committee were divided as to the merits of the two teams, claiming the two first premiums.

The Committee unanimously approve of the liberal encouragement given by the Trustees to single teams; and they would respectfully suggest the propriety of a regulation, by which the ages of the oxen of the double teams shall be limited to four years and under.

Per order,
I. BARTON, Chairman.

SWINE.

Harry Wood of Grafton, Chairman; John Temple of West Boylston, John Clark of Ward, Joshua Richardson of Templeton, and Lewis Bigelow of Worcester.—Committee.

The Committee on Swine, having performed the duties of their appointment, respectfully report, that they have awarded the following premiums:

To Stephen Oliver of Shrewsbury, for the best Boar, \$5.

To Samuel Banister of Worcester, for the next best, \$3.

To Samuel Banister of Worcester, for the best Sow, \$5.

To Simeon Burt of Worcester, for the next best, \$3.

To Simeon Burt of Worcester, for the best Pigs, \$3.

The above being the only Swine exhibited, which the Committee considered entitled to premium.

H. Wood, for the Committee.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Samuel M. Burnside of Worcester, Chairman; Joseph D. Sargent of Leicester, David Wilder of Leominster, Samuel Daman of Holden, and Samuel Wood of Grafton.—Committee.

The Committee on Butter and Cheese, submit the following Report:—

Of all the productions of the farmer, which come under the inspection of the public on these

anniversaries, there are probably none, which present more difficulty of just and accurate discrimination, than those which are the subject of this report. Sixty-four lots of cheese of different descriptions, were entered for premium, containing, in all 7851 lbs.: a greater quantity, we understand, than has ever been offered on any former occasion. From such abundance, and such variety of quality, it is obviously impossible, always to arrive at a conclusion, fully satisfactory, which is to designate *one lot* as superior to all the others. There has been, however, but very little difference of *taste* and of course, as little discordance of *opinion* among the members of your Committee, in the examination they made of this article. They inspected separately the several lots, without interchanging their views, until the trial was completed, when the first comparison of their memoranda shewed almost an entire unanimity in relation to the lots, to which the premiums ought to be awarded. Taking them all together, they were of uncommon excellence. But your Committee are of opinion, that Marshall Thompson of Barre, is entitled to the first premium, of \$10, for a lot of 210 lbs. of new milk cheese, the product of the past season; that the second premium of \$7, be paid to Mr. Roswell Converse of New Braintree, for a lot of 102 lbs.; the third premium of \$5, to Mr. John Hunter of New Braintree, for a lot of 117 lbs.; and the fourth premium of \$3, to Mr. Josiah G. Gleason of New Braintree, for a lot of 129 lbs.; the premium of \$7, to Danforth K. Tufts of New Braintree, for a lot of 100 lbs. of *Sage Cheese*; the first premium of \$8, to Mr. John Matthews of New Braintree, for a lot of *Old Cheese*, and the second premium of \$6, to Mr. David Lee of Barre, for a lot of 128 lbs., of the kind last mentioned.

The specimens of *Butter* were not as numerous as heretofore; but in excellence, they were not inferior to any former exhibition. A lot of 20 lbs. offered for premium by Mr. Joseph Richards of Westborough, was unaccompanied by the certificate, required by the rules of the Society, stating the whole quantity made in his dairy, and the number of Cows kept, between the months of May and October. It could not therefore be brought into competition with other lots. The same objection was found applicable to a lot of 50 lbs. offered by Mr. Henry Sprague of Barre. It was thought by your Committee, that both these might have merited a premium, had the necessary information been furnished. Another lot of 25 lbs. entered by Mr. Royal Pickard of Worcester, occupying the farm of the President of this Society, was of excellent quality, and would have come into successful competition, had it not been unpleasantly affected by the vessel in which it was placed. Mr. Pickard is to be considered as *unfortunate* rather than *thoughtless*; the vessel was of Bass wood, recently made, and probably for this particular purpose; and the Committee believe he was not aware that the butter would be influenced by coming in contact with wood of this description. It is here, worthy of remark, that dairy women are generally not sufficiently attentive to the condition of the vessels, in which they set their milk, and make and preserve their butter. Most other complaints about poor butter, may be traced to this source.—They should never forget, that the vessels they use for this purpose should be neat and clean as the *person*, and sweet as the *temper* of a good housewife. Another lot of 10 lbs. offered only for in-

spection by Mr. Francis Grout of Worcester, attracted much of the attention of your Committee. It was made in June last, and was remarkable for its hardness, its sweetness and rich flavor.

Your Committee, with a unanimity which resulted altogether from separate trial, recommend, that the highest premium of \$7, be paid to Mr. Luther Chamberlain of Westborough, for a lot of 21 lbs.; the second premium of \$6, to Mr. Walter Bigelow of Worcester, for a lot of 30 lbs.; and the third premium of \$4, to Mr. Francis Grout of Worcester, for a lot of 27 lbs. They found no lot, entered conformably to the regulations of the Trustees, entitled to the fourth premium, and it has therefore not been disposed of. They cannot refrain from repeating a regret, often expressed by Committees of the Society, that any of our fellow citizens, who come here in friendly, and honorable competition for testimonials of superior merit, as farmers, manufacturers, or mechanics, should deprive themselves of the *possibility* of success, and deprive also the Committees of the pleasure of awarding the meed of merit, by a failure to comply with the salutary and indispensable requisitions of the Trustees. These may be easily known, and easily observed, and ought not to be disregarded by any, who are friendly to the important objects of the corporation.

This failure is the more to be lamented in its application to the products of the dairy, because, if the character of the farmer, *as such*, were to be tested by any two articles, selected as specimens, from all the rest, those from the dairy would be first considered;—for if these be good, they prove, more than any others, the value of the cows, the quality of the breed of neat cattle, the care, neatness, and skill of the housewife, and the general good condition of the whole establishment, within and without. These products, too, if of good quality, are the richest of luxuries; but if poor, or even indifferent, they are not worth the care and expense they require. It was once remarked by a sagacious observer of agricultural improvements, that in judging of the management of a farm, he wished to see nothing but the *barn*.—With equal safety may we judge of all within the house, by tasting of nothing but the *Butter* and *Cheese*.

These suggestions are made, not in the spirit of *fault-finding*, but in the hope of advancing the interests of farmers, by whom, we trust, they will be received in the spirit of candor and kind feeling.

Per order, S. M. BURNSIDE.

SHEEP.

George Folsom of Worcester, Chairman; Alexander De Witt of Oxford, John Jacobs of Milbury, William Williams of Westborough—*Committee*.

Your Committee proceeded to the performance of the duties assigned to them with feelings of peculiar gratification, as well from a knowledge of the excellent qualities of the animal to which their attention was directed, as from a regard to what they consider a valuable source of profit to the community. They are far from concurring in the sentiment attributed to an eminent individual at the South, that "he would go a rod out of his way to kick a sheep;" on the contrary, they are happy to have come a considerable distance from their homes, if for no other cause, to have had the opportunity to form an acquaintance with the fine specimens of that interesting animal exhibited to-day. It will not be expected of them, however,

to consume the time of the Society in stating at length the reasons of their partiality; suffice it to say, they are such as appeal with great force to the comfort and well-being of the *outward* and the *inward* man.

In selecting among the animals exhibited those which were pre-eminently excellent, your Committee met with no little difficulty from the high claims that *all* presented to their favorable notice. The native breed especially claimed their admiration for size and beauty of form, and the excellent character of their wool. Classed among these was a Ram, entered by Mr. Asa Rice of West Boylston, weighing when last sheared, 188 lbs., the fleece included, which weighed 7 lbs. 13 oz. This animal was purchased by Mr. Rice in the town of Gardner, where he was raised, and was represented to him as of the native breed; but your Committee, judging from the appearance of the animal, and the quality of the wool, were unanimous in the opinion that a crossing must have taken place, sufficient to exclude him from the class in which he had been entered. Mr. Seth Wyman of Shrewsbury, offered for the premium a native Ram, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years old, weighing 195 lbs., and altogether a fine animal; but your Committee were of opinion, that, other things being equal, old rams were likely to be less useful than younger ones. They passed, therefore, to a more youthful competitor, entered by Mr. Thomas W. Ward, Jr. of Shrewsbury, remarkable for the fineness of his fleece and the symmetry of his proportions, and awarded him the premium of *five dollars*. The age of this Ram was $1\frac{1}{2}$ years; his weight 164 lbs. Your Committee cannot avoid commending in high terms the animals in this class exhibited by Mr. Aaron Goodale of West Boylston, and Dr. Wilson of Barre.

A fine lot of native *Ewes* was entered by Mr. Daniel Tenney of Sutton, accompanied by a beautiful flock of Lambs, for which the premium of *four dollars* was awarded—no other native *Ewes* being offered. Your Committee hesitated between the native *Wethers* entered by Dr. Wilson of Barre, and those of Mr. Franklin M. Farnum of Carlton, but finally decided in favor of the former, for their size and unquestionable claims to native purity of breed. They have awarded, therefore, the premium of *three dollars*, for the best two native *Wethers*, to Dr. Wilson.

In approaching the animals of foreign extraction, your Committee had first to decide between two Merino Rams, both sufficiently ugly to merit consideration, even if an unpromising exterior had not concealed a fleece of charming fineness and beauty. One of these, owned by Maj. Simeon Burt of Worcester, was an admirable specimen of Spanish gravity and ill-favored proportions; but your Committee, aware that the quality of the coat was the true test of the value of the sheep, although it might not be of the *gentleman*, were under the necessity of passing over his claims in favor of the other animal, whose fleece appeared somewhat the finest, entered by Rejoice Newton, Esq. of Worcester, to whom they awarded the premium of *seven dollars* for the best Merino Ram.

Two lots of *Merino Ewes* only, were exhibited. Those entered by Mr. Newton, were thought entitled to the first premium of *eight dollars*. To the others, entered by Mr. T. W. Ward, Jr. of Shrewsbury, was adjudged the second premium of *four dollars*. All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee, GEORGE FOLSOM, *Chairm.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, 1833.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

THE exhibition of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on the 16th inst. was attended by a great concourse of spectators, notwithstanding "the dawn was overcast, the morning lowered, and heavily in clouds brought on the day." The Show was interesting in some points, but in others was not equal to what it has been in former years.

The principal cause of the diminished number of animals exhibited at Brighton may, perhaps, be found in the cattle shows in other parts of the State, better adapted to the purposes of the grazier. Another cause may be that fine animals have become so common that they are scarcely considered as a rarity; and those who possess them do not bring them forward, from an apprehension that other animals still superior may be exhibited. The general prosperity of the agricultural interest prevents particular displays; and excellence ceases to be remarkable, when it has become general.

The Ploughing Match was well contested, and gave general satisfaction; as well as the trials of strength of the Working Oxen. The exhibition of Butter and Cheese was excellent and very abundant. In the Society's Hall no cloths were exhibited, but a long table and a large pyramidal glass were filled with the products of the ladies' ingenuity and industry.

The Address of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was all that could have been anticipated from the eloquence and erudition of the author; and was listened to with marked admiration by a large audience. The Address was replete with information relative to the early states and stages of agriculture in the different nations of Asia and Europe. The mean and servile condition of the *serfs* and *villains* who formerly in England, and still in Russia, and some other parts of Europe, were and are the operative tillers of the soil, was contrasted with the condition of the cultivators of this country, owners of the soil, and owning no earthly superiors. It appeared to be elaborately composed—every sentence polished to perfection—but was delivered without manuscript, and almost or entirely without notes of any kind.

The premiums awarded by the Committee on Ploughing Matches will be found in their detailed report on the first page of this No. The following premiums also were awarded.

From the Boston Patriot.

Working Oxen.—First premium, \$25, to Arnold S. Allen, Shrewsbury; 2d, \$20, to Isaac Hathaway, Sutton; 3d, \$15, to Peter Putnam, Sutton; 4th, \$12, to James Taylor, Sutton; 5th, \$8, to Stephen Marsh, Sutton.

Fat Cattle.—First premium, \$25, to Fitch Winchester, Southboro', for his brindle ox of native breed, weighing 1993 lbs.; 2d, \$20, also to Mr. W. for his red ox, 5 years old, quarter Admiral, weighing 1875 lbs.; 3d, \$10, to Seth Wyman, Shrewsbury, for his red ox, said to be 6 years old, of native breed, weighing 1910 lbs. [The committee report the mode of fattening to be nearly similar. It commenced in the fall and winter of 1832, with corn, straw and potatoes. In the spring, some grain till grass time and little or none afterwards.]

Bulls.—First premium, \$20, to Levi Hammond, Princeton, for his bull 3 years old; 2d, 10, to

Cassander Gilman, Raynham, for his bull 18 months old.

Bull Calves.—First premium, \$10, to Jacob W. Watson, Princeton, for his calf 6 months old, native and Denton stock; 2d, 5, to Rev. Bailey Loring, Andover, for his calf 5 months old.

Milch Cows.—First premium, \$25, to John Leathe, Woburn; 2d, 15, to Luther Chamberlain, Westboro'; 3d, 10, to Jacob W. Watson, Princeton.

Heifers.—First premium, \$15, to Ichabod Nichols, Salem; 2d, 12, to Rev. Charles Briggs, Lexington; 3d, 8, to Hector Coffin, Newbury.

Sheep.—For the best Dishley Ram, \$20, to Thomas Williams, Chelsea. For the best Dishley Ewe, \$20, to John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. For the best South Down Ewe, \$20, to Samuel Jaques, Jr. Charlestown. [There were no South Down Rams, but some fine ram lambs, which promise much encouragement as to this breed of sheep.]

Swine.—For the best Store Pigs, \$10, to Henry Flagg, Weston; next best, 5, to Ira Burnham, Roxbury.

Butter.—First premium, \$20, to Luther Chamberlain, Westboro'. [The committee did not think any other butter offered sufficiently good to entitle it to the 2d premium.]

Old Cheese.—First premium, \$20, to John Hunter, New Braintree; 2d, 15, to John Matthews, New Braintree.

New Cheese.—The premium, \$10, was awarded to Moses M. Warner.

For the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese between the 15th of May and the 1st of October, \$20, to Luther Chamberlain, Westboro', being 3186 lbs. of Butter and 5245 lbs. of Cheese, from 27 Cows fed on grass only.

Domestic Manufactures.—The committee reported that no articles were exhibited to which they felt authorized to award any of the premiums offered. The committee awarded gratuities to the amount of \$25, as follows:—to Jona. H. Cobb, Dedham, silk articles, \$5; Miss Susan Maria Bent, Cambridge, hearth rug, 3; Adam Brooks, Scituate, silk handkerchiefs and sewing silk, 3; Miss Sarah E. Etheridge, Dedham, woven straw bonnets, 3; T. W. Wellington, Lexington, rug and two veils, 3; Miss Pamela Pond, Medway, straw bonnet, 2; Miss Abigail Pratt, Oxford, household worsted, 2; Miss Emeline Eaton, Mrs. C. Wheeler and Miss M. Rice, Framingham, straw bonnets, \$1 each; A. Randall, Braintree, straw bonnet and bed spread, 1.

Inventions.—To Messrs. Newhall & Willis, of the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, a premium of \$5, for Scot, Keith & Co.'s Iron Pump; \$5 for an improvement in Willis' straw cutter; and \$10 for a self operating cheese press. [These gentlemen exhibited several other articles which will be mentioned in the detailed report of the committee.]

To Adam Brooks, Scituate, for his Silk Spinner and Twister, \$20.

To Carver Washburn, Bridgewater, for his improved cast iron Hubs, with their axletrees, \$5.

To Nathaniel S. Bennet, for wrought iron Cattle Bows, \$2.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Shelby, of Lexington, Ky. sold lately a flock of 160 mules, raised on his plantation, for \$11,840, cash in hand; and fourteen of them were purchased for a gentleman at Cuba, \$136 dollars each.—The Lexington Intelligencer calls this 'agricultural thrift.'

Mr. Durant, the Aeronaut, took a second flight from Baltimore, on Monday last, being his ninth aerial tour. At 23 minutes past 4 P. M. the adventurous traveller took his departure from Baltimore, with an intention to cross the Chesapeake Bay and take tea at Chestertown. After a pleasant passage, during which he held conversation from his aerial position with a number of travellers by land and water, he arrived within a mile of the Eastern Shore, where his air ship being becalmed, he hove to at 15 minutes past 6, anchored in 151 feet of air, and was finally taken on board the steamboat Independence, Captain Pearce, where he found good company and comfortable quarters.—*Delaware State Journal.*

The Crops. All accounts of the crops, from Kamouraska downward, concur in saying that they must prove extremely deficient. Indeed, different gentlemen from those parishes state, that in several of them they have altogether failed, and the inhabitants will be as distressed as they were in 1816, when they were relieved by the Legislature. The cause of the failure was the general low temperature of the season, and the early frosts.—*Quebec Gazette.*

New Improvement. A machine has recently been constructed by a Mr. Job White of Belfast, Maine, by which a saw, of the proper form, is made to operate lengthwise of the log, cutting round it, and approaching the centre in a spiral direction, in such a manner as to cut the log into one continuous board. The board unwinds from the log, like the cloth from a weaver's beam.—This invention will be of great value to carriage makers, who use bass-wood boards for pannels, as they may be cut from much smaller, or even hollow logs.

Beets. An ebony gentleman, better known as the disseminator of M'Cracken's imitation of the High Holborn, brought us three beets, the other day, whose total weight was twenty-eight and a half pounds. The largest of the three weighed thirteen pounds and eight ounces. They are of the kind called White Scarcity, grew on ground belonging to Mr. Daniel Emerson, and were cultivated by this knight of the lather pot, and blacking brush.—*Newport (N. H.) Spectator.*

Wheat imported into America from Europe. A circular from H. Gates & Co. of Montreal, under date of 4th inst., communicates the fact that 40,000 bushels of wheat had arrived in Montreal direct from Archangel, that one or two more cargoes were expected, and consequently that American wheat and flour were depressed in price.—This is a new and unexpected competition with our agriculturists.

More "Barrenness." We have before us three fine peaches, just taken from a "tree of native growth," which stands in quite an exposed situation of the western part of the town, on land belonging to Mr. Mark Folger, which peaches measure in the aggregate, 24 inches in circumference. We have also several large strawberries, fully ripe, plucked yesterday from a bed in the garden of Mr. S. Burnell, being of the second crop this season.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Exhibition. The New York Gazette says—We spent an interesting hour yesterday at Masonic Hall, in examining the variety of American Manufactures, to which an impulse has been given by the American Institute.—So perfect is each specimen, that it is difficult to determine where to begin, and how to terminate any thing we might say in praise of the ingenuity of our manufacturers. For our part, we are of opinion that every thing displayed in the Halls, was entitled to a premium; and yet a more correct decision will probably be made by the gentlemen appointed to make the award.

The Harvest. All accounts from the country speak of the harvest as having been generally plentiful. The wheat crop has not, in some districts, been as abundant

as had been anticipated, but the return will still be above an average. The favorable change in the weather within the last two days has been extremely favorable to the labors incident to this season. The harvest is completely over in England, and the numerous swarms of Irish laborers who had emigrated to England a few days since are returning daily.—*Dublin Times*.

To Correspondents.—"The Crusaders at the holy sepulchre," is received and shall appear in our next.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,

—Deeming it unnecessary to have any Agent, request all orders to be sent to them *direct per mail*, and they will receive prompt attention, and be forwarded precisely as desired. Catalogues will be sent gratis to every applicant.

N. B. *Morus Multicaulis*, or Chinese Mulberry, \$25 per 100, and \$4 1-2 per dozen.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, Oct. 8th, 1833. o 23

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.

To be sold at Auction, on Wednesday, November 6, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, (unless previously disposed of at private sale) the estate of the subscriber, situated in upper Beverly, called Cherry Hill, four miles from Salem, and about seventeen from the city of Boston, consisting of 200 acres of tillage and pasture land in good condition, with the dwelling-house, barns, out houses, and other buildings thereon situated, including several lots of wood land, peat meadow, &c. The view from the dwelling-house is extensive and commanding, and embraces, beside the towns for many miles in the interior, the whole of Massachusetts Bay, from the Light House on Baker's Island, to Nahant and the islands adjacent. The fruit trees are numerous and of great variety, having been selected with much care and attention, for the last thirty-five years. The property is a desirable one for farming purposes, or as a pleasant and convenient country residence.

At the same time, will be sold the live stock, farming utensils, and produce; consisting of oxen, cows, horses, wagons, carts, ploughs, potatoes, corn, hay, &c.

Also, a Pew in the Meeting-house. Enquire of Mr. Wm. NUTTER, on the premises, or of STEPHEN WHITE, No. 7 Somerset Street, Boston. oct 23.

COWS, FARMING, AND GARDEN UTENSILS, &c. AT AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell at Auction, at his place in Dorchester, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, the 31st inst.—6 first rate COWS, 3 of them will come in in December.

1 Horse Cart, 1 Horse Wagon, for marketing, 1 Milk Cart, (new last spring) 1 Hay rigging, 1 Small Wagon, with canvas top, 1 Harrow, 2 Ploughs, &c. 1 Booby Hack, for one or two horses. 1 Sleigh, Harnesses, Saddle, Bridles, Whips, &c.

Also, a variety of Farming and Garden utensils, which are too numerous to mention. From 12 to 15 tons of English Hay, a few tons of Mangel Wurtzel, which is very good for stock.

Also, a few bushels of Potatoes and other vegetables.

The sale will be positive, as the place was sold on the 2d of September last. JOHN SWETT.

EBENEZER EATON, Auctioneer.
Oct. 23, 1833. 2w

BUCKTHORNS.

Buckthorns for Hedges for sale at \$3 per 100 for large ones, and small thorns in proportion, by G. C. BARRETT.

N. B. These are the genuine thorns, raised upon the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. o 23

WINTER BARLEY.

A few bushels of this valuable grain for sale at this office. The great advantage of this grain is, it enables the farmer to lay down his land in the autumn, when he is not so much hurried, and when the land is generally in a better state for leaving it smooth, than in the spring. This has been successfully raised for the last four years in the eastern part of this State, and stands the winter admirably. 2w o 23

WANTED.

IN the vicinity of Boston, an experienced Gardener, thoroughly acquainted with the propagation and care of Green House Plants, and the management of Vineries, to whom the highest wages will be paid—satisfactory information, as to capacity and character, will be required. Apply at this office. sept 25

WANTED.

HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, RED TOP. Of the growth of 1833 and of good quality.

Also—Flax and Hemp seed, for which cash will be paid. oct 9



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated *Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus Multicaulis* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the *Pæonies*, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17



FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, &c.

BLOODGOOD & CO. have for Sale at their Nursery at Flushing, L. I. near New York, a large assortment of the most approved American and European sorts of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, hardy Ornamental Trees, flowering Shrubs and Plants, of almost every description usually kept in Nurseries. Of the *Pear Trees* they have a large stock and of good growth, amongst which are most of the celebrated new sorts. About eight thousand of the *Morus Multicaulis* Mulberry Trees, so much esteemed for the feed of the Silkworm, which they will sell at Twenty-five Dollars per hundred. To Nurserymen who want to increase their stock or to sell again, liberal discount is made, excepting on the *Morus Multicaulis*. The *Fruit Trees* in this Establishment are all grafted or inoculated by the Proprietors, who feel confident in their being correct. Orders forwarded by mail to THOMAS BLOODGOOD, No. 208 Front Street, New York, or to BLOODGOOD & Co. Flushing, L. I. will be particularly attended to. Catalogues may be had of Geo. C. Barrett, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street. 3t o 16

PEACOCKS.

TWO pair of beautiful Peacocks for sale, price \$10 per pair—these are beautiful Birds and unlike most of the domesticated fowls a benefit rather than injury to grounds and gardens, as they destroy insects without injuring vegetables or plants—enquire at the office of the New England Farmer. 2t oct 16

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber having made enlargements in the business of the above Establishment, is now enabled to furnish Traders and others with

GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS, upon very favorable terms, and of the growth of 1833; and the Garden Seeds warranted of the best quality.

The greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the growing and saving of Seeds, and none will be sold at this establishment excepting those raised expressly for it, and by experienced seedsmen; and those kinds imported which cannot be raised to perfection in this country: these are from the best houses in Europe, and may be relied upon as genuine.

It is earnestly requested whenever there are any failures hereafter, they should be represented to the Subscriber; not that it is possible to obviate unfavorable seasons and circumstances, but that satisfaction may be rendered and perfection approximated.

Boxes of Garden Seeds, neatly papered up in packages for retailing; and dealers supplied at a large discount.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, at as low prices as can be bought in Boston, as arrangements have now been made to obtain the best and purest seed.

[Catalogues sent gratis to applicants, and Orders solicited early, as better justice can be done in the execution.

N. E. Seed Store, connected with the N. E. Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52 North Market-st. GEORGE C. BARRETT. oct 16

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|----------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 00 | 1 12 1/2 |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 6 50 | 11 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 17 | 21 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 18 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| four meal, | " | 34 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 37 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 38 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, none | bushel | | |
| FLOUR, Genesee, new | barrel | 5 75 | 6 00 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 6 25 | 6 37 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 6 00 | 6 30 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 78 | 80 |
| southern yellow, | " | 72 | 75 |
| white, | " | 67 | 69 |
| Rye, (scarce) | " | 80 | 82 |
| Barley, | " | 60 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 43 | 45 |
| HAY, (best English), old, | ton | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 40 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 16 | 18 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 | 9 1/2 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 20 | |
| upper, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 25 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 00 | 1 12 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 22 00 | 24 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 28 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | | 10 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 46 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| { 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| { 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| { 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| { 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 64 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 124 | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 16 | 19 |
| lump, best, | " | 25 | 27 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 17 | 18 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 3650 Beef Cattle, 125 Stores, 4400 Sheep, and 465 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—Former prices were not supported; we noticed a few very fine, which had been previously contracted for, taken at \$5 50, and a small number at 5 25. We quote prime at 4 75 \$5; good at \$4 25 a 4 50.

Stores.—Very few sales noticed.

Barrelling *Cattle*.—Purchasers refused to pay last week's prices; several lots unsold. We quote mess 4 a 4 12; No. 1, 5 50 a 3 62; No. 2, 3 a 3 25.

Sheep.—We noticed sales at \$1 42, 1 62, 1 75, 2 00, 2 25, and 2 50.

Swine.—One lot of 70 Barrows at 4 3-4; one of 60 Sows to close, at 3 1-2; one lot of Sows and Barrows at 4 1-4, and one lot at 4 1-2. At retail, 4 1-2 a 5 for Sows, and 5 1-2 and 6c for Barrows.

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed,—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

MISCELLANY.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

SUMMER RECOLLECTIONS.

'Tis sweet—'tis sweet—the summer dream
That haunts us in our winter hours;
The murmur'd music of a stream,
The voice of birds—the breath of flowers,
And the warm breeze that lightly leaves
The waters, and the whispering leaves.

There is a dream, more sadly sweet,
When summer years of youth return;
And hearts, that we no more may meet,
As fondly beat, as truly burn,
And eyes weep back to us awhile,
The sadness of their parting smile.

It comes, like music heard at night,
Like dew upon the drooping flowers,
Like morn's first dawning to their sight
Who darkly dwell in icy bowers,
To him who long hath felt depart
The light of hope, and bloom of heart.

Not yet—not yet—the summer bloom
Of my young heart had died away:
There is a twilight in the gloom,
A lingering smile—a farewell ray
A hope of rapture, kindling yet,
A halo from the sun that's set!

FEMALE EDUCATION.

LET your first care be to give your little girls a good *physical* education. Let their early years be passed, if possible, in the country, gathering flowers in the fields, and partaking of all the free exercises in which they delight. When they grow older, do not condemn them to sit eight listless hours of the day over their books, their work, their maps, and their music. Be assured that half the number of hours passed in real attention to well ordered studies, will make them more accomplished and more agreeable companions than those commonly are who have been most elaborately finished, in the modern acceptance of the term. The systems by which young ladies are taught to move their limbs according to the rules of art, to come into a room with studied diffidence, and to step into a carriage with measured action and premeditated grace, are only calculated to keep the degrading idea perpetually present, that they are preparing for the great market of the world. Real elegance of demeanor springs from the mind; fashionable schools do but teach its imitations, whilst their rules forbid to be ingenuous. Philosophers never conceived the idea of so perfect a vacuum as is found to exist in the minds of young women supposed to have finished their education in such establishments. If they marry husbands as uniformed as themselves, they fall into habits of insignificance without much pain; if they marry persons more accomplished, they can retain no hold of their affections. Hence many matrimonial miseries, in the midst of which the wife finds it a consolation to be always complaining of her health and ruined nerves. In the education of young women we would say—let them be secured from all the trappings and manacles of such a system; let them partake of every active exercise not absolutely unfeminine, and trust to their being able to get into or out of a carriage with a light and graceful step, which no drilling can accomplish. Let them rise early and retire early to rest, and trust that their beauty will not need to be

coined into artificial smiles in order to secure a welcome, whatever room they enter. Let them ride, walk, run, dance, in the open air. Encourage the merry and innocent diversions in which the young delight: let them, under proper guidance, explore every hill and valley: let them plant and cultivate the garden, and make hay when the summer sun shines, and surmount all dread of a shower of rain or the boisterous wind; and above all, let them take no medicine except when the doctor orders it. The demons of hysteria and melancholy might hover over a group of young ladies so brought up; but they would not find one of them upon whom they could exercise any power.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

EXCELLENT IN A CLERGYMAN, BUT BAD IN A HORSE.

THE Rev. Mr. S. some years since pastor of the Church at Manomet Ponds, had while resident there, a young horse, which, from his frequent flank and oblique movements, and sudden side springs, from his proper course, *in medias res*, was not exactly suited to the wishes of his owner. In some correspondence upon a sale of the animal, with the Rev. Dr. A. the latter made inquiry as to the "moral character" of the horse. In reply, Mr. S. after summing up the various characteristics "wherein he was worthy" thus concluded; "I must confess, however, that he has one trait, which, although very excellent in a clergyman, is very bad in a horse; he avoids even the appearance of evil."

FAT AND LEAN.

AN Irishman who had a pig in his possession, was observed to adopt the constant practice of filling it to repletion one day, and starving it the next. On being asked his reason for doing so, he replied, 'Och! sure and isn't it that I like bacon with a strake o'fat and a strake o'lean, equally after t'other.

Tom Lout was once troubled with the fever and ague. A friend asked his physician how he was. He said that the fever still hung by Tom, but the ague had left him, because he was too lazy to shake.

Making use of a Friend. 'I've broken your rotten wheel-barrow usin on't, you'll please to get it mended right off, I'll want to borrow it agin this afternoon.'

'Friend, it shall be repaired and sent to thee.'

A NOTABLE VISITOR.

AMONG the visitors to Forrest's exhibition on the Colton hill, the other day, was Mrs. Butler, the venerable matron, and who completed her 105th year in June last. She expresses herself highly delighted with Mr. Forrest's kindness and attention, he having *beau'd* her to the foot of the hill, and invited her back with her young daughter, who is only 80 years of age, an invitation which the old woman readily promised to accept.—*Edinburgh paper.*

MAMMOTH FRUIT.

WE have been presented by Joel Flagg, of West Boylston, about 4 miles from this village, with six pears which weigh *six pounds and a half*. The largest of them measures 5 inches in length, and 13 in circumference, and weighs 22 ounces. They are now ripe, and are a good pear for eating. We do not know the name. They may be seen at this office.—*Worcester paper.*

FRESH FALL GOODS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received an extensive assortment of fresh Fall and Winter goods, which he offers, wholesale and retail, for cash only, considerably lower than can be bought in the city. Among which are 4 cases English, French and American cloths, consisting of superior, extra superior, middling and low priced, black, blue, mixed, and every variety of colors. 50 pieces Cassimeres, of all colors—2 cases pelisse cloths, an excellent article for chaise lining (very low)—1 case very nice Habit cloth, Brown, Blue, Claret, &c.—7 cases Satinets, Striped, and plain of various colors—5 cases 6-4 Eng. Merino, a very superior article, and all the most desirable colors, imported expressly for the subscriber—4 cases 3-4 Eng. do, of various colors and qualities—4 cases Circassians, very superior qualities and various colors—1 case superior Goats Hair Camblet—4 bales 4-4-5-4 and 6-4 Boeking, green and mixed—12 bales splendid Tarrillville Hearth rugs—5 bales Eng. low priced do. do.—54 bales Dometts, white, yellow, red, &c.—10 bales Flannels, Eng. Welsh, and American—10 bales Cotton Carpeting, striped and blocked—6 bales Russia Diaper—1 bale Canton Flannel, lower than the cost of importation—3 bales American Cotton Flannels, bleached and unbleached—1 bale White Counterpanes, all sizes—10 bales superior London Row Blankets from 10-4 to 14-4—7 bales real Indigo Checks from 3-4 to 5-4—3 bales American Gingham—2 cases Eng. Gingham—29 bales cotton Batting—25 bales Pillisse Wadding, 12 bales black Wadding—5 cases Embossed Furniture Dimety—2 cases Embossed Cambrick, for stage lining—20 cases Prints, all patterns and prices, Eng. French, and American—35 cases Bleached Cottons—50 bales unbleached cotton—10 bales Ticking 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4, some very superior quality—2 cases Simchaws—2 cases Sarsnets—2 cases Satin Levantines, superior quality—3 cases Levantines, low priced—7 cases Crape Dresses, all colors—5 cases Linens, Lawns, and Shirts 4-4 to 10-4 with a very extensive assortment of Cambrics and Cambric Muslins, Bobbinette and Grecian lace, 4-4 and 6-4 Swiss nonsook, Rook Jacquett plain and figured muslins—Hosiery and every variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves. sept18.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one flected. The dams of the above have given more than 20 quarts of milk a day on grass only.

Also, 2 bull calves, one bright-red, and one red and white. They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Coelebs, and from cows of imported stocks.

For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer. opt

YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN.

COBBETT'S ADVICE to Young Men, and incidentally to Young Women, in a Series of Letters addressed to a Youth, a Bachelor, a Lover, a Husband, a Citizen, or a Subject—268 pages, price 56 cents—for sale at the N. E. Farmer office, 52, North Market street. aug 28

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[F] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. L. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gas.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—EENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—COLMAN, HOLDEN & Co. Booksellers.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist.
Hollis, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Editor of Recorder.
Montreal, L. C.—GEO. BENT.
St. Louis—GEO. HOLTOS.

Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DANIEL who execute every description of Book and Fancy Printing in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1833.

NO. 16.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England.

PRUNING THE ISABELLA GRAPE VINE.

"PRUNING THE VINE. Well, neighbor, how does your Isabella promise this season? Not a single grape. Ah, how is that? We sent for Mr. M. last fall—he pruned it so closely that the branches looked like naked sticks, and now we have not a grape to gratify our palate.

"Close pruning is too common in this country; in summer only the unproductive shoots should be taken out, and not these unless they produce too much shade."—*New York Farmer.*

THE above appeared in Vol. XII, No. 10, and I regret to see such pieces inserted in a standard paper like yours without comment from the Editor. If this sarcasm on pruning shall pass as deserved, much injury will result to the cause you have evidently at heart: I mean the successful culture of native and other hardy vines. "Mr. M." knew nothing of his business, or the vine had exhausted itself in the previous year's bearing. Any Isabella (and most other hardy vines) pruned judiciously every year according to the age, vigor and general growth of the plant, and depth and strength of the soil, will, every year produce a good crop, much superior to any thing from a vine only slightly pruned in the summer. The reason is obvious to any who have studied the nature of the vine, and attended carefully to its cultivation in this country. It should be divested of its surplus branches in the summer, to admit the light and air to ripen the wood as well as the fruit. An experienced cultivator will be as particular in exposing the branches which are to bear freight the following season, as to any other part of cultivation. Grape vines have a constant tendency to throw out lateral shoots, and if the branches which are intended to furnish the next crop of fruit are not divested of those as they appear, their strength will be found exhausted; and if any fruit appear, its quality will be very inferior.

As soon as the buds are developed in the spring a vine stops bleeding; and in the spring we can cut out all the wood which has perished during the winter, of which there will be a quantity on every vine native or exotic, and it cannot be expected that the late growth should ripen sufficiently to stand a severe frost. I prefer pruning in the spring, because we can then make clean work, and lay in only fine ripe wood; and by doing this work a short time before the buds put forth, the plant receives no injury from bleeding. Most foreign vines will become acclimated and hardy by a discriminating use of the knife.

If you deem this communication worth insertion, I may probably make more remarks on this subject.

PORT CARBON, PA.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, Oct. 19th, 1833.

THE President read the following letter, and stated that the wine therein named was the only specimen he had ever tasted, of American production, from the fruit of either foreign or native

vines, which was the pure juice of the grape, without the reinforcement of sugar or spirit; and that it not only resembled, in color and flavor, those from the vintages of the Rhine, but even rivalled some of the varieties of that region; which have been imported to a considerable extent within a few years, and are now so generally drank and so highly appreciated in this country.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7, 1833.

Dear Sir, I sent you by private conveyance two bottles of wine of last year's vintage, made from a native grape. Some of my friends had purchased of Boller of N. York, some of his Rhenish Cabinet wines; for which they paid him 15 to \$36 per dozen. I bantered them to place them in competition with my domestic wine, at our late fair. The Society appointed a special committee of wine merchants and connoisseurs. I am not certain whether 10 or 12 of the committee attended. Three bottles of the same size and shape were submitted; one containing Johannesberger, one Geisenheimer, and the third a domestic wine from a native grape, the same I sent you. They were ignorant of the contents of each bottle, and were left alone to make up their decision. When the company were admitted, it appeared all but two had decided in favor of the bottle containing the domestic wine. The principal importer of the Cabinet wines was present, and the three samples were submitted to him, and he selected the same bottle. The domestic wine was of the same color and character, but in flavor and aroma *sui generis*, having the flavor of the fruit. But my object in this letter was not to detail this result, but to express my fears that the wine sent you was received by the committee in the heat of summer. The fair was only 5 miles from the city, but I found the wine I sent in a partial state of effervescence, and would willingly have avoided the time, had it not been too late. I am anxious to hear from you, for should the wine sent you have been injured I shall send you a sample of the same wine as soon as the weather is cool.

We have nearly completed the vintage at one of my vineyards, containing about 4 acres; but a part of the vines are too small to bear. My vine-dresser's estimate was 2000 gallons, my own 1500. It will not fall short of my estimate. His portion of the wine (one half) is made with less care than mine, yet he has refused 87½ cts. per gallon, offered by the keepers of our coffee houses, for the whole of his wine. He sold at that price last year. Very respectfully, N. LONGWORTH.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Apples. From Mr. Whitmarsh, Brookline, very fine large red apples. Mr. John Perkins, Essex, seedling apples, very fine. Mr. John A. Kenrick, two sorts of apples. Mr. Joel Dakin, Sudbury, Garden Royal, good. Dr. Russell of Lincoln, seedling apples, good. Mr. E. M. Richards, Dedham, Boun's Imperial Russet, and two varieties unknown. Mr. E. Bartlett, Gloria Mundi, and Fall and Golden Pippin apples. Mr. Richardson, Dorchester, chesnut apple (French), French Russet apple and the Harvey apples, good. Mr. John Perry, Sherburne, native apples, good.

Pears. Mr. Wm. E. Payne, Waltham, seven varieties pears, names unknown, not in eating. Mr. Wm. Oliver, Dorchester, Muir Fowl's Egg, true sort. Mr. E. Bartlett, Dorchester, striped, long green of Cox, Chaumontelle, St. Germain, and Brown Beurre pears. R. Manning, Salem, a French pear, name unknown.

Peaches. From Mr. John Mackay, Weston, fine Clingstone Seedling peaches. Mr. E. M. Richards, Dedham, Heath Clingstone of Cox.

Grapes. From Mr. Joshua Child, Boston, four fine large bunches grizzly Tokay grapes. Mr. E. Vose, Dorchester, Black Muscat, Violet Muscat, White Muscat and Grey Muscat, all excellent. Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Boston, his fine Seedling grapes. Mr. J. Balch, Roxbury, Black Hamburg grapes, girdled, the largest berries exhibited from open culture. For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

Saturday, Oct. 26th.

By Mr. Vose, *Passe Colmar* and *Napoleon* Pears estimable varieties.

By Mr. MANNING, first and second crop of *Passe Colmar* and *Doyenne Gris* pears. Also *Bleecker's Meadow*, which promise well, (received from Messrs. James Bloodgood & Co. Flushing, N. Y. and *Per-sique* Peaches (of Cox.)

By Mr. V. FRENCH, a very large and beautiful specimen of the *Chaumontelle* Pears, and a variety of large *Quinces* from French trees, names lost.

By Mr. J. BALCH, Roxbury, very large and fine clusters of girdled *Catawba* Grapes. Also, *Bland's Madeira*.

By Mr. SAMUEL HASTINGS, Boston, *St. Michael* Pears, fair and handsome.

By Mr. J. WINSHIP, (received from Dr. Joel Burnett of Southboro,) large Seedling Pears, which the Committee have named the "*Burnett Pear*." Also, by the same, *St. Germain* Pears.

By Mr. P. WARE, Franklin, *St. Michael* Pears.

By Mr. FRANCIS AMORY, Milton, Pears, name unknown, not in eating.

By Mr. JAMES WADSWORTH, Geneseo, N. Y. uncommonly large *Seckle* and *Baking* Pears.

By Mr. POND, *Isabella*, handsome *Catawba*, and *Pond's fine Seedling Grapes*.

By Mr. THOMAS MASON, a basket of handsome *Peaches*.

By Mr. BENJ. WELD, Roxbury, small *Seedling Apples*, of rather delicate flavor, the first year of bearing.

By Mr. BENJAMIN WHEELER, Framingham, two varieties of *Apples*, names unknown; one was considered a good eating fruit, and the other fit for culinary purposes.

By Mr. FAY, raised in the garden of Mr. SYMES, Charlestown, a *Pound* pear weighing 28½ oz.

Per order of the Committee on Fruits, &c.

E. M. RICHARDS.

VEGETABLES EXHIBITED.

By Mr. D. HAGGERSTON, from the Society's garden, Mount Auburn, *Carote Violette*, seed from the London Hort. Soc.

By Mr. GEO. NEWHALL, Dorchester, a *Sugar Beet*, weighing 23 lbs.; it weighed when taken from the ground with the top 31 lbs.

By Mr. P. B. HOVEY, Jr. Cambridgeport, *Purple Brocoli*, the largest and handsomest ever exhibited at the rooms of the Society. E. M. R.

*From the American Orchardist.***GATHERING AND PRESERVING FRUIT.**

VARIOUS theories have been offered for preserving apples in a sound state for winter use, or for distant voyages. Some have proposed gathering the fruit before it is ripe, and drying it on floors before it is put up: this has been tried; apples lose their sprightly flavor, and keep no better than by some less troublesome modes. Dr. Noah Webster has recommended that they should be put down between layers of sand that has been dried by the heat of the summer. This is, without doubt, an excellent mode, as it excludes the air, and absorbs the moisture, and must be useful when apples are shipped to a warm climate. But apples thus preserved are liable to imbibe an earthy taste.

Chopped straw has also been highly recommended to be placed between layers of fruit; but I have noticed that the straw, from the perspiration it imbibes, becomes musty, and may do more hurt than good. When apples are to be exported, it has been recommended that each be separately wrapped in coarse paper, in the manner oranges and lemons are put up. This is, without doubt, an excellent mode. And Mr. Loudon has recommended that apples destined for Europe should be packed between layers of grain.

Great quantities of winter fruit are raised in the vicinity of Boston, and put up for the winter use, for the market and for exportation. The following is the mode almost universally adopted by the most experienced. And by this mode the apples, under very favorable circumstances, are frequently preserved in a sound state, or not one in fifty defective, for a period of seven or eight months. The fruit is suffered to hang on the tree to as late a period as possible in October, or till hard frosts have loosened the stalk, and they are in danger of being blown by high winds; such as have already fallen are carefully gathered and inspected, and the best are put up for early winter use. They are carefully gathered from the tree by hand, and as carefully laid in baskets. New, tight, well seasoned flour barrels from the baker's, are usually preferred; the barrels being quite filled are gently shaken, and the head is gently pressed down to its place and secured. It is observed that this pressure never causes them to rot next the head, and is necessary, as they are never allowed to rattle in moving. No soft straw or shavings are admitted at the ends; it causes mustiness and decay. They are next carefully placed in wagons and removed on the bulge, and laid in courses in a cool airy situation, on the north side of a building, near the cellar, protected by a covering on the top of boards, so placed as to defend them from the sun and rain, while the air is not excluded at the sides. A chill does not injure them; it is no disservice; but when extreme cold weather comes on, and they are in imminent danger of being frozen, whether by night or by day, they are carefully rolled into a cool, airy, dry cellar, with an opening on the north side, that the cold air may have free access—they are laid in tiers, and the cellar is in due time closed, and rendered secure from frost. The barrels are never tumbled or placed on the head. Apples keep best when grown in dry seasons and on dry soils. If fruit is gathered late, and according to the above directions, repacking is unnecessary; it is even ruinous, and should on no account be practised, till the barrel is opened for use. It has been fully tried.

*From the New-Hampshire Spectator.***CULTURE OF SILK.**

THE culture of silk has of late been suggested to the American people as affording a prospect of reward to the cultivator of the New England or the Eastern States. If you think the following experiment worth an insertion in your paper, you may oblige some who wish for more information on this subject. I have made an experiment personally, and can attest the truth of every item that I communicate, for I have kept an exact diary of the whole experiment, and the result. I may be permitted to say in the outset, that I never have had an opportunity of attending any silk worm establishment, and all the previous knowledge I have ever had, before commencing the experiment, was in 1831. I saw one silk worm in the action of winding, and one other on the shelf, nearly ready to ascend the bushes to winter; and in 1832, one or two hundred about ten days old, reared by those who had no previous opportunity of seeing the development of the silk worm, and were as unlearned as myself. This fact is only hinted at to prove that any person may, by diligent care, raise silk, if they never were acquainted with the art; yet, to make it profitable in the end, as in every other species of cultivation, a complete knowledge of the subject is undoubtedly necessary.

On the 20th June last past, my eggs were hatched. I counted out 1500, and a few more to supply the place of those that should die in the several stages, say from 50 to 100. These were uncoultured. My calculation was to raise about 1500. By reason of the cold and rainy summer, the worms were retarded in their growth, as will always happen—warm and dry weather being the climate suited to the full perfection of the worm, and facilitates its growth and maturity; yet, the food in either case, will be about the same—the only difference will be the length of time required for the insect to eat the same quantity of leaves. The first cocoon was wound on the 38th day of the age of the silk worm. After the fourth moulting, or in other words, shedding of their skin—for they skin four times during their life before they commence winding their balls or cocoons—they are usually about ten days in winding up their cocoons. Previous to their moulting the fourth time, I counted about 1450; so that 50 had died out of the 1500, beside the worms I held in reserve above stated. Of these 1450 worms, beside those that died during this last age of the worm, and during their winding, I counted 912 that remained on the shelves on the 40th day—585 on the 42d day—303 on the 43d day—186 on the 44th day—90 on the 45th day—43 on the 46th day—26 on the 47th day—13 on the 48th day. In ten days from the beginning of winding, all had wound their cocoons, except 13 worms. In four days more, these were all wound. The whole time the silk worms were progressing through their several ages, each age designated by their moulting, including the winding, was 53 days—the usual time is from 42 to 45 days—retarded no doubt from the cold and dampness of the season. There died in the whole 257, during the several ages, till the completion of the cocoons. I had 1243 cocoons of all descriptions, and but few, say 15, that would not reel off. The reserved uncoultured worms are not included in this estimate.

The weight of cocoons before reeling, and as soon as they were picked from the bushes, weighed 4 lbs. 5 oz. 20 cocoons weighed precisely 1 oz.

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Raw reeled silk, | 6½ ounces. |
| Raw silk, | 1¼ ounce. |

Making the whole product of silk nearly one half pound.

The weight of leaves consumed and wasted, was 75 lbs.

After I had found the quantity of leaves the 1500 worms consumed, I made a comparison with a statistical table communicated in a letter to the 20th Congress of the United States, by Hon. James Mease, on the method of rearing silk in Bavaria, and found by this table 20,000 silk worms consumed 1000 lbs. mulberry leaves—exactly corresponding to 75 lbs. for every 1500 worms—and that from 7 to 10 lbs. of cocoons make a pound of raw or reeled silk—from this estimate the product of my experiment nearly coincides, for 4 lbs. and 5 oz. produced 7½ ounces of silk. Nor does this estimate of the consumption of leaves and the product of silk, materially differ from the estimate and exact result of Count Dondolo—transmitted to Congress by the Hon. Richard Rush, then Secretary of State.

It will readily be perceived that the rearing of silk worms in our State is practicable, and with due management equals the product raised in Bavaria, and the careful management in the extensive laboratory of Count Dondolo, where eight ounces of eggs, or 160,000 worms are reared. In this laboratory the leaves are chopped, the thermometer regulates the temperature, and the pyrometer the dampness of the atmosphere; and every measure of precaution used to secure the worms from disease—by ventilation, by stoves, and by cleanliness. On reading these treatises, and observing all the nice directions contained therein, any person would almost shrink from the task, and become discouraged before they attempted to enter a field where so many obstacles seemed to threaten him. I have chopped no leaves—made no fire but once or twice, and then when the weather was extremely cold and damp for the season. I gave them what they would eat, and they appeared to know what to do with the leaves as well as any other insect, and not more at a loss about it.

I am fully of opinion that the culture of silk is as easily learned as any other kind of business or art—and that many families in every town would find as profitable reward for their labor as our rich farmers do, by correspondent care and exertion.

ELIAS FROST.

Plainfield, August 27, 1833.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL REPORT, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1833.

THE weather this month has been colder than usual, with rain at intervals of about a week. The first frost was on the night of the 2d of the month, and on the two following weeks there were several nights during which ice was formed. Towards the close of the month the weather became warmer, and no further frost was observed till the night of the 30th.

The effects of these frosts, which have extended from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Pennsylvania, have given the country the appearance usual a fortnight later. Tender plants have been more or less injured; the leaves of the forest trees have assumed the rich, brilliant and changing colors of decay, and many trees are already quite stripped of their leaves.

The weather, upon the whole, has been favorable for harvesting such of the crops as were ripe; but the cold prevented all that were late from ripening, and extensive fields have been injured by the frost. Peas have not ripened, and will prove a bad crop. Below the Island of Orleans, it is the same with a great part of the wheat. Above Quebec, it is hardly an average; and more of it is injured by the worm in the grain than was at first imagined. Oats were fine and abundant, but a great many fields which were still green have suffered greatly by the frosts, or have been cut unripe.

Potatoes are the best crop, and have not suffered materially. They will be a full average. Turnips, which are but little cultivated, particularly the *Swedish* or the *Choix de Siam* of the country, set out early, prove productive, and form an excellent aid to a scanty hay crop.

The pastures have suffered by the frost, and have turned brown where the land is not in good condition. The live stock is, however, yet in good order; but the produce of the dairy, which has been about an average this year, is prematurely diminished.

The finer produce of the garden has failed. Upon the whole, garden stuffs will not keep up to the promise of the earlier part of the season. Every thing fails in coming to maturity. The produce of the orchards is an average in quantity, but inferior in quality.

Nothing but great economy and good management will enable the agriculturist to make the returns of the year meet his most necessary wants, till the labors of another season enable him to raise a fresh supply; and the inhabitants of the towns, unless they have saved something from summer's work, will find themselves hard pressed.

Quebec, 1st Oct. 1833.

HORSEMANSHIP.

The Principles of the Art of Modern Horsemanship; by M. Lebeaud: Translated from the French, by D. J. DESMOND, Esq.—Equitation, like all other arts has its principles, both in respect of the rider and the horse. They are well laid down and explained in this little treatise, which, however, we must say, seems to have been translated with dictionary in hand, and without any great knowledge of the original tongue. The following note by the translator, gives good reasons for taking the left, instead of, as is the custom, the right side of a lady on horseback:

When a gentleman accompanies a lady on horseback, he should take the left side of her horse. The custom of taking the right side is derived from the English mode of riding. The law of England directs the left hand of the road to be taken; the gentleman therefore takes the right, to protect the lady from vehicles, &c. which pass on that side. Here the law directs the right hand of the road to be taken, consequently the gentleman should take the left side of the lady's horse. It seems to be best adapted to afford efficient assistance, whatever may occur. The right hand of the gentleman is perfectly free, and may be used to stop the horse, or rescue the lady from danger. He can on this side aid her in disentangling her dress, disengaging her foot from the stirrup, adjusting her reins, and lifting her off her seat, without exposing her to the accidents which might occur to him, if he attempted to give her assistance from the other side. It is not so easy to

afford assistance to the lady with the left hand, nor is it so easy for the rider to command his own horse with the right hand.—*Rail Road Journal.*

LOVE OF MUSIC BY SHEEP.

WE were surrounded by a large flock of sheep which were leaving their fold to go to pasture; one of our party took his flute out of his pocket, and saying, 'I am going to turn Corydon, let us see whether the sheep will recognise their pastor,' began to play. The sheep and goats, which were following each other towards the mountain with their heads hanging down, raised them at the first sounds of the flute; and all, with a general and hasty movement, turned to the side from whence the agreeable noise proceeded. Gradually they flocked round the musician, and listened with motionless attention. He ceased playing; still the sheep did not stir. The shepherd with his staff obliged those nearest to him to move on. They obeyed; but no sooner did the fluter begin again to play, than his innocent auditors returned to him. The shepherd, out of patience, pelted them with clods of earth, but not one of them would move. The fluter played with additional skill; the shepherd exasperated, whistled, swore, and pelted the fleecy amateurs with stones. Such as were hit by them began to march, but others still refused to stir. At last the shepherd was obliged to entreat our Orpheus to cease his magical sounds. The sheep then moved off, but continued to stop at a distance as often as our friend resumed his instrument.—*Vie de Haydn par Bombat.*

BAYBERRY OR MYRTLE WAX.

THE Vegetable Wax, called Bayberry in the Northern, and Myrtle Wax in the Southern parts of the United States, is the produce of a shrub called by botanists *Myrica Cerifera*, which sometimes grows to the size of a small tree, and is found abundantly along the coast, from Maine in the North, to Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico. The wax is extracted from this shrub by collecting the berries, boiling them with water, and bruising them at the same time, by which the wax will rise to the top as a thick oily scum, easily separated, which, when cold, turns out a moderately hard substance, of a green dingy color. After chemical investigation, that substance has been found to resemble bees' wax so closely in the most important properties, that they may be classed under the same genus of chemical bodies.

Until now, the use of this wax has been very limited; the farmers pick up in swamps and the woods a sufficient quantity to supply themselves with candles; and if there is any surplus, they send it to market in New York, Boston, or other Northern places, where it is bought by candle makers, who mix it with their tallow, in order to correct, in summer, the extreme softness of their candles.

Notwithstanding the abundance of its growth, the picking up of the berries among swamps, thick wood and mire, is so laborious, that people who have attempted the collection of the wax as a special business and matter of trade, have found that one single bushel of berries is the utmost a stout and active man can collect in one day's work; hence its price in market is very high, fluctuating between 18 and 25 cents per pound.

The object of this publication is to invite the attention of farmers to the cultivation of the shrub affording the myrtle wax, in order to bring its price down to that of tallow. It is obvious that

should the shrubs be collected in one field, consequently ready at hand—it is obvious, I say, that the same man, who, under the difficulty of wandering in swamps, wood and mire, can collect but one bushel, shall be able, when he finds the shrubs gathered together in the same field, to pick up in the same space of time, from three to four bushels, can also deliver his wax at a price proportionably reduced; that is to say, from 25, to 8, 9, or 10 cents per pound.

The question now is, to investigate what will be the nett produce of an acre planted in myrtle wax, the wax selling at the reduced price of 10 cents per pound.

Let us suppose each shrub planted at two and a half feet from each other, there will be in one acre 6724 of them: supposing, next, the average product of each shrub to be only one pint of the berries—then the whole crop will amount to 6724 pints, making up 105 bushels. Now, experience has shown by those who follow the trade, that the quantity of wax obtained from a bushel of berries, averages from 5 to 8 pounds; then our 105 bushels of berries would yield 630 pounds of wax, which, at 10 cents a pound, tallow price, would make \$63.

As we have stated already, one man will pick up in a field from 3 to 4 bushels in one day, it follows that the picking of the whole 105 bushels, will require the labor of a hand during a whole month; admitting \$18 for the wages and finding—then \$18 deducted from \$63, the value of the crop as before stated, the balance, \$45, will be the nett profit accruing to the farmer.

Besides such a valuable income, this culture receives additional recommendations from the following circumstances:

1st. It grows in the worst soils, especially if damp and sandy.

2d. It requires no fences, as the cattle do not meddle with it.

3d. Once planted, it requires no attendance except in picking time.

4th. The picking may be performed by boys, girls, old men and old women, who else would be useless on the plantation.

5th. By a process discovered lately, the myrtle wax may be bleached to a degree of whiteness equal to that of bees' wax. This process adds only five cents per pound to the original price, is done in a short time, and within the power of every individual to perform.

6th. A soap equal, if not superior, to any shaving or fancy soap imported from Europe, can be manufactured of the myrtle wax.

A GOOD MINCED PIE FROM SAW-DUST.

DON'T be frightened!—A neighbor of mine once desirous of obtaining a steak from his store of beef found it very hard frozen, which rendered it difficult to cut. He therefore used a common hand saw, and sawed it on a clean cloth: his wife observed that she thought the meat thus made fine by the saw, might be the happiest mode of preparing it for a pie. She took it and added the other usual ingredients, and it made even a better and richer pie, than one made by boiling and chopping, &c. which trouble was saved. Sawing is clearly the easiest mode of obtaining a steak when the meat is frozen; the nutritive qualities of the meat lost in boiling are saved in this way, and of course the richer and better the pie.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the New-York Farmer.
PROGRESS OF CHEESE MAKING.

BY EPHRAIM PERKINS.

This article is submitted as a demonstration of what can be effected in our country, by community of exertion and enterprise, directed to one staple commodity; and also what extraordinary impulse has been given in a few years to one department of agriculture, in a small section, by the facilities of transportation on the Erie Canal. Heavy produce is transported from Utica to New-York for 25 cents per 100 lbs. on large contracts, this season.

Much public and general inquiry has, of late, been excited, by the rapid increase, extension, and improvement in cheese-making, in a district of about twenty miles in length, and ten or twelve in breadth, chiefly within, and parts of the towns of Salisbury, Norway, Fairfield, Newport, Russia, and Trenton—and of butter-making in the town of Steuben; being the second tier or range of towns on the north side of the Mohawk river, and within the counties of Herkimer and Oneida. A sparse population was spread over all these towns as early as the year 1800, and in 1815 had become a well-settled country, emigrating to the west; and at that period, and even till the completion of the Erie canal, cheese, as an article of commerce, over and above the home consumption, was an item little thought of or known.

It is supposed that less than 60 tons were annually exported from this district at that period, and this was chiefly confined in its manufacture to a few families in Norway. This district is hilly, well watered, and better adapted to grazing than to any other department of agriculture; and, without recourse to records, it is supposed that it may have doubled its population since 1815; and it is now ascertained that in 1832, though an unfavorable season for making, there was exported, the manufacture of this district, more than one thousand tons of cheese, besides twenty-five tons of pine-apple cheese. Mr. H. Burrell, of Salisbury, sold in New-York market near 400 tons of the same. In the art of cheese-making improvement has advanced in this district far towards what, in this age, is known of perfection, as will be acknowledged or attested by the extensive cheese merchants in New-York, Philadelphia, and the cities south.

Steuben, early settled by that noted Baron, is much inhabited by emigrants from Wales, and their descendants; has long been almost exclusively devoted to butter-making; and, although a small town, sent, in 1832, one hundred and fifty tons of butter to New-York market—which, as an article to keep good in tubs and firkins, stands high in market. Indeed, some small sections of the said cheese district make butter only.

The writer of this article was bred a farmer, and from the year 1806 to 1813 made a cheese dairy on the farm whereon he now lives, from twenty, and some years from thirty cows. Cheese was then a dull article, and he relinquished that business; and again, in 1828, commenced on a cheese dairy of forty cows, and now has, on the same farm, eighty cows. Inquiries are often made as to theory, and statistical facts, pertaining to this subject, from friends and acquaintances, both near and remote, and he has been requested to communicate in writing the modern process of making, as practised by himself and many others, at this day, and also to point out as distinctly as might

be, the difference between the former and the latter process. This has been done, by saying that less heat, and some less salt, is applied in the making, and the cheese made softer, and is kept from spreading and cracking, by swathing, soon after the cheese comes from the press. The milk, in warm weather, is not considerably below the warmth of milk directly from the cow. The rennet must be free of taint, and made in such quantity as to last several weeks, that its power can be relied upon to "fetch the cheese," in three quarters of an hour, or be sure in an hour, so as to "break up," which is done with the hands, from bottom to top of the tub or vat, or with an utensil made of fine brass wire, with a sharp iron or brass rim, in squares of three quarters of an inch, like a sieve, with two high bales crossing each other on the top, and reaching above the top of the tub; when broken up, it is then left for a little time, till the curd settles, and the whey rises on the top; then begin to draw or dip off, and of the first put some over the fire, and with it, as soon as may be, gradually increase the warmth in the tub, working off the whey and making fine the curd, endeavoring always so to manage that the whey is as green as possible. It is a conceded fact, that the greener the whey the richer the cheese. If the weather be hot, and there be any appearance of souring in the tub, the process must be hurried, and less heat applied, or the cheese will be hard and dry, and the yield small in proportion. For the last half-hour, we have, in warm weather, about milk or animal heat in the tub or vat, and this is called the scalding process, which, if all works well, is done in about two hours from the setting, and ready to dip off into the cheese basket or cinque. It has, I believe, been a general practice to cool off the curd while in the tub, with cool whey or water, or the cheese will be rank, but we do not so; we let the cheese go to the press with its warmth, except what is imparted by making it fine and stirring in the salt, and think it closes better, and needs much less scalding, and is not so liable to be porous and spongy. We put two pounds of dry Onondaga salt to 100 lbs. of curd, pressed and worked so fine and dry that not more than two quarts of whey can be extracted by the press. We choose to have our cheese made so soft as to need swathing the first or second day; and if the weather be very hot, very soon after they come from the press. This is done with cheap cotton cloth, stained with annatto, and dipped in melted lard, and, by some cased entirely over, there to remain till the cheese goes to market; it is then safe from flies to keep any length of time, if made so as not to leak.

The soft cheese ripens and matures much sooner than the dry hard cheese; the latter will dry much sooner; but maturing and drying are, or may be, very different. Cheese will shrink two to one in October that it will in August, yet it will ripen and mature three to one in August that it will in October and November.

Many suppose that large cheeses require more time to ripen than small ones, but we think not; the ripening process is of a chemical nature, rather accelerated by increased mass than retarded; as is also the mass of the baker, the brewer, and the distiller, by increased mass.

A very little cheese, made to please a child, will soon become dry, but never have maturity or taste. The coloring, if any, should be of annatto, dissolved in pure strong ley, a spoonful or two of

which is sufficient for the milk of a large cheese; let the outside be painted with the same soon after the cheese comes from the press, then dry an hour, and be anointed with lard or butter. We do not darken the room, or attempt to keep out the flies, but depend on the soundness of the cheese to save it from their depredations. In hot weather we open our doors and windows, and give air, but cool dry winds, blowing directly on, will crack the cheese. In spring and fall we keep up a generous warmth; and indeed, in the cool damp days in midsummer, have fire in the cheese room stove, and so greatly accelerate the maturing process.

My sons commenced cheese-making the present year the 15th of April, and before August had three tons of cheese in market, which would have passed well with many for old cheese, being so ripened. It is found, by actual experiment, that every pound of butter taken from a cheese will shrink the weight of the same about three pounds for one. The experiment of making cheese of milk directly from the cow night and morning has been tried often in this section, but I know of no one who continues the practice. The yield will be greater, but the cheese rank, carrying into it something of that kind of taste peculiar to milk directly from the cow.

The reservoir for the whey, and every other thing that may have tendency to charge the atmosphere with impurity, should be kept at a sufficient distance; and the room where the milk stands over night, well ventilated.

The question is often asked, how much cheese will each fair dairy cow make in a season? and how much in a day will each such cow make at full grass in May? I answer, 300 lbs. is perhaps about an average yield for a fair dairy well kept; but a very choice selection of cows well kept will sometimes exceed 400 lbs. in a season, and one such cow may make four or five pounds in a day at full grass. We have very few cows of the improved breeds, and very little stock is raised. Many hundreds of cows are brought in annually from a distance, for sale and for use.

EPHRAIM PERKINS,

One of the Com. of the New-York State
 Agricultural Society for Oneida Co.

South Trenton, August, 1833.

"Living within the above cheese district, I am well convinced that the calculations here made by Ephraim Perkins, Esq. as to the quantity of cheese manufactured in second district, is to be relied on as correct; and his process of making worthy of the attention of those engaged in the dairy business.

W. WILLOUGHBY, M. D.

Late President of the Agricultural Society
 of Herkimer County."

FARM HORSES FED ON STEEPED BARLEY.

THE barley is steeped 48 hours in a close wrought wicker basket, fixed into a cask of water, for the convenience of draining it when taken out. It is then laid on the floor to sprout, where it requires some little care. The kernels should be examined by opening them; and if the nib of the sprout is half way up, it is then ready to use; if suffered to grow through the kernel, then the saccharine matter will be exhausted, and the nutritious part lost. No more should be steeped at one time than is used at this state of vegetation.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

LAWS

WHICH AUTHORISE TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRIT AS A DRINK MORALLY WRONG.

THE American Temperance Society, at the commencement, took the ground that to drink ardent spirit is *morally wrong*; and in their Reports they have exhibited the reasons which demonstrate its truth. Millions in this country have embraced this truth, and are now acting under its influence. Its influence has also been extended to other countries, and great numbers in foreign lands are imitating our example.

The next position taken by the Society, was, that it is wicked to make ardent spirit, or to furnish it to be drunk by others. This too they accompanied by legitimate and abundant proof; and it has been embraced; as whole counties in which it is now a violation even of human law to sell it, and of a thousand churches in which there is not a man who prosecutes the business, and thousands of other churches that are struggling to throw off the mighty incubus, abundantly testify. It is shown also by the existence of more than six thousand Temperance Societies, embracing more than a million of members; pledged to abstain from the drinking of ardent spirit, and from the traffic in it, and also to use all suitable means to cause this to become universal. The means by which such a result may be expected, is the universal conviction that the drinking of ardent spirit, or the furnishing it to be drunk by others, is *sin*; an offence against God, and injurious to the temporal and eternal interests of men. Whatever tends to produce this conviction tends to promote the Temperance Reformation; and whatever tends to prevent the one, tends to hinder the other. Perhaps nothing now stands more in the way of producing this conviction, and causing it to become universal, than the fact, that the traffic in ardent spirit is authorized by law; and thus receives the sanction and support of legislation. This is a public testimony to the world that the sale of ardent spirit, and of course the drinking of it, are right; a fundamental and fatal error, destructive in its effects to the life that now is, and to that which is to come. The next thing to be accomplished therefore, is, by the universal diffusion of information and the exertion of kind moral influence, to produce throughout the community the conviction, that the laws which authorise the traffic in ardent spirit as a drink, by licensing men to pursue it, are *morally wrong*; opposed in their influence to the laws of God; and that the public good, instead of requiring that some men should sell ardent spirit, utterly forbids that this should be done by any; and that no men or body of men who understand, or have the means of understanding this subject, can be instrumental in making such laws without the commission of sin. And as such laws are *morally wrong*, they never can be politically right, or beneficial, or expedient. While Jehovah lives, righteousness, and that alone will exalt a nation; *sin* in any form, and especially if sanctioned by law, will be a reproach and a nuisance to any people. That this is plainly and strongly the case with the traffic in ardent spirit, and that the laws which authorise it are *morally wrong*, and in their influence opposed to the will of God, is manifest from the following considerations, viz:

I. Ardent spirit is a poison, and the drinking of it is not useful or beneficial to men. Even the moderate use of it is positively hurtful; and is a violation of the laws of health and of life. Of

course no man has a *natural* right to furnish it; or to wish for laws which shall authorise him to do it. And no man acquainted with the subject can be instrumental in making laws which shall authorise others to do it, even in a savage state, without guilt. Such laws would legalize sin, and violate the law of God.

II. No man acquires a right to make such laws by entering into society; and no body of men by the establishment of civil government. The only legitimate object of government is to protect, and to benefit the community. It has no right, any more than individuals, to injure that community; or to pass laws which authorise others to do it. And if it does, it violates the divine will; and the individuals who compose it, will, at the divine tribunal, and ought at the bar of public opinion, to be held responsible for the effects. The personal responsibility of each individual for the influence which he exerts, is in no case merged in the general mass; or swallowed up and lost in the responsibility of the body. Each one is bound by obligations which he can never throw off, in whatever situation or capacity he may act, to honor God, and do the greatest good of which he is capable to mankind. In no case has he a right to injure others or be instrumental in making laws which will authorise them to do it. It would be having a right to do wrong, which carries on its face evidence of falsehood.

III. The authorising of men by law to traffic in ardent spirit as a drink, is inconsistent with the temperance of the community. Temperance is the moderate and proper use of things beneficial, and it is abstinence from things hurtful. Ardent spirit being one of the hurtful things, temperance with regard to this, is abstinence—perpetual, entire, universal abstinence. But by authorising men to sell it, and professing to do this for the public good, legislators declare that to buy and drink it is right, and useful. This is not only false, but promotes intemperance. To use a thing which is in its nature hurtful is intemperance, no less really than to use a beneficial thing to excess; and is often more injurious; especially when the use of it, as in the case of ardent spirit, even in small quantities, tends to a constant increase. To teach the doctrine then by legislation, that it is right to drink it, in any quantity, is to promote intemperance; to inculcate a doctrine which tends to form intemperate appetites, and which lies at the foundation of a great portion of all the drunkenness in the world. It does immense injury in another way, by increasing the difficulty of convincing men that to drink ardent spirit, or to furnish it to be drunk by others, is *sin*. Many see no difference between what is legal, and what is right. With them, the standard of right and wrong is human law. If a thing is legal and they wish to do it they take it for granted that it is right. Show that it dishonors God, and destroys men, and is therefore wrong, they meet you with the fact that it is legal, and therefore conclude that it is right; and thus they ward off the conviction, which they would otherwise feel, of its enormous wickedness and guilt. They tell you that it is allowed by law; that they have gotten a license and paid for it; that this is a land of liberty; and begin to clamor about their rights to increase the taxes, demoralize the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls of men; or else, which is more common, contend in opposition to

facts that their business does not do this. "If it did," say they, "legislators would not license it. They know what is right, and as they have made laws, authorizing it, and as they expressly say, for the public good, it is right, legally, and *morally* right for us to continue to sell it,—all its consequences," which they acknowledge are tremendous, "and all that temperance people say to the contrary notwithstanding." This, were legislators right in authorising the traffic, would be true; and it would present a barrier to the triumph of Temperance, which would be absolutely and forever impregnable; and it would roll the burning current of desolation and death over man to all future generations. And the fact that legislators, as well as rum-sellers and rum-drinkers act as if it were right, and as if the public good required that some men should continue the traffic, presents one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the Temperance Reform. It prevents in the minds of thousands, the conviction of the demoralizing character, the deadly effects, the enormous injustice, the gross oppression, the high handed immorality, and the tremendous guilt of that desolating traffic. Were it not for the ramparts which legislation has thrown around it, the pressure of public indignation, as light and virtue increase, and facts are developed, would sweep it away; or sink it into the abyss from which its fires, smoke, and stench, would no more escape to annoy and desolate the earth.—[To be continued.

From the Genesee Farmer.

VEGETATION.

THE celebrated Dr. John Mason Good, when writing on the different stimulants contained in the atmosphere which are beneficial to vegetation, says, "Ammonia is a good stimulus, but oxygen possesses far superior powers, and hence without some portion of oxygen few plants can ever be made to germinate. Hence, too, the use of cow dung and other animal recrement, which consist of muriatic acid and ammonia; while in fat, oil, and other fluids, that contain little or no oxygen, and consist altogether, or nearly so, of hydrogen and carbon, seeds may be confined for ages without exhibiting any germination whatever. And hence, again, and the fact deserves to be extensively known, however torpid a seed may be, and destitute of all power to vegetate in any other substance, if steeped in a diluted solution of oxygenated muriatic acid, at a temperature of about 46 deg. or 48 deg. of Fahrenheit, provided it still possess its principle of vitality, it will germinate in a few hours. And if, after this, it be planted as it ought to be, in its appropriate soil, it will grow with as much speed and vigor as if it had evinced no torpitude whatever."

In the latter part of 1826, I received several packets of seeds which had come from the Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales, with part of which I made several efforts on various plans to cause their vegetation, but I was invariably unsuccessful. The residue by chance were put in my trunks, and there remained until the fall of 1828, when I first read Dr. Good's method. I immediately made the experiment, and with the greater part I was perfectly successful.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Mr. B. Nason of this town, raised the present season, 81½ bushels of Oats per acre—3 acres in the piece.—*The Age, Augusta, Me.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1833.

TOASTS

DRANK AT THE BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

WE were able to obtain but a few of the sentiments, which were elicited by the festivity of this occasion, but we are sure that their quality will amply atone for any deficiency in quantity. Other wise and witty sayings were uttered and applauded, but like many brilliant things, were (so far as our memory is concerned) as evanescent as the scintillations of the Aurora Borealis.

The United States of America—Their strength, prosperity and glory, lie in their union.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts—May she ever remain true to her own interests, true to her own character, and true to the whole country.

The Governor of the Commonwealth—Nine years of social and political prosperity under his administration, are the best proof of his wisdom and patriotism.

The late President of this Society, Mr. Lowell—a farmer both practical and scientific; a benefactor to this Society, whose services are never to be forgotten.

The Twenty-four States—A team strong enough for any work, provided they do not break the chain.

In proposing a toast, Mr. Welles observed, that it might be thought proper he should report to the Society thus assembled, that he had represented them at the Worcester agricultural Show—and the Massachusetts Agricultural Society had been noticed in that gracious manner so customary and so complimentary by the president of that society, to which he had the honor to respond.

In the Exhibitions of the Day there was much to admire, and it seemed difficult to conjecture where the fertility of production in that beautiful county might pause. The president of that society had exhibited an apple which he now made room for in his carriage, and had brought to Brighton; this he invited the company to view [the apple here raised] and in reference to which he asked leave to propose the following toast:

The Orator of the Day—He engrafts the scion of public usefulness on the stock of private worth.

After some pertinent remarks the Governor expressed a compliment to the Orator, and toasts with pleasant and appropriate introductions were offered by Mr. Everett, Judge Story, and Mr. Webster.

The removal of the deposits from the barn yard to the field—a constitutional measure for the benefit of the local banks.

The Speaker of the day—Old Virgil may have spoken well of agriculture in poetry—we are satisfied with its praises in prose.

By the President—*M. Emanuel Fellenburg* of Switzerland, an Honorary member of this Society—alike celebrated for his great practical skill in husbandry, as for the important and valuable instruction in his favorite pursuit, constantly and gratuitously imparted to the young men in his vicinity.

By Mr. B. V. French—*The Rev. Farmer at Meadowbank*; the Arthur Young of America; his theory and practice promise for New England what the Rev. Author's did for old England—may the happy influence of his example and industry prevail.

Hon. HENRY CLAY was admitted an Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at their last meeting.

Enormous Beet. Mr. George Newball of Dorchester has raised this season a SUGAR BEET, which exceeds, so far as our observation has extended, all of its kind that was ever yeilded a Mammoth Vegetable. It weighs without the top 23 lbs! It was presented on Saturday last to the *Mass. Hor. Soc.* and may now be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

New kind of Corn. The same gentleman, mentioned above, has imported from the South, and left at the N. E. Farmer office an ear of corn, of a singular and to us non-descript kind, in which every kernel has a separate glume or envelope like the chaff of wheat. The specimen left with us is not ripe, being planted late, but it is thought that it will prove valuable as food for cattle.

Prodigious Turnip. A Turnip was raised the present season, by Mr. George Latimer, of Hartford, Vt. which weighs 16½ lbs. and its circumference is 38½ inches. It may be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

ROLLING WHEAT GROUND.

FARMERS are often heard mourning the effects of winter in injuring their wheat fields. The great and sudden changes of temperature throw the roots out of the ground, and thus kill the plant. Rolling the ground after the wheat is sown has a very great tendency to prevent injury from frost and thaws. Next harvest, many a one, we dare say, will lament that he did not get and use a roller.—*New York Farmer.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THE following are among the Premiums awarded by the American Institute at its Annual Fair, October, 1833.—

To the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Somersworth, N. H. for the second best blue and black Broadcloths—a premium.

To the Middlesex Manufacturing Co. Lowell, Mass. for the best piece of Cassimere, (drab and printed)—a Silver Medal.

To the York Manufacturing Co. Saco, Maine, first premium for bleached and brown Canton Flannels—a Silver Medal.

To Robinson, Jones & Co. Attleborough, Mass. for the best specimen of Military, Naval and Sporting Buttons, and for the truth and finish of plain flat Buttons—a Silver Medal.

To J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill, Waterbury, Con. for the second best Silver Plated Metal—a Silver Medal.

To Oliver Ames, Easton, Mass. for the best Spades and Shovels—a Silver Medal.

To Daniel Adams, Springfield, Mass. for the best Sand paper—a premium.

To Allen & Co. Boston, and Wm. Minns, New York, for the second best Account Books—a premium.

To Oliver Perkins, Maine, for a Press, upon the principle of the inclined plane, very powerful, and requiring but small power—a premium.

To P. Hubbard, Vermont, for a Rotary Hand Pump, simple, powerful and lasting—a premium.

To the Boston Crown Glass Company, for well made articles of excellent quality—a premium.

To Day, Venables & Taylor, Norwalk, Con. for good articles of Flint Stone Ware—a premium.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

An experiment was made some time since on the Dansville and Pottsville railroad, over the inclined plane, in order to ascertain its practical operation. The plane is 800 feet in length, and 200 feet in perpendicular height. The car, which was drawn by a descending one, passed up in 90 seconds, and without the least interruption to its smooth progress. Water power, it is said, will be used on these inclined planes, being at present attended with far less expense than that of steam machinery.

The *Omnibus* spirit has extended itself to Charleston, S. C. We observe by a recent number of the Courier, that an Omnibus has commenced running at certain hours of the day to various designated points.

A letter from Oxford, Chenango County, New York, states that the quantity of butter was fully one eighth to one quarter greater than ever was known, and that the farmers have bountiful crops of every thing except corn. Letters in fact from every part of the State of New York, concur in the statement, that for years the crops have not been equal to those of this season.

The Horticultural Garden of Mrs. Parmentier, on the Jamaica turnpike, two and a quarter miles from Brooklyn Ferry, was sold on Friday, for the sum of \$57,000. The garden comprised twenty-four acres, and has been purchased by a company, for the purpose of converting it into building lots.

Law for Travellers.—A court in Cincinnati recently decided that it is the duty of stage proprietors, to provide good and sound carriages, horses, and harness, a skilful driver, and not to take more than a reasonable load. Should they travel in the night, it is their duty to carry lights. In cases of accidents, occasioned by a fault in any of these particulars, the proprietors are liable.

During the late exhibition of manufactures by the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, there were \$1,400 collected; and about 40,000 persons as spectators.

A letter from Hartford says, that a piece of one of the boilers of the boat New England, was found at a distance of two miles from the scene of the explosion.

There is scarcely a greater degree of mortality, on record, as occurring in one family, than that mentioned as having recently taken place in the family of Daniel Bamby, of Berks County, Pa. From the 28th of August to the 22d of September, no less than seven members of this family, including its head, were carried off. A general want of cleanliness, and a cellar filled with stagnant water, are said to have been the probable cause of this unusual fatality, in one household.

A friend who has had an opportunity of noticing the rain gauge at the Hospital, mentioned to us that between the 7th inst. and yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M., there had fallen ten inches of water in rain. This is the greatest quantity of water ever known to have fallen in this country, in the space of time. The average quantity of rain falling annually for the last twenty-three years, is about thirty-six inches.—*U. S. (Philadelphia) Gazette.*

The Charleston Patriot says, it is understood that the Bank of South Carolina has refused to receive the United States deposits.

Gale on Lake Erie.—A severe gale was experienced there on the 17th inst., by which a large number of vessels on the Lake were driven ashore—roofs swept off of buildings, and chimneys blown down, and other damage done.

Great Fire.—An extensive conflagration took place in Somerset, (Penn.), on the morning of the 16th. At half past two a fire was discovered in the house owned by J. F. Cox, Esq., and occupied by several families, and

by several mechanics. In a few moments it spread both east and west, and its progress was not sensibly arrested, until every house between the street which crosses Main street at Judge Krutz's and Main Cross street, were entirely consumed. Upwards of thirty families are turned homeless into the streets. The part of the town which is now in ashes, was the most business doing and populous, as well as most valuable; stores, offices, shops, taverns—all have been consumed. We suppose the whole loss not less than one hundred thousand dollars!

—*Somerset paper.*



FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, &c.

BLOODGOOD & CO. have for Sale at their Nursery at *Flushing, L. I.* near New York, a large assortment of the most approved American and European sorts of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, hardy Ornamental Trees, flowering Shrubs and Plants, of almost every description usually kept in Nurseries. Of the *Pear Trees* they have a large stock and of good growth, amongst which are most of the celebrated new sorts. About eight thousand of the *Morus Multicaulis* Mulberry Trees, so much esteemed for the feed of the Silkworm, which they will sell at Twenty-five Dollars per hundred. To Nurserymen who want to increase their stock or to sell again, liberal discount is made, excepting on the *Morus Multicaulis*. The *Fruit Trees* in this Establishment are all grafted or inoculated by the Proprietors, who feel confident in their being correct. Orders forwarded by mail to **THOMAS BLOODGOOD, No. 208 Front Street, New York**, or to **BLOODGOOD & Co. Flushing, L. I.** will be particularly attended to. Catalogues may be had of **Geo. C. Barrett, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.** 31 o 16

WM. PRINCE & SONS,

—Deeming it unnecessary to have any Agent, request all orders to be sent to them *direct per mail*, and they will receive prompt attention, and be forwarded precisely as desired. Catalogues will be sent gratis to every applicant.

N. B. *Morus Multicaulis*, or Chinese Mulberry, \$25 per 100, and \$4 1-2 per dozen.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, Oct. 8th, 1833. o 23



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus Multicaulis* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of **ROSES**. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the *Pæonies*, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to **WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON.** Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with **Geo. C. BARRETT**, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

TREES, SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

THE Subscriber having been regularly bred to the business of Horticulture, &c. in England, and having resided in, and visited different parts of the U. States—considers himself fully qualified to select any thing in the line—as he has business that will call him to England the first of November, he will undertake to select and see personally to packing and shipping to any part of the U. States any thing that may be requested in his line for a small commission. The most respectable references given as to character and capacity. Please address communications to the care of **Messrs. G. THORNBURN & Sons** previous to Nov. 1.

JOSEPH LODGE.

oct 2

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm situated in the town of Marlboro', Mass. about half way between Howes' Tavern and the Lower Meeting-House. It consists of 140 acres of excellent land, with a large two-story Dwelling House, two Barns, Chaise and other Out-houses, with two fine Wells of Water. About 70 acres of the land is covered with a fine growth of the best quality of Wood; the remainder consisting of Mowing Lands, Tillage and Orchard, in a high state of cultivation. It now supports 20 head of horned cattle, horses, swine, &c.

For the last 25 years, this estate has been improved by Mr. William Wilson, deceased, and for 50 years previous thereto, it was known as "Munroe's Tavern." The excellent quality of its soil, the large and valuable quantity of wood, and its other numerous advantages, make it a most desirable situation for a farmer; while its situation (on the old road to Worcester, on which the travel is great, the distance from any other tavern and its former notoriety as one), makes it a no less desirable situation for a Tavern again.

The above estate, free from all incumbrances whatever, will be sold on Friday the first day of November, unless previously disposed of by private sale. As also, at the same time, all the cattle, a large quantity of hay and grain, farming utensils, &c. as are not previously disposed of.

Terms of purchase made known on the day of sale. Likewise, several other lots of land belonging to the same estate, will be sold at the same time.

JOSIAH WILSON, Administrator.

For further information, apply to **WEBBER WILSON**, on the premises, or to **Messrs. LOT WHEELWRIGHT & SON, No. 46 Central Wharf.** sept 11

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.

To be sold at Auction, on Wednesday, November 6, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, (unless previously disposed of at private sale) the estate of the subscriber, situated in upper Beverly, called Cherry Hill, four miles from Salem, and about seventeen from the city of Boston, consisting of 200 acres of tillage and pasture land in good condition, with the dwelling-house, barns, out houses, and other buildings thereon situated, including several lots of wood land, peat meadow, &c. The view from the dwelling-house is extensive and commanding, and embraces, beside the towns for many miles in the interior, the whole of Massachusetts Bay, from the Light House on Baker's Island, to Nahant and the islands adjacent. The fruit trees are numerous and of great variety, having been selected with much care and attention, for the last thirty-five years. The property is a desirable one for farming purposes, or as a pleasant and convenient country residence.

At the same time, will be sold the live stock, farming utensils, and produce; consisting of oxen, cows, horses, wagons, carts, ploughs, potatoes, corn, hay, &c.

Also, a Pew in the Meeting-house. Enquire of **Mr. WM. NUTTER**, on the premises, or of **STEPHEN WHITE, No. 7 Somerset Street, Boston.** oct 23.

COWS, FARMING, AND GARDEN UTENSILS, &c. AT AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell at Auction, at his place in Dorchester, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, the 31st inst.—6 first rate COWS, 3 of them will come in in December.

1 Horse Cart, 1 Horse Wagon, for marketing, 1 Milk Cart, (new last spring) 1 Hay rigging, 1 Small Wagon, with canvas top, 1 Harrow, 2 Ploughs, &c. 1 Booby Hack, for one or two horses. 1 Sleigh, Harnesses, Saddle, Bridles, Whips, &c.

Also, a variety of Farming and Garden utensils, which are too numerous to mention. From 12 to 15 tons of English Hay, a few tons of Mangel Wurtzel, which is very good for stock.

Also, a few bushels of Potatoes and other vegetables. The sale will be positive, as the place was sold on the 2d of September last.

JOHN SWETT.
EBENEZER EATON, Auctioneer.
Oct. 23, 1833. 2w

NEW ENGLAND FARMER ALMANAC FOR 1834.

JUST published and for sale by **Geo. C. Barrett, No. 52 North Market street.** The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1834, by **T. G. Fessenden**, editor of the N. E. Farmer.—Astronomical calculation by **R. T. Paine, Esq.** Dealers supplied on liberal terms. oct 9

BUCKTHORNS.

Buckthorns for Hedges for sale at \$3 per 100 for large ones, and small thorns in proportion, by **G. C. BARRETT.**
N. B. These are the genuine thorns, raised upon the farm of **E. H. Derby, Esq.** o 23

WINTER BARLEY.

A few bushels of this valuable grain for sale at this office. The great advantage of this grain is, it enables the farmer to lay down his land in the autumn, when he is not so much hurried, and when the land is generally in a better state for leaving it smooth, than in the spring. This has been successfully raised for the last four years in the eastern part of this State, and stands the winter admirably. 2w o 23

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|--------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 20 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 10 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 7 00 | 7 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 17 | 21 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 18 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 1 87 | 2 00 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 37 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 38 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | none | | |
| FLOUR, Genesee, new, cash. | bushel | 5 90 | 6 00 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | barrel | 6 25 | 6 37 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | | 6 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 77 | 78 |
| southern yellow, | " | 70 | 72 |
| white, | " | 67 | 69 |
| Rye, (scarce) | " | 80 | 82 |
| Barley, | " | 60 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 40 | 42 |
| HAY, (best English), old, | ton | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 40 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 19 |
| 2d quality | " | | 12 1/2 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | | 11 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 20 | 23 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | pound | 18 | 20 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | lb. | 25 | 27 |
| upper, | pound | 23 | 26 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | " | 1 06 | 1 12 |
| Baltimore, sole, | cask | 22 00 | 24 00 |
| LIME, best sort | barrel | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Bone, middlings, | bushel | 87 | 1 00 |
| SWEDS, Herd's Grass, | " | 12 | 13 |
| Red Top, northern, | pound | 28 | 33 |
| Red Clover, northern, | " | 12 | 13 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | | 10 00 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 62 | 65 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 35 | 40 |
| 2d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 3d " | " | 42 | 45 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 14 | 15 |
| lump, best, | " | 25 | 27 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 20 | 22 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 4540 Beef Cattle, 125 Stores, 4670 Sheep, and 575 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—Sales were remarkably brisk, and business was very lively through the day, save a few moments when the attention was drawn another way by the appearance of the distinguished visitor from the West, who was about the yards—we saw him handle some of our best cattle. A few very fine were taken at \$5 25, and 5 50. We quote prime at 4 75 and \$5; good at \$4 25 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Our quotations last week appear to have been substantiated, viz. mess \$4 a 4 12; No. 1, 3 50 a 3 62; No. 2, 3 a 3 25.

Stores.—Very few sales noticed. *Sheep*.—We noticed sales at \$1 42, 1 58, 1 67, 1 75, 1 88, 2 12, and 2 33. *Wethers* 2 25, 2 50 a 3 and 3 50; some very fine at 5 and \$6.

Swine.—A lot of old Swine, Sows and Barrows, were taken at 4, 5-16; a lot of Shoats, selected at 5 1-4 for Barrows, and 4 1-4 for Sows, one lot, 4 for Sows, and 5 for Barrows. At retail, 4 1-2 a 5 for Sows, 5 1-2 a 6 for Barrows.

MISCELLANY.

*For the New England Farmer.***THE CRUSADERS AT THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.**

THEY knelt beside the battle plain,
Beneath a burning sun—
And number'd o'er their country's slain,
And ev'ry victory won.
And many a heart beat high that hour,
With feelings proud and stern,
Though worship brought no priestly power,
Nor censer there to burn.

They knelt beside the Saviour's grave
In deep and solemn prayer,
No banner-folds above to wave,
Nor spear nor shield were there.
The chieftain came—no herald's blast
Proclaim'd his princely name—
No minstrel of the glorious past
To greet his knightly fame.

The peasant, with his gleaming spear
Along the crested line—
Whose war-shout rang both loud and clear—
On! for the sacred shrine!
He had but bravely struggled on
For many a bloody day,
That he, when field and fame were won,
His tribute there might pay.

They woo'd a proud, a lofty fame,
Those way-worn, aged men—
Who onward through old Europe came,
And through the Paynim's glen.
For there, as in their native land,
They counted death no loss—
So they but near His grave could stand—
First soldier of the Cross.

And woman in her hour of bloom,
From sunny hills afar—
With flowers to wreath her Saviour's tomb,
Cross'd many a field of war.
No cloud upon her vision came,
No dream of earthly woe—
She cherish'd there that holy flame
Which triumph'd o'er the foe.

The priest forgot the mitred dome—
High words of burial rite—
He left afar a smiling home,
To fight the Christian's fight.
He rested where the fountain gush'd,
And palm and cedar wave—
The thrilling call had there been hush'd
Beside that humble grave.

That grave! That grave! Would I could stand
Where stood that mighty host—
On that redeem'd and glorious land,
To them forever last—
And hear again the shout that rang
Along those hills of thine,
When leagued Crusaders came to free
The shores of Palestine.

Weston, Oct. 19, 1833.

SONG OF THE BEES.

WE watch for the light of the morn to break,
And color the Eastern sky
With its blended hues of saffron and lake,
Then say to each other, "Awake! awake!
For our winter's honey is all to make,
And our bread for a long supply."

And off we hie to the hill and dell,
To the field, to the meadow and bower,
We love in Columbine's horn to dwell,
To dip in the lily with snow white bell,
To search the balm in its odoriferous cell,
The mint and the rosemary flower.

We seek the bloom of the eglantine,
Of the painted thistle and brier.
And follow the steps of the wandering vine,
Whether it trail on the earth supine,
Or round the aspiring tree top twine
And reach for a state still higher.

While each on the good of his sisters bent
Is busy, and cares for all,
We hope for an evening with heart's content,
For the winter of life; without lament
That summer is gone, its hours misspent,
And the harvest past recal.

WONDERS OF PHILOSOPHY.

THE polypus receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. The fly-spider lays an egg as large as itself. There are 4041 muscles in a caterpillar. Hook discovered 14000 mirrors in the eyes of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a carp, 13,300 arteries, vessels, veins, and bones, &c. are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of 1000 to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than a 1000 united. Lewenhoeck, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, which spun threads so fine that it took 4000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

NIAGARA WHIRLPOOL.

THIS whirlpool, which is several miles below the Falls at Niagara, is a large deep basin, about the size of Primrose Hill, at the back of Chalk Farm, in which the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence revolve in one perpetual whirl, caused by their being obstructed by an angle of the steep and dreary banks which overhang this dreadful place. Mr. Wallace, the blacksmith, had a son, a fine youth, who one day went down to the whirlpool, and the current proving too strong for him, he was carried into the whirl. His poor distracted mother sat on the gloomy bank for hours and days, and beheld the body of her own darling carried round in a circle by the water, sometimes disappearing for a time and then coming up and revolving upon the surface of his watery grave, and thus continuing for several days, no human aid being available even to obtain his remains. After five or six days, bodies which get into this dismal cauldron are carried down the river. It is usual for persons rafting timber from places between the Falls and the Whirlpool, to get off the raft before they come to the basin, first placing the raft in such a position as may best enable it to float down the stream without being carried into the whirl. On one occasion, however, one of the raftsmen refused to leave the raft—he was not afraid, all would go safe; entreaty was unavailing, and the raft with the unfortunate headstrong man upon it, made its way downwards, and was soon drawn within the fatal circle, around which for three days and three nights it continued to revolve, all the efforts of a thousand anxious spectators proving unavailing. The continual and sickening motion he underwent, robbed the poor sufferer of all power to eat—sleep he could not—a dreadful death was before his eyes, so much the more terrible that it was protracted night after night in

such a place. At last a man was found who ventured into the whirl as far as he could, with the hopes of life, a strong rope being tied round his middle, one end of which was on shore. He carried a line to throw to the raft—succeeded; the agonized sufferer fastened it to the raft, and in this way he was drawn on shore, and his life preserved.—*Mackenzie's Sketches of the United States.*

The Falls of Girsbury, on the western coast of the Madras territories, are of the unparalleled depth of 192 feet—as far as history or travels have informed us, the highest falls in the known world.

EPITAPH ON A MISER.

Here, crumbling lies, beneath this mould,
A man, whose sole delight was gold;
Contentment never was his guest,
Though thrice ten thousand filled his chest;
For he, poor man, with all his store,
Died in great want—the want of more!

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber having made enlargements in the business of the above Establishment, is now enabled to furnish Traders and others with

GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS, upon very favorable terms, and of the growth of 1833; and the Garden Seeds warranted of the best quality.

The greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the growing and saving of Seeds, and none will be sold at this establishment excepting those raised expressly for it, and by experienced seedsmen; and those kinds imported which cannot be raised to perfection in this country; these are from the best houses in Europe, and may be relied upon as genuine.

It is earnestly requested whenever there are any failures hereafter, they should be represented to the Subscriber; not that it is possible to obviate unfavorable seasons and circumstances, but that satisfaction may be rendered and perfection approximated.

Boxes of Garden Seeds, neatly papered up in packages for retailing; and dealers supplied at a large discount.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, at as low prices as can be bought in Boston, as arrangements have now been made to obtain the best and purest seed.

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N. E. Seed Store, connected with the N. E. Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52 North Market-st. GEORGE C. BARRETT. oct 16

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1833.

NO. 17.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

POTATO BLOSSOMS.

MR. FESSENDEN—Sir, In the 5th vol. page 373 of the N. E. Farmer, you notice the statement of a writer in the Farmer's Magazine, a British publication, who among several other fine things, asserts "that in the drills where the flowers (meaning the potato blossoms) were gathered as soon as they appeared the crop was doubled, to what it was where the apples were allowed to come to maturity." You published this statement in 1827. I believe it had been previously published by Mr. Knight, that plucking off the potato blossoms would greatly increase the crop.

The present season I tried the experiment; and I will now give you the result.

I planted twelve rows of the Chenango potatoes all in drills of exactly sixty five feet in length. Without any preference I drove a stake at the head of one of the rows, and from that row I carefully cropped the blossoms from day to day as they appeared. Last week I dug them, and from the row from which I plucked every blossom, I gathered 330 large, handsome Chenangoes fit for steamer—also 146 small ones fit only for my cow. One adjoining row from which no blossoms were taken produced 354, equally large and fit for the steamer, together with 129 small ones. The other adjoining row, from which no blossoms had been taken, produced 366 equally large and fine, together with only 92 small ones. So that my land, with exactly the same cultivation I have no doubt produced at least 8 per cent. more potatoes, reckoning large and small, by leaving nature to herself. I pray you, sir, to recommend the same experiment to be tried by others, the next year, with different sorts of potatoes.

INQUIRER.

Charlestown, Oct. 25th.

From the New York Farmer.

SALTPETRE.

It is with no small degree of surprise that I observe in your paper a communication from Prof. Rafinesque, in which the use of Saltpetre, for the purpose of preserving meat, is condemned in the strongest terms. A communication from such a source will be received by a great mass of the community as fact, without inquiring whether it be so or not; and as the article in question is most palpably erroneous, I feel it to be due to the public that its errors should be exposed. In the first place it is stated that "the part of saltpetre absorbed by the meat is nitric acid or aquafortis, a deadly poison," than which nothing can be more erroneous. If Prof. R. can decompose nitrate of potassa (saltpetre or nitre) by means of animal muscle, he has gone one step further in chemistry than any other person. On the same principle may we say that common salt is decomposed, and that the part which enters the meat is muriatic acid, as powerful a poison nearly as aquafortis. Mr. Rafinesque states that he "never could understand why this substance was added to common salt in curing meat, except that it is said to make it look better." As this is not the object of the nitre, I will briefly state its use. By the addition of a small quantity of it, the meat is prevented from absorbing a far

greater amount of common salt, while at the same time, it is equally as liable to "keep," and in consequence of this diminished quantity of salt, the meat is rendered more tender, and retains its original sweetness to a far greater degree than it otherwise would. I would not, however, recommend a large quantity of saltpetre, as it would thus prove injurious instead of beneficial. About four ounces to every 100 lbs. of meat will be amply sufficient. At the same time a small quantity of refined sugar will materially add to its sweetness.

The very respectable source of the communication referred to above has induced me to be somewhat more lengthy in my remarks than I otherwise would have been, but I trust that the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology.

MEDICUS.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

DOCTOR ANDERSON'S MODE OF KEEPING MILK AND BUTTER.

THE pernicious method of keeping milk in leaden vessels, and salting butter in stone jars, begins to gain ground in this country, as well as elsewhere, from an idea of cleanliness. The fact is, it is just the reverse of cleanliness; for, in the hands of a careful person, nothing can be more cleanly than wooden dishes: but, under the management of a slattern, they discover the secret when stone dishes do not. In return, these latter communicate to the butter and the milk which has been kept in them a poisonous quality, which inevitably proves destructive to the human constitution. To the prevalence of this practice I have no doubt (says the Doctor,) we must attribute the frequencies of palsies, which begin to prevail so much in this kingdom; for the well known effect of the poison of lead is debility, palsy,—leath!

From Goodsell's Farmer.

TO MAKE SALT BUTTER FRESH.

Put four pounds of salt butter into a churn with four quarts of new milk, and a small portion of arnotto. Churn them together, and in about an hour take out the butter, and treat it exactly as fresh butter, by washing it in water and adding the customary quantity of salt. This is a singular experiment. The butter gains about three ounces in each pound, and is in every respect equal to fresh butter. It would be greatly improved by the addition of two or three ounces of fine sugar, in powder. A common earthen churn answers the same purpose as a wooden one, and may be purchased at any pot shop.

From the American Farmer.

THE MOON.

It has been a question with us whether a periodical would not be as usefully employed in dissipating error as in disseminating information. As it respects the influence of the moon on the weather, on crops, &c., we have no doubt that the general belief in it has done as much harm to the agricultural interest, as any other evil with which farmers and planters have to contend. How often do farmers omit a favorable season to plant a crop of potatoes, &c., because it is not 'the right time of the moon.' Many people will not kill

hogs or beef, unless at a particular time of the moon. And when the 'right time of the moon' does come, it is at least an equal chance, that the state of the weather will not admit of these operations, or some other more necessary business must be performed, and of course they must be put off until the moon comes round again to the proper 'time.' Almost every body can tell what weather we are to have for the next four weeks, by looking at the new moon, and lay out their work accordingly. If the horns of the new moon are perpendicular, they say we are to have a wet moon, and at haying and harvest time, many a good crop is saved by the prompt advantage taken of every clear day; because, say they, we shall have few such days this moon. This, to be sure, is a very useful error; but its opposite more than balances the account. When the new moon shows her horns in a horizontal position, somewhat like a section of a bowl slightly inclined upon its side, then they say we shall have a dry moon, and the hay and crops are neglected, because 'we shall have plenty of dry weather this moon.' Now there is no 'old saw' more useful to farmers, than the good old adage—"make hay while the sun shines;" which means, do whatever you have to do, and can do, TO-DAY, and let the moon mind her own business, as you may be sure she is inclined to, if you will only let her alone—she cares no more for your potatoes and pork, and exercises no more influence over your operations, 'than the man in the moon.'

SAUERKRAUT, OR SALTED CABBAGE.

It is only 10 or 15 years since this article was introduced on board British ships of war, as an article possessed of valuable anti-scorbutic properties. Experience proving it to be valuable for the above mentioned qualities, it is still retained in their supplies. It has long been in use on board of German and Dutch national vessels, as well as merchant ships, the crews of which even during the longest voyages, remain perfectly free from scorbutic complaints. From time immemorial it has formed a favorite standing dish to the robust inhabitants of the north of Europe during their long and rigorous winters. It is recommended by cheapness, savor, salubrity, and simplicity of preparation. Cabbage should be taken that has sustained two or three white frosts previous to its being gathered. Sound compact heads should be chosen; the green and imperfect leaves should be carefully removed, each head divided, and the stalk cut out, then sliced fine with an instrument made for the purpose; a suitable tub, barrel shaped, should be prepared. After cutting, it should be salted with the proportion of a pint of fine salt to the bushel of cabbage, well intermingled, which may then be gradually packed in the tub pressing it continually with an appropriate wooden rammer. It should then be covered with a circular board two inches less in diameter than the tub, and a weight of 20 or 30 lbs. placed on it. In two weeks it will undergo the acetous fermentation, when it will be fit for use. Attention should be paid to it every week to skim the froth from the brine, to wash the board, stone, and sides of the tub. When Sauerkraut is taken out of the tub to

cook, it should always be washed with fresh water, and cooked without the addition of any other vegetable. A piece of fat pork, beef, or a fat goose, enclosed with the Sauerkraut in a close tin vessel and stewed three hours, forms an excellent dish, and is the more valuable as it can be had at the season of the year, and under circumstances that vegetables cannot be procured.

From the Genesee Farmer.

SUMMER FRUIT, AND FRUIT GARDENS.

I NEVER travel through the country in summer without regret on observing the small number of fine fruits at our most wealthy farmers; and what they have seems to have been obtained more by chance, than any settled plan to have them ripening in regular succession through the season. I have seen children devouring unripe cherries and apples, after our earliest varieties were gone, while a few dollars worth of trees from a nursery might have constantly supplied them with such sorts as were ripe and wholesome.

The subject may be set in a stronger light by calculation. If the price of a fruit tree be 50 cts. and the expenses of transportation and other extras should make it cost \$1 when planted, the annual interest on this expenditure would only be seven cents. Now I would appeal to any man who owns a fine fruit tree, if this is not a profitable investment of capital?

But I will make a closer calculation on a larger scale. Any independent farmer can appropriate one acre for a fruit garden without detriment to his other arrangements or business. When properly fenced against the depredations of children, suppose the garden with one hundred trees, consisting of cherries, apricots, plums, peaches, nectarines, pears, and early apples,—will cost (including the soil) \$150, then it will appear that for the annual interest (\$10 50) he may have the product of one hundred trees, all ripening in regular series, and yielding through the summer and autumn, a constant supply of the best fruit for his family. I say nothing of the crops of corn and potatoes to be raised on the ground for the first three or four years,—or of the pasture for swine after that period, leaving these to cover the expenses of destroying caterpillars, circulios, and other contingencies. *What other acre of that man's farm would yield him as much comfort?*

From the Brattleboro' Messenger.

APPLES GOOD FOR CATTLE AND HOGS.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me, through your columns, to lay before your readers a few facts on this subject, which may perhaps prove advantageous to farmers.

About ten years ago, in that part of New-York where I then resided, it was found by actual experiment to be a fact, that hogs, turned into an orchard with only the slops of the family, would gain two pounds per day. In 1828, while living with Mr. C. of Buckland, Mass. I persuaded him, though with much difficulty, to let me give apples to his hogs, during his absence. He was gone nearly a fortnight, and on returning, came into the garden where I was and says, "S—, what in the world have you been doing to my hogs while I have been gone?" I was startled, and answered "I don't know, sir; why, what is the matter?" "Matter! why I could not get one of them out of his sty this forenoon." I was really afraid I

had somehow killed his best hog, and exclaimed, "Why, what is the matter?" "I should think you had been stretching their skins a little, for I never saw hogs fatten so fast in my life." "I have given them apples a plenty," was the reply.

A man in Brattleboro', last week, on showing me a hog that weighed nearly fifteen score, said, "Here is a hog, I am fattening entirely on sweet apples, boiled:—father thinks they are better for hogs than potatoes."

A man in Guilford, conversing on the same subject, said to me,—"There is a hog that will weigh over two hundred. I brought it home in July on my back. I have given it nothing but apples and a little slops for drink. I had no thoughts of his thriving so well; and my pigs do nicely on nothing but sweet apples."

To this list of facts I might add scores of similar ones; but a word to the wise is sufficient. Sweet apples are better than sour ones, but an occasional meal of the latter, for store or fattening hogs, I verily believe will be found to make them grow or fatten faster than so much corn. Hogs partly fattened become cloyed, dainty, and somewhat restive, and apples are just the thing to relax and open their intestines, and give them appetite and variety. And there is withal a deal of nourishment even in sour apples. A meal every day, or every other day, will help to put on the flesh faster than perhaps any other thing. Let any reader, who doubts, just try it for himself, and he will be surprised at the effect. A trial can certainly do them no harm. Store hogs that have a plenty of apples, sweet or sour, or both, will thrive remarkably well.

Apples are also good for cattle, and even for cows. On this point allow me to state what I have seen, and therefore know to be true. I proposed to this same Mr. C. of B. to give apples to his cows. "No, by no means," said he; "nothing will dry them up so fast." This he confirmed by numerous instances of cows getting into orchards and becoming dry. But after a while he consented to let me try it. I did try it perhaps ten times, giving them apples for a few days, weighing their milk, and then doing the same without giving them apples.—They gave from a quarter to one half more milk when they had apples than when they had none. The experiment satisfied Mr. C. and he bade me put up near two hundred bushels of sour apples for his cows and hogs. He gave a few occasionally to his horse. I think it was January before we gave out the last.

Ripe apples are peculiarly good for the human constitution, especially when taken in the fore part of the day. And why not equally good for beasts? I know that an opinion generally prevails that sour apples will dry up milch cows quicker than almost any thing else; and so they will when taken in too large quantities at a time. Let cows break into an orchard and fill themselves with apples until they can scarcely move, and it will dry up their milk—but not more than green corn will. Too many potatoes eaten at a time will have the same effect. But this argues nothing against a moderate quantity, and no more in the case of apples, than in that of corn or potatoes. Let any man begin with a small quantity, say less than a peck, and increase the quantity as they become accustomed to them, and a hundred to one if he does not find the growth of both store and fattening cattle and hogs, as well as the milk of his cows, to be thereby increased from a quarter to one half.

But it is objected that cattle are liable to get "choked" by them. So they are when they break into an orchard and you run to get them out. They will go to one tree and fill their mouths, and before they have masticated these sufficiently to be able to swallow them they again fill their mouths, greedy to secure as many as possible. But let them go quietly to a pile and take their own time for eating, and there is little if any danger of their choking.

Now if these things are facts, let me in conclusion ask if it is not evidently the design of God that we give our superabundance of fruit to our stock, rather than that we should distil it into a poison, the effect of which is most destructive to the mind and the body of man?

A HAS BEEN FARMER.

APPLICATION OF SALT TO TREES.

SEVERAL years since I had a large tree of the kind commonly called Balm of Gilead, properly the *populus candicans*, standing in my front yard, where it had been set as an ornamental tree before its reproductive powers were understood. Its roots extended a great distance, and every where threw out a multitude of suckers or shoots, which again taking root seemed in a fair way to convert the yard to a thicket, and bid defiance to extermination. I had witnessed the destructive effects of a few pails full of strong brine accidentally poured near the body of a tree of the same species, and I determined to make an experiment for the destruction of the tree that gave us so much annoyance. Accordingly had the tree cut down about three feet above the ground, where it was fourteen inches in diameter, and with an axe scooped out the top of the stump into a hollow capable of holding a quart of water. This I filled with salt, and pouring water upon it, kept the bason replenished with brine of the strongest kind, and when the salt was dissolved and taken up I added another small quantity. It was in the fall that the tree was cut down, and so effectually did the salt penetrate to the remotest ramifications of the roots, that of the multitude of shoots, but two or three in the spring showed any signs of life, and these soon perished. I have since tried salt upon other trees that had become troublesome; particularly the common wild meadow plum, and the black English cherry, trees which sprout in abundance, and with the same effect. It is necessary that the whole surface of the stump should be covered with brine that no part of the pores of the wood may escape, and therefore a gouge, or an axe where the size of the tree will admit, is preferable to perforations made in the top by an auger, as I have sometimes done. In this application of salt, another striking analogy between animal and vegetable physiology is shown, viz. that substances which used in small quantities are conducive to health and vigor, become deadly poison when used in quantity, or thrown into the immediate circulation.

W. G.

Otisco, Sept. 1833.

[Gen. Farmer.]

Nurseries of mulberries have been planted in various parts of the country during the past year for the cultivation of the silk worm. Successful experiments in the growth and manufacture of silk have excited emulation, and individuals are reaping large profits by it. The time is probably not distant when silk will cease to be an article of importation.—*Belvidere Apollo, New-Jersey.*

SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

THE Boston Transcript, in noticing the proposed improvements in East Boston, that is we suppose in the Islands in Boston harbor, has the subjoined account of a suspension railway :

"We were particularly interested with the novelty of a Suspension Railway, located across the marshes, for the purpose of testing, as we are informed, this truly American invention, and to correct, by actual demonstration, the many misconceptions relative to this very economical and highly important mode of transporting passengers and merchandize. Great curiosity was evinced to see how a car, intended to convey twenty or thirty passengers on two wheels only, one before the other, could run upon a single rail, which it did with perfect steadiness, and without the possibility of accident of any kind. There seemed to be but one opinion on the subject, and all were strongly impressed with the usefulness and importance of the invention. A locomotive engine was running upon the railway all the afternoon, but being in an unfinished state, it was not attached to the car. We sincerely wish success to the several projects contemplated on this island, and that the growth and prosperity of this new city may equal the hopes and industry of its enterprising owners.

From the Farmer's Register.

SKIPPERS IN BACON.

MR. EDITOR—There is a very great disposition in mankind, and in womankind too, to do things in any other way than the most direct. With many, a simple method of accomplishing an object has no charms; something of mummery and mystification is absolutely necessary to recommend a scheme to their favorable notice.

We see often in newspapers, and every year in almanacs, sage recipes for blockading smoke houses against the inroads of those destructive little animals called skippers;—and how much red pepper, trash tobacco, pennyroyal, &c. have been vainly wasted for this purpose in Virginia, nobody can calculate.

For the benefit of your readers, I give you my method of prevention. It has two recommendations—simplicity and efficiency.

Smoke the meat every day, until it is smoked enough; and on the very day that the smoking is discontinued, pack it in hogsheads, barrels, or boxes: they need not be air-tight, but it is necessary to have no holes or cracks in them large enough to admit the small fly, that is the mother of skippers. A lady to whom I communicated this plan in conversation, for the sake of convenience, used bags to keep her bacon in. Skippers were found in but one of them; and in that there was a hole.

This system has succeeded perfectly with me for several years. So far as I know it is original; but I cannot suppose that any thing so simple and so reasonable was never tried by others.

D.

THE CAP SHEAF!—The curious may see and examine for themselves, at Mr. Hatch's bar, in this town, an English Turnip, which grew in the garden of Mr. Isaac Gibson, of Rindge, weighing **SIXTEEN POUNDS**, and measuring 3 feet 8 inches in circumference.—*Keene Sentinel.*

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW, &c.

THE COMMITTEE ON INVENTIONS,

Consisting of E. Hersy Derby and Daniel Treadwell, Esqrs.—Report as follows:

That Messrs. Newell & Willis offered from their valuable Agricultural Establishment a great variety of articles, a part of them for Premium and a part for Exhibition only. For premium, one of Scot Keith & Co.'s cast iron Pumps, for which a premium of \$5 is awarded. One of Willis' improved Straw Cutters, for the improvement of which one of \$5 is awarded. A self operating Cheese Press, from the Shaker Village at Canterbury, N. H. one of \$10 is awarded. Also, Flagg's portable horse power Threshing Machine and Grater Cider Mill united: This Machine was accompanied with several Certificates recommending it highly; the Committee were much pleased with its operation, but as some parts of it were a little out of order, and there not being ample time to test it in every particular, it was concluded not to award a premium at present. In every instance where a premium was awarded, satisfactory certificates were produced stating the superiority of the article offered.

Among their articles offered for Exhibition only, were several of Howard's improved cast iron Ploughs, two Cultivators, a very superior portable Garden Engine, a hand Straw Cutter, and several Chains for tying up cattle, all of which did credit to their establishment.

Adam Brooks of Scituate offered for Premium a Silk Spinner and Twister, with several Certificates, recommending it very highly, a variety of samples of its work were exhibited, the operation of winding off the Silk from the Cocoons, the spinning and doubling and twisting of the Sewing Silk was performed in the presence of the Committee. This machine operates well, and in the infant state of the Silk Manufacture in this country, the Committee recommend the encouragement of it, by a premium of \$20.

To Carver Washburn of Bridgewater, for his improved Cast Iron Wheel Hubs with composition boxes, together with their axletrees, which were highly finished, and accompanied with very satisfactory certificates a premium of \$5.

To Nathaniel S. Bennett of Framingham, for Wrought Iron Bows, for tying up Cattle, certified as an improvement, a Premium of \$2.

Messrs. Prouty & Mears, Plough dealers, No. 12, Commercial Street, Boston, offered from their Store a variety of articles for exhibition only. Among which, were a great number of Ploughs, several cast iron Wheel Hubs, patent bored Pipe Boxes, an improved cast iron lock Tug Pin, and a pair of cast and wrought iron improved rolling galling irons for the sides of Wagons. The superiority of the cast iron Wheel Hubs over the wooden ones was particularly pointed out in the statement furnished by them. The whole of these articles do them great credit.

P. Washburn & Co. of Middleboro', offered for exhibition a large lot of shovels, of different patterns, made at their Manufactory under the direction of Mr. George Ames. All of them were highly finished and excellent tools.

J. C. Hewin offered 4 pitchforks of a superior quality.

Cassander Gilman and Elias Hall of Raynham, and Joseph Silvester, each of them offered a cast

iron Plough, all three of which were well finished implements.

Several small articles were offered, but as they could not be said to appertain particularly to Agriculture, it was thought inexpedient to mention them.

E. HERSEY DERBY.

DANIEL TREADWELL.

Brighton, 16th Oct. 1833.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Nov. 2d, 1833.

PEARS. By Mr. B. V. French, Chaumontelle, a superior old French pear, but now extremely liable to blight.

By Mr. Richards, Crassanne, another superior old French variety, but like the preceding extremely subject to blight. Neither of these varieties can be recommended for profitable cultivation near Boston.

By Mr. Downer, Crassanne; also, the Beurre Diel, very large and fine, a new Flemish winter pear, of first rate quality, the skin is rough and thick, a valuable quality in a keeping pear, reputed a great bearer.

By Messrs. Bloodgood & Co. of Long Island, Bleecker's Meadow, very sweet.

By Mr. Samuel Hastings of Boston, St. Michael, very fair and fine.

By Mr. Vose, Napoleon Pears, very fine and delicious.

By Mr. Alexander Young of Boston, large baking Winter Pears—the same kind exhibited by him on some former occasions—an old French fruit of extraordinary size, some of them have weighed 29 ounces.

By Mr. Manning, a roundish Pear, name unknown—a fruit of middle size, of a golden russet color, melting and sweet.

APPLES. Of Apples as of Pears, some very fine specimens were exhibited this day.

By Mr. Mackay of Weston, Mackay Sweeting, a large, round and very sweet apple, fine for flavor and for keeping; also, native apples, the first fruits—one a fine good sized apple, of a conical form and pleasant flavor; Baldwin, Greening and Russets, all very handsome specimens.

By Mr. Richards, Lady Apple, a small apple admired chiefly on account of its great beauty.

By Mr. B. V. French, Nonsuch, Black apple; also, Red Everlasting, a beautiful red apple of good flavor.

By Mr. Downer, a large apple, unknown, roundish, pale straw color and red, now nearly ripe and fine flavored; Ramshorn apple; also, Bruxelles Pippin, a large and beautiful fruit of excellent quality. From an unknown source, an apple, half pippin half russeted.

PEACHES. By Mr. Richards, Heath Clingstone, very fine.

QUINCES. By Mr. Joseph Head of Boston, a specimen of the Orange Quince, very large and beautiful.

By Mr. B. V. French, specimens of very fair Quinces.

By Mr. Vose, Portugal Quinces of very fair appearance. Also, Orange Quinces, equally extraordinary for their size and great beauty.

GRAPES. By Mr. Balch, Malvoisie, much resembling the Lombardy if not identical.

By Mr. Joshua Child of Boston, Grizzly Tokay.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 6, 1833.

ON Thursday last, the Hon. Mr. CLAY visited the Ten Hills Farm of Col. Jacques, in the neighborhood of Boston. Mr. Clay appeared very well pleased with Col. Jacques' stock of different and excellent breeds, and pleased every body present by his affability and pertinent remarks on the excellences and peculiarities of the different animals, which Col. Jacques submitted to his inspection. It was evident that Mr. Clay was a *connoisseur* as well as an amateur of agriculture, as much at home in the field of the Farmer as at the cabinet of the Statesman; and left a very favorable impression on the minds of a number of our most distinguished cultivators, and other pillars of the farming interest, who met and accompanied him on the excursion.

Afterwards, Mr. Clay visited the Agricultural Warehouse, Seed Store and Office of the N. E. Farmer, and gave the sanction of his approbation to the tools, machines and specimens of agricultural and horticultural improvement which are exhibited in that establishment.

A super superb Beet. Mr. J. A. Kenrick of Newton, Mass. exhibited at the rooms of the Mass. Hor. Society on the 2d inst. a BEET of the Mangold Wurtzel variety, which very far exceeds any thing and every thing of the kind, which we have ever heard, seen, or read of in verity, poetry, romance, Scott's Novels, Robinson Crusoe, or Arabian Nights' Entertainment. This enormous, overgrown, unwieldy vegetable would make a full meal for a Mammoth, and bait the largest herd of Buffaloes that ever pervaded a prairie in the Valley of the Mississippi. It weighed, what d'ye guess? Well, I'll tell you, to wit: It weighed even THIRTY-SIX POUNDS FOUR OUNCES! Before you deny this assertion please to call at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street, where room has been made for its deposit, and it may be seen gratis by practical and Amateur Cultivators.

From Fessenden's N. E. Farmer's Almanac.

STIFF, hard, cloggy arable land, is best ploughed in autumn, that frost may assist in pulverizing it. But if your soil is loose and sandy, it may be best to let it lie and consolidate through the winter. Barricade your cellar and barn, &c. as much as possible against the intrusion of frost. The only banks with which a good farmer ought to have any dealings are such as are of use to preserve his cellar from frost. You may now carry out and spread compost, soot, ashes, &c. on such of your mowing ground as needs manure, though some say that the best time for top-dressing grass land is immediately after haying. Any time, however, will do, when the ground is free from frost and snow. But previous to manuring your grass ground, it will be advisable to harrow or scarify it. Also, it will often not be amiss to sow grass seeds at the time you manure and harrow as aforesaid, to produce a new set of plants and supersede the necessity of breaking up the soil to prevent its being 'bound out,' as the phrase is. Now is as good a time as can be for collecting fallen leaves, and the mould caused by their decay to litter cattle, mix with farm-yard dung, use in making hot beds, manure for fruit trees, &c. Attend to your water-courses, ditches, &c. and please to manage

in such a manner that your mowing ground may be benefited by the wash of the highway.

From Fessenden's N. E. Farmer's Almanac.

FOOD FOR FATTING CATTLE.

It has been often said, and we believe correctly, that it is not profitable, generally speaking, to fatten cattle on any kind of grain. Lawrence, on Neat Cattle, asserts that 'corn [by which is meant oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, wheat, &c.] cannot be used in the fattening of bullocks and sheep except in seasons of superabundant plenty.' Even Indian corn is often too costly food to be used solely or chiefly for the profitable fattening of cattle; and grass, hay and roots are the materials, which true economy requires.* It is, however, asserted that beef fattened on oil cake, raw potatoes, turnips, &c. will not be so firm, nor of so good a quality, other things being equal, as that which is fattened on Indian corn. If that be true, it might be well to commence feeding with turnips, potatoes, &c. and give the animals richer food as they increase in fatness. An able writer observes that, 'with respect to feeding, the first rule is, little at a time and often; because experience has shown that animals that eat much in a short time do not fatten so well as those which eat less, but more slowly and frequently. The second rule is to begin the course with cabbage and turnips; then to employ carrots and potatoes, and lastly, Indian, oat, or barley meal, the March bean, or the grey pea.—These aliments ought to be varied five or six times a day, and oftener if convenient; and instead of always reducing them to flour, there is an advantage in sometimes boiling them. A little salt, given daily, is very useful.'

It would be advantageous to the community of farmers, if something like the following experiments were made and their results published. Let a number of cattle of similar or the same breed, age, propensity to fatten, as ascertained by hand, &c. &c. be fattened at the same time. Let one be fed entirely on potatoes raw, a second on the same foot, steamed or boiled, a third be made one half or two thirds fat on potatoes, and his fattening completed with Indian corn; a fourth be fatted on Indian corn or corn meal; a fifth be fed with a mixture of all these kinds of food, given together in the same mess, or in different messes. The first food in the morning for the last mentioned bullock, might be a small quantity of potatoes, pumpkins, or turnips; the second, ruta бага or carrots, mangel wurtzel or parsnips. Then, as the last course of the day's feast, give Indian meal or other food, the richest you have. It would be well likewise to try the virtues of sweet apples. The most important object of such experiments, however, would be to ascertain whether the beef of cattle fattened on potatoes or other roots, raw or boiled or steamed, is equal in quality to that which is fattened on Indian corn. If not, whether an ox may not be made nearly fat enough for profit on roots and hay, his fattening completed on corn, and the flesh be as good as if he had been fattened wholly on corn. And if an ox partly fattened on roots, and his fattening completed on corn gives as good beef as one wholly fed on corn, the question arises, *how long a time* will it require to give the beef its good qualities arising from the corn? We know, as respects swine, that farmers make

* See a Communication for the New England Farmer. Vol. I. p. 234.

them partly fat on any thing which they will devour, and then feed them for some time before they are killed with Indian corn or meal to 'harden the flesh,' as they express it. And perhaps the same process will answer as well for beef cattle. Some farmers say that the red or La Plata potato, given raw to swine, makes as good pork as that which is corn fed. Others say that any kind of potato, if steamed or boiled, will make as good pork as can be made of corn. If this be true of pork, it may be so of beef.

It is a truth, which has been confirmed by repeated experiments, that food for swine, fermented and become a little acid, will go farther and fatten them faster than unfermented food of the same quantity. But it is not, we believe, generally known in this country that acid food is most valuable for neat cattle in certain circumstances. Mr. Bordley, (a celebrated American writer on Rural Economy,) however, asserts, that 'Oxen made half fat, or in good plight, on grass or turnips, are then soon finished in France, upon a sour food, prepared as follows: rye meal, (buck wheat or Indian corn meal may be tried) with water, is made into a paste, which in a few days ferments, and becomes sour; this is then diluted with water and thickened with hay cut into chaff, which the oxen sometimes refuse the first day, but when dry, they drink and prefer it. All the husbandmen are decidedly of opinion that they fatten much better because of the acidity. They give it thrice a day, and a large ox thus eats 22 lbs. a day. Maize [Indian] meal, or maize steeped till sour, should be tried. This sour mess is given during the last three weeks of their fattening, and they eat about 7½ bushels of meal, value four dollars.

Care should be taken that the process of fermentation be not carried too far. The paste should not become mouldy, nor the liquid food in the slightest degree putrid. We think, moreover, that there is reason in waiting till animals become 'half fat,' or in good plight before they are fed with acid food. Acids, like alcohol, create appetite by stimulating the stomach but if long continued, they weaken the digestive powers, and in time totally destroy the tone of the stomach. The animal will then be visited, with what in a human subject would be called dyspepsia, or a want of the power of digestion; fattening him will be out of the question, and he will be worth but little more than the value of his hide. The constitution of an ox may be destroyed by excessive eating, and it is only towards the close of his days, near the last stage of his preparation for the butcher, that he should be allowed to become an epicure, and indulged with as much as he can eat of rich and high seasoned food.

Store keep should neither be too rich nor too abundant; and if an ox is once made fat, and then loses his flesh, he is like one of Pharaoh's lean kine, the more he devours, the leaner he becomes. If young cattle are kept in rich pastures in summer, and poor fodder in winter, sometimes stuffed, at other times starved, they lose their disposition to fatten. To such cattle Mr. Lawrence alludes, when he says, 'It is extremely imprudent, indolently to continue at high keep, animals which do not thrive; I advert chiefly to individuals, with which the first loss is always the least.' 'Stock cattle,' said Mr. Bordley, 'are kept, others are fattened. The feeding is different. Cattle kept, need no kind of grain, nor even hay, unless to cows about calving time. Straw, with any juicy food

such as roots or *drank*,* abundantly suffices for keeping cattle in heart through the winter, provided they are sheltered from cold rains. Mr. Bakewell kept his fine cattle on *straw and turnips* in winter. 'A *drank* for keeping cattle may be made thus: roots, chaff, or cut straw and salt, boiled together with a good quantity of water; the roots cut or mashed. The cattle drink the water, and eat the rest. *Drank* for fattening cattle thus: roots, meal, flax-seed, chaff, or cut straw and salt, well boiled together in a plenty of water. If given warm, not hot, it is better.' The same author says, 'Hay, meal, and linseed jelly, with drank, must be excellent food in stall fattening. Linseed-jelly is thus made: seven quarts of water to one of flax-seed, steeped in a part of the water 48 hours; then add the remaining water, cold, and boil it gently two hours, stirring constantly to prevent burning. It is cooled in tubs, and given mixed with any meal, bran, or cut chaff. Each bullock (large) has two quarts of *jelly* a day; equal to a little more than one quart of seed in four days.'

*The word *drank* is given us by Count Rumford, for distinguishing this composition from common water.

Mistake relative to Toasts at the Brighton Show.—In our last paper, (page 126) a material mistake was made, as respects Mr. Welles' Toast, and the occasion which introduced it. The remarks made by Mr. Welles' on the display of the large apple raised by Gov. Lincoln, were in allusion to the successful efforts of the Governor as a cultivator, and the toast itself, which followed his remarks was omitted. The toast was

The President of the Worcester Agricultural Society. May he go forth to his agricultural pursuits, though he may make it unsafe to pass through the orchard.

The well merited compliment, paid to the Orator of the day, was from another source.

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.

To be sold at Auction, on Wednesday, November 6, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, (unless previously disposed of at private sale) the estate of the subscriber, situated in upper Beverly, called Cherry Hill, four miles from Salem, and about seventeen from the city of Boston, consisting of 200 acres of tillage and pasture land in good condition, with the dwelling-house, barns, out houses, and other buildings thereon situated, including several lots of wood land, peat meadow, &c. The view from the dwelling-house is extensive and commanding, and embraces, beside the towns for many miles in the interior, the whole of Massachusetts Bay, from the Light House on Baker's Island, to Nahant and the islands adjacent. The fruit trees are numerous and of great variety, having been selected with much care and attention, for the last thirty-five years. The property is a desirable one for farming purposes, or as a pleasant and convenient country residence.

At the same time, will be sold the live stock, farming utensils, and produce; consisting of oxen, cows, horses, wagons, carts, ploughs, potatoes, corn, hay, &c.

Also, a Pew in the Meeting-house. Enquire of Mr. WM. NUTTER, on the premises, or of STEPHEN WHITE, No. 7 Somerset Street, Boston. oct 23.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, &c.

BLOODGOOD & CO. have for Sale at their Nursery at Flushing, L. I. near New York, a large assortment of the most approved American and European sorts of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, hardy Ornamental Trees, flowering Shrubs and Plants, of almost every description usually kept in Nurseries. Of the *Pear Trees* they have a large stock and of good growth, amongst which are most of the celebrated new sorts. About eight thousand of the *Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Trees*, so much esteemed for the feed of the Silkworm, which they will sell at Twenty-five Dollars per hundred. To Nurserymen who want to increase their stock or to sell again, liberal discount is made, excepting on the *Morus Multicaulis*. The *Fruit Trees* in this Establishment are all grafted or inoculated by the Proprietors, who feel confident in their being correct. Orders forwarded by mail to THOMAS BLOODGOOD, No. 208 Front Street, New York, or to BLOODGOOD & Co. Flushing, L. I. will be particularly attended to. Catalogues may be had of Geo. C. Barrett, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street. St o 16

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1834.

JUST published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 52 North Market street. The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1834, by T. G. Fessenden, editor of the N. E. Farmer.—Astronomical calculation by R. T. Paine, Esq. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. oct 9

JOHN SCOTT'S LEGACY.

THE Board entrusted with the management of the fund bequeathed to the Corporation of Philadelphia, by the late John Scott of Edinburgh, "for distribution of premiums to ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions," hereby give notice, that in three months from this date they will award a premium to Adam Brooks of West Scituate, Massachusetts, for an apparatus for—1. Reeling Silk from Cocoons: 2. Spinning or Twisting the Silk: 3. Doubling and Twisting it—all by one operation, provided satisfactory objections to the originality of said apparatus are not made in the meantime. The Members of the Board are.

JAMES MEASE,
ROBERT HARE,
JAMES DONALDSON,
WM. HEMBEL,
WM. PHILLIPS.

To any of whom application for premiums may be made. Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1833. oc 23-d3tG.

SITUATION WANTED.

BY an experienced Gardener; one who thoroughly understands the propagation of Green House Plants, Grape Vines, &c.—Good reference as to character and capability can be given. Apply at this office. if oct 9

IMPROVED HEARING TRUMPET.

THIS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable manner, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of those who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of rendering conversation as distinct between persons who are removed to the full extent of the Tube, as with those who are immediately near each other.—For sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist, 46 Milk st. opposite Federal st. sept 11 eow6w

WM. PRINCE & SONS,

—Deeming it unnecessary to have any Agent, request all orders to be sent to them *direct per mail*, and they will receive prompt attention, and be forwarded precisely as desired. Catalogues will be sent gratis to every applicant.

N. B. *Morus Multicaulis*, or Chinese Mulberry, \$25 per 100, and \$4 1-2 per dozen.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, Oct. 8th, 1833. o 23

BUCKTHORNS.

Buckthorns for Hedges for sale at \$3 per 100 for large ones, and small thorns in proportion, by G. C. BARRETT.
N. B. These are the genuine thorns, raised upon the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. o 23

FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated *Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus MULTICAULIS* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the *Pæonies*, *Moutan* and *Papanavacea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|--------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 20 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 10 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 7 00 | 7 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 17 | 21 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 18 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 1 87 | 2 00 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skinned milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 37 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 38 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | none | |
| FLOUR, Genesee, new | barrel | 5 90 | 6 00 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 6 25 | 6 37 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 6 12 | 6 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 77 | 78 |
| southern yellow, | " | 70 | 72 |
| white, | " | 67 | 69 |
| Rye, (scarce) | " | 80 | 82 |
| Barley, | " | 60 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 40 | 42 |
| HAY, (best English,) old, | ton | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 13 00 | 14 09 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 40 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 21 | 21 |
| 2d quality | " | 18 | 19 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 12 1/2 | 11 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 20 | 23 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| " upper, | lb. | 17 | 19 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 1 06 | 1 12 |
| best sort | cask | 22 00 | 24 00 |
| LIME, | barrel | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Bone, middlings, | bushel | 87 | 1 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | " | 12 | 13 |
| Red Top, northern, | pound | 28 | 33 |
| Red Clover, northern, | " | 62 | 65 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | pound | 70 | 75 |
| TALLOW, tried, | " | 52 | 55 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 47 | 50 |
| Native washed, | " | 35 | 40 |
| Northern pulled: Pulled superfine, | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 42 | 45 |
| 2d " | " | | |
| 3d " | " | | |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

| | | RETAIL PRICES. |
|--|--------|----------------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 1/2 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 1/2 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 14 1/2 |
| lump, best, | " | 25 1/2 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 20 1/2 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 1/2 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 4375 Beef Cattle, 240 Stores, 3200 Sheep, and 420 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—Prices did not vary much from last week, there were many very fine Cattle at market. We noticed ten beautiful Steers, fed by S. Allen, Esq. of Fairfield, Con. but did not learn the price; we also noticed some others, very fine, were taken at \$5 25, and 5 50. We quote prime at 4 75 and \$5; good at \$4 25 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$4 a 4 12; No. 1, 3 50 a 3 62; No. 2, 3 a 3 25.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 50, 1 60, 1 75, 1 83, 1 96, 2 17 and 2 25. Wethers 2 75, 3 a 3 50.

Swine.—In good demand; we noticed two or three lots of Barrows, taken at 5; a lot of Sows and Barrows, at 4 1-2. At retail, 5 for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

WANTED.

HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, RED TOP. Of the growth of 1833 and of good quality.

ALSO—Flax and Hemp seed, for which cash will be paid. oct 9

MISCELLANY.

From the Token, for 1834.

THE PLAGUE IN THE FOREST.—A FABLE.

By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

TIME was when round the Lion's den,
A peopled city raised its head;
'Twas not inhabited by men,
But by four-footed beasts instead.
The lynx, the leopard and the bear,
The tiger and the wolf were there;
The hoof-defended steed;
The bull, prepared with horns to gore—
The cat with claws, the tusky boar,
And all the canine breed.

In social compact thus combin'd,
Together dwelt the beasts of prey;
Their murd'rous weapons all resign'd,
And vow'd each other not to slay.
Among them, Reynard trust his phiz;
Nor hoof, nor horn, nor tusk was his—
For warfare all unfit;
He whispered to the royal dunce,
And gained a settlement at once;
His weapon was—his wit.

One summer, by some fatal spell,
(Phœbus was peevish for some scoff,)
The plague upon that city fell,
And swept the beasts by thousands off.
The lion, as became his part,
Lov'd his dear people from his heart,
And taking counsel sage,
His peerage summon'd to advise
And offer up a sacrifice,
To soothe Apollo's rage.

Quoth lion, 'We are sinners all;
And even, it must be confess'd,
If among sheep I chance to fall—
I, I, am guilty as the rest.
To me the sight of lamb is curst,
It kindles in my heart a thirst,
I struggle to refrain,
Poor innocent! his blood so sweet!
His flesh so delicate to eat!
I find resistance vain.

'Now to be candid, I must own,
The sheep are weak, and I am strong—
But when we find ourselves alone,
The sheep have never done me wrong.
And, since I purpose to reveal
All my offences, nor conceal
One trespass from your view;
My appetite is made so keen,
That, with the sheep, the time has been
I took—the shepherd too.

'Then let us all our sins confess,
And whose soe'er the blackest guilt,
To ease my people's deep distress,
Let his atoning blood be spilt.
My own confession now you hear—
Should none of deeper dye appear,
Your sentence freely give:
And if on me should fall the lot,
Make me the victim on the spot;
And let my people live.'

The council with applauses rung,
To hear the Codrus of the wood;
Though still some doubt suspended hung,
If he would make his promise good—
Quoth Reynard, 'Since the world was made
Was ever love like this displayed?
Let us, like subjects true,
Swear, as before your feet we fall,

Sooner than you should die for all,
We all will die for you.

'But, please your majesty, I deem,
Submissive to your royal grace,
You hold in far too high esteem
That paltry poltroon, sheepish race:
For oft reflecting in the shade,
I ask myself why sheep were made
By all-creating power?
And howsoe'er I tax my mind,
This, the sole reason I can find—
For lions to devour.

'And as for eating, now and then,
As well the shepherd as the sheep;
How can that braggart breed of men
Expect with you the peace to keep?
'Tis time their blustering boast to stem,
That all the world was made for them,
And prove creation's plan;
Teach them, by evidence profuse,
That man was made for lion's use,
Not lions made for man.

And now the noble peers begin;
And, cheer'd with such example bright,
Disclosing each his secret sin,
Some midnight murder brought to light.
Reynard was counsel for them all;
No crime the assembly could appal,
But he could botch, with paint;
Hark! as the honeyed accents roll,
Each tiger is a gentle soul;
Each blood-hound is a saint.

When each had told his tale in turn,
The long-eared beast of burden came,
And meekly said—'My bowels yearn
To make confession of my shame:
But I remember on a time,
I pass'd, not thinking of a crime,
A hay-stack on my way;
His lure some tempting devil spread—
I stretched across the fence my head,
And cropp'd—a lock of hay.

'Oh monster! villain!' Reynard cried—
'No longer seek the victim, sire;
Nor why your subjects thus have died,
To expiate Apollo's ire.'
The council, with one voice, decreed,
All joined to execrate the deed—
'What! steal another's grass!'
The blackest crime their lives could show,
Was washed as white as virgin snow;
The victim was—THE ASS.

There are few wants more distressing than the want of some useful occupation, for activity of the faculties is the fountain of enjoyment.

Cunning is the most silly of all things, for those who often undertake to outwit others, and become notorious for being sharp folks, eventually outwit themselves, and honest men will shun them as they would a contagious disorder.

The most trifling promise a parent can make to children should always be adhered to; for negligence in that particular teaches a lesson of deceit.

Carefully observe every action of a child, which is praiseworthy, and let if possible a reward accompany it; for the encouragement of one virtuous impulse will have a happier effect than the correction of a hundred faults.

A person bemoaning the uncomfortable prospect of celibacy, and comparing the respective

situations of married and single persons, exclaimed, "What can make the bitter cup of a bachelor go down?" A wit in the company, assuming the tone and manner of the complainant, exclaimed "a lass! a lass!"

A gallant officer of the American navy on visiting the State Prison of Massachusetts with a friend, observed that he should have no objections to such a crew as could be formed of the prisoners. "True," replied his companion, "and you would have this advantage, they would be all *tried* men."

FRESH FALL GOODS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received an extensive assortment of fresh Fall and Winter goods, which he offers, wholesale and retail, for cash only, considerably lower than can be bought in the city. Among which are 4 cases English, French and American cloths, consisting of superior, extra superior, middling and low priced, black, blue, mixed, and every variety of colors. 50 pieces Cassimeres, of all colors—2 cases pelisse cloths, an excellent article for chaise lining (very low)—1 case very nice Habit cloth, Brown, Blue, Claret, &c.—7 cases Satinets, Striped, and plain of various colors—5 cases 6-4 Eng. Merino, a very superior article, and all the most desirable colors, imported expressly for the subscriber—4 cases 3-4 Eng. do. of various colors and qualities—4 cases Circassians, very superior qualities and various colors—1 case superior Goats Hair Camblet—4 bales 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking, green and mixed—12 bales splendid Tarriffville Hearth rugs—5 bales Eng. low priced do. do.—54 bales Dometts, white, yellow, red, &c.—10 bales Flannels, Eng. Welsh, and American—10 bales Cotton Carpeting, striped and blocked—6 bales Russia Diaper—1 bale Canton Flannel, lower than the cost of importation—3 bales American Cotton Flannels, bleached and unbleached—1 bale White Counterpanes, all sizes—10 bales superior London Row Blankets from 10-4 to 14-4—7 bales real Indigo Checks from 3-4 to 5-4—3 bales American Gingham—2 cases Eng. Gingham—29 bales cotton Batting—25 beles Pillisse Wadding, 12 bales black Wadding—5 cases Embossed Furniture Dimety—2 cases Embossed Cambric, for stage lining—20 cases Prints, all patterns and prices, Eng. French, and American—35 cases Bleached Cottons—50 bales unbleached cotton—10 bales Ticking 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4, some very superior quality—2 cases Siuchaws—2 cases Saranets—2 cases Satin Levantines, superior quality—3 cases Levantines, low priced—7 cases Crape Dresses, all colors—5 cases Linens, Lawns, and Shirts 4-4 to 10-4 with a very extensive assortment of Cambrics and Cambric Muslins, Bobbinette and Grecian lace, 4-4 and 6-4 Swiss nouseok, Book Jaconett plain and figured muslins—Hosiery and every variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves. sept18.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug28

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1833.

NO. 18.

From the Massachusetts (Worcester) Spy.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL,

Made at the Cattle Show, Worcester, Oct. 9, 1833.

EMORY WASHBURN of Worcester, Chairman; LEVI A. DOWLY of Worcester, WILLIAM M. BENEDICT of Millbury, ELI WARREN of Upton, and CHARLES PARKMAN of Westborough—Committee.

The Committee upon Leather and Manufactures of Wool having attended to their duty, direct me to Report—

Although the number of articles which have come under their observation has been less numerous than have sometimes been offered, the exhibition in this department has been one of much interest.

Their attention was first directed to the samples of Leather.

There are few things less inviting than the raw materials which the tanner and currier undertake to work into one of the most essential articles of comfort and luxury of man.

But that the arts of tanning and currying can convert very unsightly materials into objects of beauty, the specimens of Leather offered this day have most conclusively shown.

There were no specimens of Sole Leather or Morocco, and only three lots of Calf Skins; one offered by Messrs. E. H. & G. Bowen of Leicester, one by Waterman G. Warren of Ward, and one by Charles Goulding of Grafton.

The lot offered by Mr. Warren was highly finished, but the lot offered by Messrs. Bowen was better tanned, and were thought on the whole, deserving the premium of \$7, offered by the Society.

As there was no Sole Leather offered the Committee hope and recommend that the Society should give a gratuity of \$3 to Mr. Warren, for the lot offered by him.

The skins offered by Mr. Goulding were considered a fair lot, and he deserves credit for his endeavor to give interest to the show.

Mr. Samuel B. Scott of Worcester, who has heretofore exhibited specimens of great skill and neatness as a worker of Leather, presented two pairs of Boots for exhibition, one of which, on account of their workmanship, excited admiration, and were thought by your Committee deserving a gratuity of \$1.

From these products of the shop your Committee turned with great pleasure to the specimens of Household and Domestic Manufactures, which decorated a goodly portion of the hall of exhibition. If your Committee possessed one spark of romance, they might be suspected of extravagance in the encomiums which they would be glad to confer upon this part of the exhibition. For, verily, if the proverb-making king of Israel could have seen a Worcester County Cattle Show, he could not more accurately have described, than he has done, her wives and daughters whose "price is above rubies," "who seek wool and flax and work willingly with their hands," who "lay their hands on the spindle," and "whose hands hold the distaff."

If the Committee had had the power, not one competitor should have gone away without a prize

As it was, they gave to all they could, and now publicly give their thanks to all upon whom they could not bestow any more tangible marks of their commendation.

There were seven pieces of Carpeting offered: one by Miss Hannah Brown, of Rutland, of 31 yards; one by Mrs. Thomas J. Davis of Holden; one by Mrs. Mary Flagg of West Boylston, of 28 yards; one by Harriet P. Dana of Oxford, of 26 yards; one by Mrs. Susan Johnson of Rutland, of 27 yards; one by Annis Davis of Paxton, and one by Miss Mary Bartlett of Northborough, of 35½ yards. All except that of Harriet P. Dana were striped and woven in imitation of what are called Venetian Carpets. That of Harriet P. Dana was of cotton, and woven in imitation of what are called Kidderminster Carpets. The colors were generally bright and permanent, and the materials well wrought.

There was some diversity of opinion in the Committee as to the first premium of \$12, but it was at last awarded to Mrs. Mary Flagg. The second premium of \$8, was awarded to Mrs. Davis of Holden; and the third premium of \$5, to Miss Johnson.

Mrs. Jeremiah Robinson of Worcester offered a Carpet woven from "listings," which, from its neatness and beauty, would have been recommended as deserving a gratuity if, from its being entertained for exhibition only, it had not been thought by the Committee more consistent with the wishes of that body to pass it with the commendations which it deserved.

There were only two pieces of Flannel offered, and your Committee do not hesitate in awarding the first premium of \$6, to Mrs. Tirza Nichols of Charlton, for the very beautiful piece which she offered; and the second premium of \$5, for the piece offered by Mrs. Lucy Marsh of Sutton, for the Committee think it would have been difficult to have surpassed these had other competitors offered. The Flannels offered were so soft, so fine, and withal bespoke so much comfort in their very touch, that one would almost wish for cold weather all the year round for the mere pleasure of wearing them.

The Committee were of opinion that a gratuity of \$1, should be given to Mr. Thomas Nichols of Charlton, for a piece of striped woollen Frocking exhibited by him, both on account of the quality of the cloth and the respect which they entertain for a neat, comfortable, genuine Frock in these degenerate days, when a Frock-coat is thought so much more of as a mark of a gentleman, than the good old *habits* of our fathers.

The Committee also awarded a like gratuity of \$1, to Mrs. Abigail Pratt of Oxford, for a handsome specimen of green domestic Moreen, which it was understood was designed for very useful, though not showy, because not outside garments.

The Committee would be doing great injustice to their own feelings if they were to pass unnoticed two pieces of black and one of slate colored Cassimere, and a piece of invisible green Broadcloth, which were offered for exhibition by John Brown, Esq. of the Dudley Woollen Manufacturing Company. It is perhaps known by all the Society that no premium is offered for cloths of this kind. If,

therefore, there had been nothing in the quality of these cloths deserving notice, the spirit manifested by those who presented them is deserving of great praise. The cloths, however, were of such a character as to do justice to the County whose prosperity is so much identified with the success of American Manufactures. The Committee would have regretted in common with all who were present, if on this occasion there had been no such manufactures exhibited. Experience has taught us all that the farmer and manufacturer must stand by each other or they cannot stand at all. And while a portion of our Union looks with jealousy upon our industry and prosperity, the agriculturist and manufacturer should, on every suitable occasion, cheer and encourage each other to the struggle that seems to be approaching in which public sentiment should be the only engine of conflict.

Under these impressions, your Committee are unanimously of opinion that, as a slight token of the interest which this Society feel in the success of the manufacturing system, they should appropriate as a gratuity the sum of \$10, to be paid to the Dudley Manufacturing Company.

There was a fine show of Coverlets and Blankets on this occasion. Warmth, comfort and repose seemed to constitute the very ingredients of this part of the exhibition, and wrapped in articles like these one could never, while in health, need the aid of soporific draughts, nor sigh to be fanned to repose by a West Indian slave.

There were six woven Coverlets offered for premium; one of woollen patchwork, of great durability and excellent workmanship, was offered by Mrs. Sylvia Adams of Worcester.

The woven Coverlets were of cotton and wool, and were presented by the following persons: Serephina Chaffin of Holden, Mrs. H. Howard of Worcester, Miss Rebecca L. Sweetser of Worcester, Mary Chaffin of Holden, Nancy Converse of Spencer. Of these, all excellent of their kind, the Committee were of opinion that Miss Sweetser was entitled to the first premium of \$4—Mary Converse the second premium of \$3—and that a gratuity of \$1, should be given to Mrs. Howard.

No specific premium was appropriated by the Society for Blankets. But your Committee were of opinion that a pair of Rose Blankets exhibited by Mrs. Pickard of Worcester, richly deserved a gratuity of \$2, for their softness, fineness and beauty. Miss Sweetser offered a checked woollen Blanket, of which the Committee need only say that it deserved to be laid next to the Coverlet for which she has been awarded the first premium.

There were two lots of Men's Half Stockings or Hose offered for premium, and, by their quality, were thought fully deserving the premiums of the Society. To Miss Adeline Marsh of Sutton, for two pairs Half Hose, the Committee award the first premium of \$3; and to Miss Brooksey Marsh of Sutton, for two pairs, the premium of \$2. In such Hose as these no man need be ashamed to put his feet wherever his head shall have wit to introduce him.

There was a lot of fifty pairs of cotton and woollen Stockings and Half Stockings, presented for exhibition by Mr. Hitchcock, the Steward of the Insane Hospital in this town, which had been

knit during the past season by the female inmates of that institution. They were designed for the use of the inmates, and were in good keeping with the neatness and comfort of any thing in and around that noble establishment. And while witnessing these samples of the profitable and pleasant employment of that unfortunate class of the community, the Committee could not forbear recalling the happy change which has taken place in their condition through the liberal bounty of the State, and under the kind and paternal care of the superintendent and subordinate officers and attendants of that admirable institution.

Among those articles of "skill and utility," to the encouragement of which the Committee were permitted to appropriate gratuities, they would mention a Hearth Rug offered by Mrs. Hannah Wheeler of Grafton; two Hearth Rugs by Mrs. Abby C. Snow of Fitchburg; three Stool or Chair Coverings by the same lady; and a braided List Mat or Rug by Miss Eliza Earle of Leicester.

We could not look upon these articles of household industry, without recalling the change that has taken place in the condition of man within a little more than two centuries, when, if historians tell us truly, even upon the floors of palaces in the land of our ancestors, rushes were strewed as their only covering, and but half concealed what they served only to disguise. Now every farm-house has its carpeted parlor, and though we see not the mailed warrior and his steed, or the shepherd and his flock upon the storied tapestry that adorns the walls, we see, as we have seen to-day, animals of every kind and flowers of every hue, reposing in needlework upon our hearth rugs and our chair coverings. Economy, too, has kept pace with comfort and neatness, and we were credibly assured that all the articles offered by Mrs. Snow were wrought from materials which are usually thrown away, thus showing how industry and skill and genius can transform even worthless shreds into articles of utility and show.

The Committee recommend a gratuity of \$2, to Mrs. Snow, and of \$1, to Mrs. Wheeler; and to Miss Earle they tender an assurance that her Mat was not passed by from any want of disposition to reward it.

Miss Mary Ann Wood of Upton, exhibited two Crickets or Foot Stands, the coverings of which were beautiful specimens of needlework from her hands. They were fit for the foot of Royalty itself, or what is more, for the prettiest daughter of the best farmer in the County of Worcester; and by the unanimous opinion of the Committee are recommended to a gratuity of \$1. They would only add the hope, that articles that look so pretty in pairs may not long remain the sole property of the lady who presented them for exhibition.

Two Lamp Mats and two smaller Mats were offered by Miss Mary M. Stiles of Worcester, which were wrought by her own needle, and were specimens of exquisite workmanship. They would lend beauty, if not lustre, to whatever they might be applied, and the Committee cheerfully recommend a gratuity of \$1, to be paid as a testimony of their opinion of these productions of female taste and skill.

Two other Lamp Mats were offered by Miss Anne Janet Ware of Shrewsbury, aged 10 years, and gave such evidence of skill in the use of the needle, that the Committee, as a token of their approbation, awarded to her a gratuity of half a dollar, not doubting that Miss Ware will hereafter win nobler prizes in the competition of merit.

The Committee have thus gone through with the performance of the duties of their appointment, and were they to repeat the expressions of pleasure with which they have performed this duty, they would only reiterate the expressions of all who have examined the same specimens of the domestic arts.

Others may seek for the beautiful productions of art abroad in the decaying and impoverished cities of the old world, and forget that we have objects of interest at home; for ourselves, we should seek in vain for objects more gratifying to our feelings as citizens of New England, than the samples of the productions of the domestic arts which we have this day witnessed, which tell in language not to be misunderstood, of the comforts, the luxuries, and the independence which make a New England man's home the best and the brightest spot on earth.

By order, EMORY WASHBURN, *Chairman*.

For the New England Farmer.

**ABRIDGED REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,
MADE AT WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW, OCT. 1833.**

Working Oxen. Nathaniel P. Denny of Leicester, Chairman; Salem Towne of Charlton, Daniel Tenny of Sutton, Amory Holman of Bolton, and Lovett Peters of Westborough—*Committee*.

There were 17 teams entered for premium. The first premium was awarded to Isaac Hathaway of Sutton, for his four years old oxen. The second of \$10, to James Taylor of Sutton, for his four years old oxen. The third of \$8 to John Spurr of Charlton, for his five years old oxen. The fourth of \$5, to Stephen Mark, jun. of Sutton, for his four years old oxen.

If the Committee could have disposed of any more money in premiums, they observed that they would have given it to Arnold L. Allen of Shrewsbury, and Simon Carpenter of Charlton; and recommended a gratuity of \$3 to each of these gentlemen.

"The Committee noticed with great satisfaction and approbation the skilful and humane management of most of the teams. While they were striving for mastery, the kind treatment of their masters seemed to urge them on to the task. These noble animals willingly and patiently put forth all their strength to gratify the curiosity of an admiring multitude.

"The anxious visages of the drivers, with their quick and seemingly agitated step, dictated to these discerning animals that something more than common was required of them to perform. They obeyed the dictate, and the work was done in silence without a goad or lash of the whip.

"This kind treatment to the docile and patient Ox, should be lauded and imitated; while the opposite treatment, which is too prevalent, should be derided and condemned.

"That man who will cruelly and wantonly goad, lash and beat this patient and useful animal, while bending his neck to the yoke, and freely spending his strength for the service and comfort of man, is the greatest brute of the two, and ought to be excluded the society of a civilized community. Public animadversion cannot be too severe upon such offences against humanity, and the feelings of a Christian people should prompt them to bring such offenders to justice, and to let them know that they are liable to punishment for such outrages against the laws of God and men."

The Committee on Heifers and Heifer Calves consisted of Alexander Dustin, of Sterling, Chairman; Jacob Conant of Sterling, Reuben Newhall of Spencer, Ebenezer White of Charlton, and Silas Brooks of Worcester. They reported that there were thirty five animals in the whole. They awarded to Col. John Whitney of Princeton, the first premium of \$8 for a three years old Heifer. To Dr. Oliver Fiske of Worcester, the first premium \$6 for his Heifer, half breed, two years and five months old. To Jacob W. Watson, Princeton, the 2nd premium of \$5. To Asa Rice of West Boylston, \$3. The twin Heifers of Maj. Daniel Tenney of Sutton, were said to be very fine. Heifers belonging to Mr. Simon Carpenter of Charlton, Capt. Ephraim Mower of Worcester, and His Excellency Levi Lincoln, the latter for exhibition only, were also commended as fine animals.

For yearling Heifers the first premium of \$5 to Mr. William Eager of Northborough. The second premium of \$4 to Mr. Asa Rice of West Boylston, and the third premium to Mr. Franklin M. Farnam of Charlton.

For Heifer Calves to Mr. Asa Rice of West Boylston, the first premium of \$5. To Mr. Samuel Chamberlain of Westborough the second premium of \$4. To Gen. Towne of Charlton, the third premium.

TEMPERANCE LAMP.

The right use of Alcohol seems to have been discovered at last. Hitherto its consumption has, with some, led to deeds of darkness; hereafter it is to be a means of universal light. The new lamps, in which the flame is fed by a mixture of alcohol and spirits of turpentine, gives a most brilliant blaze. The fluid is white and transparent, and has a beautiful appearance in glass vessels. The combustible compound is sold at 80 cents a gallon, and we understand that in the ratio of consumption it is as cheap, or cheaper than oil. We learn these new lamps are in considerable use in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and that several hundreds of them are now nightly lit in Boston.—*Boston Patriot*.

POTATOES MANURED WITH PINE BOUGHS.

A farmer in New-Jersey relates to us the following experiment: Having a large number of young pine trees growing near his potato grounds, he gathered a sufficient quantity of the boughs to form a considerable covering to a row of potatoes which he was planting in drills. In the drill on one side of this he used lime for manure, and in the one on the other he put in marl. They were all covered with earth in the same manner, and received the same culture. On digging them, those that were manured with the pine were twice as large as the others, and double in quantity.

Planters in the Southern States estimate pine leaves, gathered early, as among the best of manures.

A MORSEL FOR ANTIQUARIANS.

In digging a cellar on the premises formerly occupied by Gov. Hutchinson, in North Square, in this city, there was found a keg containing 17 bomb shells, the largest 13 inches in circumference, and the smallest 9 inches. These articles were no doubt intended to aid the cause of Great Britain in our Revolutionary war; but by accident or design were suffered to remain both *passive* and *neutral* in the great contest for freedom.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, USEFUL ARTS, &c.

Extraordinary Day's Work.—Slaughtered at the packing establishment of E. Wilson, Albany, on the 5th Nov. inst., 215 head of cattle. This was performed by fourteen butchers, who commenced work at half past 6 A. M., and ended at half past 4 P. M., and were absent 2 hours at meals; viz. —Bartholomew Powers, *Boss*; L. Grace, B. Vanetta, W. Butler, H. Young, H. Stackhouse, J. Christian, J. Grace, D. Kennedy, P. Sherdon, R. Crawford, P. O'Neil, F. Davidson, T. Burgess.—*Albany Argus*.

Alum as a Remedy for Cancer.—M. Gunoau de Mussey, speaks in terms of confidence, of the efficacy of alum in cancerous diseases. He has employed with advantage in cases of cancerous breasts, a solution of alum, with a little camphorated spirit.—*Jour. de Chim. Med.*

Preserving Potatoes.—Chance has led to the discovery of a method of preserving potatoes, which is both simple, and attended with little or no expense. A house keeper had placed in his cellar a quantity of charcoal. Having removed it in the autumn, without removing the dust that covered the ground, he caused a large quantity of potatoes to be laid on it. Towards the spring, those roots were preserved, had thrown out no shoots, and were as fresh and well flavored as ever.

A Profitable Farm.—A young and enterprising farmer in the town of Florida, N. Y., is said to have realised for three years in succession, from about 90 or 95 acres of land, a nett annual income of one thousand dollars. This seems mysterious and incredible to some of our Connecticut river agriculturists, but the secret about it is, he with the aid of a lad about 15 years of age, performed the principal part of the labor on the farm and did it well. Ruffle shirt farmers manage differently.—*Hartford Review*.

Large Library.—There are now, says the Philadelphia Sentinel, 43,000 volumes in the City Library of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, then, has the honor of possessing the largest library, (we do not know whether the best) in the United States, and for aught we know in America. That of Harvard University contains less than 40,000, and that of the Boston Athenæum about 30,000.

An Artificial Magnet has recently been constructed by Professor Henry, of Princeton College, which far surpasses in power every thing of the kind. A number of interesting experiments on the subject of electro magnetism, were exhibited by means of this wonderful instrument, in the presence of the students, and a large number of gentlemen assembled to attend the late commencement. Upon one trial it was found to be capable of raising between three and four thousand pounds; and we learn that with some further modifications of the apparatus, the magnet will probably be able to sustain upwards of four thousand pounds.—*Flem. Gaz.*

Ship Canal.—It is proposed in the New York papers, to make a ship canal of eight miles, around the Falls of Niagara. The project is said to be wholly feasible, and at comparatively little expense. Such a canal would, it is thought, secure to New York, the trade of Ontario.—*Philad. Intel.*

The Cotton Planters have made great exertions to bring their cotton early into market this year, and the forwardness of the season has enabled

them to do so. They have hurried their crops more rapidly into market than we have ever known. Last week the receipts were far beyond those of any week remembered before. This was sufficiently shown by the extraordinary arrivals on the two days we mentioned in our last paper; which, however, far exceeded the receipts on other days. The quantity brought in since has been considerably smaller. We think that this year, the whole crop will be brought in perhaps two months earlier than usual.—*Columbia Telescope*.

PRETTY WELL FOR BRUNSWICK PLAINS. Two pumpkins have been raised in this village, the present season, weighing forty-six pounds each. Another of our neighbors raised seven pumpkins from one seed; the largest, weighing 37½ pounds; the smallest, 22; the whole product of one seed was one hundred and seventy-two pounds.

Family Pioneer.

From the Mantius Repository.

THE CANADA THISTLE.

MR. EDITOR:—I have, for a long time past been hoping that some one who felt a deep interest in the subject, and who was capable of doing justice to its importance, would address the community, through the medium of public journals on the subject of the *Canada Thistle*.

I have anxiously waited to see some remedy suggested to arrest and lessen, if not wholly extirpate this terrible evil—but until very lately, I have not seen even a passing notice taken of the subject. More than three years since, I had prepared an article for the press, earnestly soliciting the attention of the community to this subject; but on consulting my neighbors and acquaintances, I found such an astonishing apathy in relation to it, such a total disregard of what I deem their essential interest, that, disappointed and dissatisfied, I consigned my article to the flames. I am rejoiced, to find some indications now, of a disposition to give it a consideration; and to have lately noticed in the *Genesee Farmer*, a proposal to farmers to give their sentiments and opinions on the subject. In pursuance of this suggestion, I here venture to contribute my mite, in the hope that I may possibly aid in arousing the attention of the agricultural community to such a consideration of the subject, as its importance demands, and as is obviously required by its influence on their interests.

That the *Canada Thistle* is an evil of the most alarming character to the comfort and the welfare of the farmer, no one acquainted with its history will for a moment deny. It is an evil in my view of immense magnitude—one that is daily, and most alarmingly increasing—and that will, I fear, ultimately, overrun the whole country, and almost ruin the value of our farms, unless the most vigorous and efficient measures are immediately taken to arrest its progress. I am astonished that farmers, generally, appear so little interested and alarmed on this subject, and am afraid they do not fully realize the nature and magnitude of the evil. During the few years that I have been acquainted with them, they have multiplied astonishingly on my ground. Ignorant at first, and unadvised, of their true character I spread them by the use of the plough and harrow, over large fields, and thus lost for grain tillage, some of my most valuable lands. The extent, also, to which they can be propagated by the seed is incredible; for in addition to the immense number of seeds produced by

a single plant, kind nature, to perpetuate its being, and enable it to fulfil the great command to increase and multiply, has furnished each seed with wings of down, which bear them on every passing breeze, and spread them far and wide, to remote and distant fields. With intense interest I have diligently sought for some remedy to eradicate them, but as yet I have found nothing that I consider sure and effectual. In cutting them down, I have, as advised, observed "times and seasons, and signs of the moon." I have put salt liberally on the young plants, and have mown down those that were in blossom, and put salt into the hollow stalks—but have never discovered that it destroyed them. There is probably no plant within the circle of our knowledge, so tenacious of life, and so difficult to destroy, as the *Canada Thistle*.

I know not the fact but consider it reasonable to conclude that by being often cut down, and never permitted to go to seed, almost any plant will ultimately decline and die away. I am inclined to think this the best remedy to arrest their progress. And to be most efficacious, the plant should be mown down when the root is most exhausted, and the juices most in the stalk, which is when the plant is in blossom. But in vain will a prudent, careful, vigilant person regularly cut down the thistles on his own plantation, if his neighbor is permitted to suffer beds of thistles to flourish and go to seed on his adjoining grounds. The cultivated fields of the prudent man, who to prevent their spread, regularly and seasonably cuts them down, may be even white with the down from the neglected thistle beds of his less careful neighbor; if there is not a *uniform* and *general* practice of mowing them down while in bloom. There is no possibility of consulting our safety, except by *uniformity* and *concert of action*—and no concert of action, on this subject, can be had, except induced by *legislative provision*. The object of this communication is, therefore, to endeavor to arouse the attention of farmers to this subject, and to urge them most earnestly to take into consideration the expediency of making application to the Legislature, at their session the approaching winter, for the passage of a law, forbidding any owner or occupant of land to suffer a bed of thistles to go to seed, under a suitable penalty. The Legislature of the State of Connecticut, I am informed, alarmed at the approach and spread of such an enemy, have passed a law on this subject, requiring every owner or occupant of land to prevent a plat or patch of *Canada thistles* from going to seed on his ground, or the road opposite his grounds, under the penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect. With such an enactment in this State, we could partly, if not wholly arrest the spread of this plant by the seeds. Every farmer can then with some courage and hope of success, resort to such measures to destroy those already on his grounds, as his own experience, and that of his neighbors may suggest as most advisable.

I most earnestly request editors throughout the country, who feel an interest in the prosperity and success of our agricultural pursuits, to press this subject on their patrons, to induce them to instruct their friends whom they may send to the State Legislature, to adopt the only measure, which in my view will be effectual to check this alarming and growing pestilence.

A FARMER.

Pompey, Onondaga Co., Oct. 3d, 1833.

From the American Farmer.
LODGING OF WHEAT.

An intelligent friend who called at our office a few days ago, communicated to us the result of an experiment made by him relative to the lodging of wheat.—He prepared two pieces of ground precisely similar in quality and aspect. On both of which he sowed wheat; on one he sowed *broadcast*; on the other in *rows*, which was thus effected: the land was ploughed as usual, but instead of harrowing it, he sowed the wheat immediately after ploughing; of course the seed fell naturally into the furrow, very little remaining on the ridges. After sowing, the field was harrowed, not crosswise, but in the same direction as it was ploughed. This last operation cast the seed almost entirely into the furrow at the same time covering it—and when the wheat came up, it stood close and thick in rows, almost as perfect as if planted in drills. This field of wheat succeeded perfectly and the grain remained erect, whilst that on the adjoining field, which had been sown broadcast, lodged.

The *rationale*, (as Loudon would say) of this, is as follows: In the field sown broadcast, the grain stands close and the circulation of air is prevented or at least impeded; the stalks, deprived of the influence of this element, remain soft and tender, are unable to support either themselves or the weight of the ears—and the wheat lodges. In the other case, the spaces, either vacant or but thinly covered, between the drills admit the air to circulate freely, by which the stalks become firm and hardened.

"The lodging or falling of some kinds of grain and of grass," says Nicholson, "is owing to their standing too thick to admit of a free circulation of air, by means of which only they can preserve a healthy state.—Plant one grain of wheat, for instance, in the richest soil, and the stalk when grown will not fall; but plant a great number of grains in the same soil, so closely together as to preclude a free circulation of air amongst the stalks and they become unable to sustain their own weight."

From the Manufacturer's and Farmer's Journal.

RHODE-ISLAND AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE American Farmer, published at Baltimore, some time last summer, put forth the inquiry whether there was in this country, such an institution as an Agricultural School. Since that time we have endeavored to obtain information concerning the school under the direction of the Rhode-Island Agricultural Society. The most definite we have heretofore obtained was embodied in the account of that Society's annual Fair, which the American Farmer noticed and copied. We are now enabled to communicate some additional particulars concerning the system of labor and instruction which has been adopted in this novel and useful institution. The School, which commences its winter term on Monday, the 28th October, is now under the direction of Mr. Drury, as Principal, assisted in the English Department by Mr. Alden, a distinguished instructor from Northampton. The mechanical department will be under the superintendence of Mr. Alden, assisted by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Partridge, both practical mechanics. The hours of labor will be from 2½ to 4½ o'clock in the afternoon of each day. The school hours are from 8 till 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and from one to half past two in the after-

noon, except on Saturdays, when they are from 8 to 12 only.

SALT YOUR CORN.

MR. BROWN, of this vicinity, communicated some information to us, in a conversation recently held with him, in regard to the use of salt in corn which is put away in the husks, which may be interesting to the public. He stated that he received last year a quantity of corn, which he had purchased, in so wet a state that he was apprehensive it would spoil. He remembered that it was a common practice in Pennsylvania, when hay was put away somewhat damp, or not fully cured, to sprinkle salt on it, and that such hay generally kept well, and that horses and cattle were very fond of it; he therefore concluded to try the experiment on his corn. He accordingly, as his corn was thrown in a pile on a large floor, sprinkled it with salt, using from a half a bushel to a bushel of salt to five or six hundred bushels of corn. The corn kept well, never became musty, and never had any weevil in it. Mr. B. still had of this corn when he communicated this information to us; and he stated that the bread which it then made was so sweet and good, that it was esteemed preferable to that made of new corn. He also stated that he was not under the necessity of purchasing any fodder for his working oxen last winter, they fed upon the husks of this corn so freely; and he added that they kept in excellent order. Mr. B. was so well pleased with this experiment, that he is putting up all his corn this year in the same manner, using about half a bushel of salt to five hundred bushels of corn, which he thinks is enough.—*Ala. Intel.*

From Goodsell's Farmer.

PITTING TURNIPS.

As the turnip harvest is approaching, we take the liberty of suggesting to those who cultivate the Swedes, our method for pitting them for winter. The pits are limited to two feet in width, and of an indefinite length, and are dug in a dry situation, seldom more than two feet deep. When the pit or hole is filled with roots as high as the surface of the ground, the turnips are laid by hand, the tops out, and sloping to the centre, until they terminate in a ridge which is generally about two feet above the ground. The whole are then covered with straw and then with earth. The important point follows: The crown of the ridge is then pierced with an iron bar, at intervals of a yard, and the earth pressed out so as to leave an entire aperture into the turnips, and into each of these apertures a wisp of twisted straw is loosely inserted. The roots will heat, and unless the rarefied air is permitted to escape the turnips are apt to rot. The openings permit its escape, without danger of the frost doing injury. With this precaution we have not lost one bushel in a thousand. The same course would no doubt be beneficial in preserving the *mangel wurzel*.

INDIA RUBBER BATHING TUBS

—Are manufactured in New York. The article folds up like a cot bed, and is so light that it may be carried in the hand from one apartment to another. Air beds, pillows, &c. are made out of the same material. Trunks are rendered water proof by being lined with a thin India Rubber cloth as thin as bank note paper. In England they have a method of restoring strength and elasticity to

rotten India rubber, and the substance has^{re} lately been brought into use for whale fishing line^{re}, and elastic cables and ropes, the superior excellence of which for many purposes is highly spoken of.

INDIA RUBBER.

MORE than fifty-two thousand lbs. of caoutchouc, or India rubber, were exported into England in 1830, being nearly double the quantity brought during the preceding year. Its price is from 1s 6d to 2s 3d per lb. The duty upon it is 5d per lb. The increase in the demand is to be attributed to the application of this substance as an article of general utility.

From the Rail Road Journal.

The following article will, we trust, be read with interest, by those who give their attention to the honey-making insect:

*A Parasite of the Honey Bee (Apis mellifica).—*For a few years past, many of those people, in this vicinity, who have apiaries, have found that in the month of April, May, and June, an unusual mortality had prevailed among their bees. This circumstance has led to a thorough investigation of the cause, by those who have felt a particular interest in the products of this valuable insect; and the result has proved that this mortality has been produced entirely by a parasite.

More than two years since, one of my neighbors suggested to me his conjecture, that there was a parasite fly that was injurious to the honey bee: since which time, we have fully ascertained the fact. I have a box now before me, containing a great number of bees, in which may be found the parasites, in both the pupa and the perfect state. Usually the bees become sickly and unable to fly, when the parasites are in the larva state; but they sometimes live till the perfect insect emerges from the pupa. The larva is fixed at the insculations of the dorsal segments of the abdomen of the bee, and is hardly discoverable by the eye, unless the abdomen be dissected. The larva is white, nearly two lines in length, and very much resembles a small worm or maggot. The pupa is nearly the size of the larva, and of a reddish brown color. The perfect insect is a non-descript, and bears very little resemblance to the [*Stylops*] or [*Xenos*] or any other insect, that has been found to be a parasite of the bee or wasp. It is of the class Diptera of Lin., is little larger than the Hessian fly, but in color and form it is very unlike that insect.

Kirby, many years since, discovered that the insect (*Stylops*) was a parasite in the black-bronze bee, (*Andrena nigroaenea*), in England, and Professor Peck afterwards found that the (*Xenos*) was a parasite in wasps, in America; but I am not aware that a parasite of the honey bee has ever been discovered till of late, and in this vicinity.

In conclusion, I would most sincerely request those who have apiaries to examine their hives during the spring and summer months, and if this parasite is discovered, to investigate the history of the insect, and if possible, to find a remedy for the injury it may produce. MARTIN FIELD.

Fayetteville, Vt. May 15, 1833.

Cherries. MR. PETER MYERS of Greenbush, has a tree full of ripe cherries of the second growth this season, having all the richness and flavor of a first crop.

LAWS

WHICH AUTHORISE TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRIT AS A DRINK MORALLY WRONG.

(Continued from p. 133.)

So with all farmers and all merchants, and all other classes of men throughout the country: The traffic in ardent spirit is a curse to the whole community; a cancer on the vitals of all the sources of national wealth.

Even if the present profits of those who sell to unproductive consumers were more than those who sell only to productive consumers, as the property of their customers diminishes, and of course their ability to purchase, their future profits must be less. On the other hand, the ability of productive consumers, who replace what they consume with something of greater value, constantly increases; and of course their value as customers. They can purchase next year, not only as much as they have purchased this, but more; equal to the value of the addition which they have acquired, or a proportion of it. And thus what they consume becomes a source continually of increased reproduction, not only to them but to the nation.

On the other hand, what is consumed but not replaced by something of a greater, or an equal value, is ultimately lost—and is, to that amount, a loss to the country. Whatever causes an increase of unproductive consumption therefore, causes a decrease of national wealth. And this evil attaches in a high degree and to an enormous extent, to the traffic in ardent spirit. If the property which the consumers pay were burnt, all would acknowledge it to be a total loss; though the merchant and the distiller and the grain grower might all have received their pay. But it would in that case be a loss vastly less than it is now. It is now not only an entire loss, but it diminishes, as we have seen, beyond almost any thing else the sources and the power of future reproduction. It is therefore not only a source of great present loss, but also a prevention of vast future gain. It diminishes in both ways, the wealth of the nation, and to an amount, equal,

1. To the whole sum which consumers pay for ardent spirit; estimated by those who are best acquainted with the subject at about \$50,000,000 annually.

2. The loss of all the time which it occasions.

3. The diminished productiveness of land labor and capital.

4. The loss of health and reason; and all the expenditures which it occasions.

5. The cost of supporting the paupers, and prosecuting the criminals occasioned by it.

6. The property lost in consequence of it by casualties on the land and on the ocean.

7. The shortening of human life and the consequent loss of human labor: amounting in all, as all acquainted with the subject admit, to a sum much greater than the cost of the liquor. One hundred million dollars a year is a sum far less than is lost to the United States by this destructive traffic. And yet this, and the diminution of future gain which it occasions, would in one generation amount to a sum greater than the present value of all the real estate in the country. And this loss, to a great extent, is borne by those who are least able to bear it, the laboring classes of the community. It may not be amiss to advert for a moment to the beneficial uses to which this money might be applied; uses beneficial to the individuals, and to the nation. It would purchase

| | |
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| 4,000,000 sheep at \$2.50 each, | \$10,000,000 |
| 400,000 head of cattle at \$25 each, | 10,000,000 |
| 200,000 cows at \$20 each, | 4,000,000 |
| 40,000 horses at \$100 each, | 4,000,000 |
| 500,000 suit of men's clothes at \$20, | 10,000,000 |
| 1,000,000 boys' do. at \$10, | 10,000,000 |
| 500,000 women's do. at \$10, | 5,000,000 |
| 1,000,000 girls' do. at \$3, | 3,000,000 |
| 1,200,000 barrels of flour at \$5, | 6,000,000 |
| 800,000 do. beef at \$10, | 8,000,000 |
| 800,000 do. pork at \$12 50, | 10,000,000 |
| 3,000,000 bushels of corn at 50 cts. | 1,500,000 |
| 2,000,000 do. potatoes at 25 cts. | 500,000 |
| 10,000,000 lbs. sugar at 10 cts. | 1,000,000 |
| 400,000 do. rice at 5 cts. | 200,000 |
| and 2,000,000 gallons of molasses at 40 cts. a gallon, | 800,000 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| It would also build 1000 churches at \$5,000 each, | \$5,000,000 |
| support 2000 ministers of the gospel at \$500 each, | 1,000,000 |
| build 8,000 school houses, at \$500, | 4,000,000 |
| furnish 500,000 newspapers at \$2, | 1,000,000 |
| and establish 5,000 parish libraries at \$600 each, | 3,000,000 |

—and all in a single year. This might be repeated, from year to year, making in one generation of thirty years, thirty times the above amount.

Who then in our land need to be poor, or wretched? And what need to hinder this land, as soon as its population might wish, from becoming Immanuel's land; its peace flowing as a river, and its righteousness and blessings as the waves of the sea?

But the loss of property, great as it is, and enough to stamp the laws which authorise the business that occasions it with everlasting execration, is still among the least of its evils.

V. The traffic in ardent spirit as a drink impairs the health of the nation. Health depends on one great law; viz. The action of certain agents, upon their appropriate organs in the human body, which agents and organs, "the product of the Divine hand," are so perfectly adapted one to the other, that in view of all their consequences to endless being, their author himself pronounced them to be "very good;" perfect, good enough to satisfy the mind of Jehovah. Light, for instance, was made for the eye; air for the lungs; and food, nourishing food and drink, for the digestive organs; causing by their operations the functions of vision, respiration, nutrition, and the various movements on which health and life depend. But for what organ in the human body was ardent spirit made? There is none.

What organ in the human body needs its stimulus in order to perform in the most perfect manner, healthy action? There is none. What gland can extract from it the least portion of nutriment, or any thing which can contribute to health, or be in any way useful in the animal economy? There is none. The anatomist, the physiologist, the chemist and the physician examine with the minutest care every part throughout the whole body, and they can find none. God has made none, and there is none. Nor is there an organ whose healthy action is not disturbed by ardent spirit; and which does not instinctively reject it. The blood by its circulation conveys to each part of the body the materials of which it is composed, while each organ by its Creator is endowed with the power of selecting from the mass what it needs

for nourishment, and the performance of its appropriate functions, and of rejecting the refuse to be thrown out of the system. "The blood is therefore a sort of common carrier, conveying from part to part what is entrusted to it for the common benefit." When obliged to carry spirit, it presents it on its way, as it does other materials, to each organ; and each starts with mighty effort, not to welcome and receive, but to *repel* it. And if not crippled by the overpowering force of the enemy, it succeeds; and rejected, not suffered to stop, because it is worthless, the carrier, though vexed with its burden, is obliged to take it on to the next; rejected by that, it must carry it on, till rejected by all as a common nuisance, "it is seized upon by the emunctories, the scavengers of the system, and unceremoniously excluded." This is not for any want of kindness in the system towards friends, but because ardent spirit is an enemy, a mortal enemy. It would be treason to harbor it, and suicide to use it. Nature, through unerring laws stamped by the Divine hand, true to herself and her God, is incapable of such an offence; and till poisoned and perverted by the enemy, will never submit to it. On every organ it touches, spirit is a poison; and as such it is chased from organ to organ, marking its course with irregularity of action, and disturbance of function; exciting throughout the system a war of extermination, till the last remnant of the intruder is expelled from the territory. Till vital power is prostrated the enemy can never have a lodgment. And if, through decay of organic vigor, by the mighty force of the intruder, or the long continuance of the war, and by perpetual successions of new recruits, it cannot be expelled, the work of death is done; the last citadel of life surrenders, and the banner of universal ruin waves over all. Thousands of such conquests are made every year, and of territories more valuable than all the material wealth of creation. Before, the prospect was like Eden; and after, a land of sepulchres, with uncovered, putrid carcases of drunkards, sending up in clouds their poisonous exhalation, wafting contagion and death through the land.

To sanction by law the recruiting and equipping of such an enemy, and the sending of him out to desolate the fairest portion of God's heritage, is an outrage upon all principles, not only of patriotism, but of humanity, which bids defiance to parallel in the history of legislation. It is an outrage almost too gross for sober consultation. It would seem to be hardly possible, in view of its fruits, that it should be tolerated, we will not say in any christian, but in any civilized State. Even paganism, under the first rays of civilization, has almost instinctively denounced it. And were it not for the pestilential moral atmosphere which it produces, and the deteriorating and stupifying effects which that atmosphere occasions, its continuance would seem to be hardly possible; or its removal need any thing more than its own doings.

NEW USE OF FIRE ENGINES.

At the late fire in Troy, a number of fellows, after applying themselves freely to the common stock of rum, fell to fighting among themselves. One of the engines was standing near filled with water, and under the direction of a practical cold-water man, who suddenly extinguished the flames of war, by a single effusion from his pipe, and thus separated the belligerents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, 1833.

PREPARATION OF FOOD FOR SWINE AND CATTLE.

It has been observed by an English writer on agriculture that an apparatus for steaming food for cattle should be considered as a necessary appendage to every arable and dairy farm, of a moderate size. It has been long known that many sorts of roots, and particularly the potato, become much more valuable by undergoing this sort of preparation. And it is equally well known that when thus prepared they have been employed alone as a substitute for hay, and with cut straw both for hay and corn, in the feeding of horses as well as other animals. To a farmer who keeps many horses or cattle, or even swine or poultry, the practice of boiling their food in steam is so great a saving and advantage, that it deserves the most particular attention. Though potatoes have often been given raw to both horses and cattle, they are found to be infinitely preferable, when cooked by steam, as they are thereby rendered much drier, and more nutritive. This has been long since shown by the experiments of Wakefield of Liverpool, who, in order to ascertain it, fed some of his horses on steamed, and some on raw potatoes, and soon found the horses on steamed potatoes had greatly the advantage, in every respect. Those on the steamed potatoes looked perfectly smooth and sleek, while the others were quite rough.

A description of a Root Steamer, with a cut, may be seen in the *N. E. Farmer*, vol. 6, page 23. One still more simple is that described in the "*Farmer's Assistant*" from which the remainder of this article is extracted.

STEAM-BOILER.

This is an implement that no Farmer or Planter should be without, as potatoes, particularly, are nearly doubled in value, for feeding and fattening, when boiled. Turnips and other roots, and pumpkins, are also much improved, as food for cattle, by a similar process.

Boiled clover-hay is found very good for keeping Swine, during Winter; and we are of opinion, that if fed to Milch-cows, during that season, it would greatly improve the quantity of their milk, and keep them in better order, than when fed dry to them. We believe this to be well worthy of a fair experiment, by having a vat, or box, to hold the hay sufficiently large for the purpose.

A steamboiler is commonly made by setting a kettle, holding twelve gallons or more, in a furnace, of brick or stone; and over this a hogshead, with one head taken out, and the other bored full of holes, is set so close that the steam of the kettle, when boiling, can only rise through the holes, and thence ascend among the articles to be boiled in the hogshead, and pass off at the top. In this way a hogshead full of potatoes will be nearly as soon boiled, as a small part of them only could have been, if placed in the kettle underneath.

As the kettle must be so closed as to prevent any steam passing off, but through the bottom of the hogshead or vat, a pipe or tube must be set in one side, through which, with the aid of a tunnel, the water is to be poured into the kettle, as often as occasion may require. When poured in, the tube is to be stopped, with a plug for the purpose.

Grain of all kinds may be steamboiled to great advantage, for feeding and fattening cattle; but, in

that case, it is requisite to have the bottom of the hogshead covered with a cloth, to prevent the grain running down through the holes.

By experiments which have been accurately made, in Pennsylvania, upon Indian corn and potatoes, used for fattening Swine, it was found that they increased in weight one third faster on the boiled, than on the unboiled food; or, in other words, they gained three pounds when fed on the former, where they only gained two pounds when fed on the latter. We are fully of opinion, that steam-boiling food, for feeding or fattening all sorts of cattle, generally increases the value of the food, as much as forty or fifty per cent.

We are induced to lay this down, as a general rule, that all kinds of food, whether for Man, or beast, is more or less improved in its nutrimental qualities, by being boiled. This is evidently the case, in regard either to grain or roots; and we believe that every kind of vegetable matter, even green grass itself, will be found much improved, as a food for cattle, when it has been sufficiently subjected to the operation of the steamboiler. But, whether the additional expense thus incurred, would, in all cases, be found overbalanced by the additional value thus given to the food, must depend on the results of experiments to be fairly and properly made.

RICE MILL AT SOUTH BOSTON.

This is an entire new invention, by some of our Yankee mechanics at Northampton in this State—STRONG, MOODY, & Co. It is remarkable that our Carolina friends, should be under obligations to us, for the best means of cleansing Cotton and also Rice. We are induced to say something on this subject, in consequence of a visit to these Mills which are just put in operation by JOHN PRINCE, Esq. who has purchased the exclusive privilege of using them in this section of the country.

They appear very effective Machines for doing the business of hulling and cleansing the Rice in a more perfect manner, than any heretofore known—As the method used in all countries is by *pounding*, which breaks much of the grain, and subjects it to become floury, and makes it very liable to insects in warm weather. The process of cleansing the inner coat is by *Carding* Machines in the shape of mill-stones.—And the other processes of bolting, brushing and winnowing clean and polish it in the most perfect manner, and make nearly the whole of it *head rice*—consequently we believe it will keep much better and be more valuable.

We know that in Summer it is very difficult to obtain good Rice, free from Weevil and other insects, being uncertain *how long* it has been *beat out*. Here we can go to the Mills and buy it from the *hopper*. We understand it is Mr. Prince's intention to grind some into fine flour, having a set of Burr Stones for that purpose.

This article more particularly since the appearance of the Cholera has become more in use than formerly—the physicians recommending it for general use, as a most wholesome food.

The machinery is in considerable variety, and appears ingenious and very perfect, is carried by a neat and powerful Steam Engine of 20 horse power, made by Mr. Holmes Hinckley, of Boston. A visit to this place, we think will gratify any persons desirous of seeing useful inventions. Mr.

Prince's present establishment is expected to clean 4 and 500 bushels of the rough rice or poddy per day—and can, if necessary, be much increased.

The outer coat or hull which is in large proportion, he expects will answer well for making *wrapping paper*—it is now under process for that object, and can be afforded at a very low price.

Figs in New England.—The Nantucket Inquirer says there is in one of the gardens of that Island, a flowering Fig tree, the fruit of which has come to maturity. The Hartford Times mentions another in that city, as heavily burthened with fruit, some of which has grown ripe, and proves very good. It would be rather singular if at this late day, New England should become the home of this fine fruit. This may not seem altogether improbable when we consider that it not only flourishes in Spain, which lies in the same latitude with our Middle States, but in France, which lies all north of the latitude of Boston. It is not native here, we grant; but that is true also of many other valuable trees and plants which have become acclimated here and elsewhere. In England scarce any thing is native but the oak. The vine itself was brought into France from the East, by the Romans; and so was the cherry tree. The olive, which now flourishes so universally, came from the neighborhood of Mount Taurus; and the Chinese, for a long time kept to themselves almost exclusively the orange, the lemon, and the white mulberry. The peach, which grows very well in Maine, is, we believe, of Persian origin. In a word, we cannot decide, without trying, whether New England, or the Middle States, may not cultivate the fig. We only know that cultivation will do a great deal which nature did not seem to intend accomplishing, without human instrumentality; and these results are the premiums she pays to the ingenuity and industry of man.—*Boston Journal*.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Season.—A gentleman just returned from the west, states that on Thursday last he travelled on runners from Oswego to Auburn, and that the snow was from 8 to 10 inches deep. In some places on the route, apples were not gathered and potatoes were still in the ground.—*Albany Argus*.

Winer.—Snow fell at Bangor for the first time this season on the 30th ult. and we hear also that about one inch fell at Mariaville. The weather since then has been exceedingly cold,—and appearances at this time, give, is good reason to expect sleighing in a few days.—*Ellsworth Me. paper*.

Remarkable Case.—The Paris Academy of Medicine lately reported the case of a man who died in July last in that city, delirious, and in the right ventricle of whose heart was found imbedded a needle, which extended into the cavity. No trace of a cicatrix by which the needle might have entered, could be discovered on the exterior of the body. He had been suffering for some months from shivering and pain in the side.

The Greenfield Mercury states, that a gentleman belonging to Northfield, whose wife was in the steamer New England, and was injured by the explosion, has determined to commence an action against the proprietors of the boat for injuries sustained by her through the negligence of their agents. The action will be brought in the Circuit Court of the United States, at New Haven. This will afford an opportunity for obtaining the facts of the case.

Caution to Parents.—A child of Lewis Gordon of Portland, a little boy between two and three years old, lost his life a few days since by his clothes taking fire. His mother left it a few minutes to go into one of the neighbors, and on her return she met it at the door with its clothes on fire! it lived about twenty-eight hours.

Sheep.—The sale of Mr. Thomas Wright's flock of Merino sheep, in Chesterfield, last week, brought together a great number of people. The 200 sheep were sold for about 500 dollars, or \$2.50 each. Some brought over \$3.00, and some less than \$2.00.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Quebec, Oct. 21.—The weather has been dry but cold. This morning there was ice fully half an inch thick, and the mud of the roads bore the carriages. The ground was sufficiently frozen to prevent potatoes from being conveniently raised in places at all moist. There are still some fields of oats out in a green state.

A decision of importance has been made in the State of Alabama, in regard to State jurisdiction over the Indians within its limits. A Cherokee Indian was indicted for murder, before the Circuit Court of the County of St. Clair, and when arraigned, his counsel filed a plea to the jurisdiction and maintained in support of the plea, two points:—1st. That the State of Alabama has no right to extend its jurisdiction over the Indian nations within its chartered limits—and 2d, conceding the right, the act of the legislature did not embrace the case under consideration.

The court sustained the plea, and discharged the prisoner, upon the grounds that Alabama had become a member of the Union with full knowledge of the treaties subsisting between the United States and the Cherokees, and that those treaties, having guaranteed the soil and jurisdiction to the Indians, the State had no right to either.—*Balt. Am.*

Bears.—From different parts of the country we continue to hear of the ravages of the Bears, who it seems have lately been so bold as to attack Oxen. We are informed that a short time ago, an Ox was killed at Le-preaux by a Bear, and last week, C. L. Hathaway, Esq. of Lancaster, had a pair of large oxen wounded—one severely and the other mortally by a Bear or Bears. We would earnestly recommend to people throughout the country to set log traps for these destructive beasts, some recommend a trap baited at night with a living sheep, which may be safely removed every morning; the bleating of the lone sheep induces the Bear to enter, and the trap springs before he reaches the bait.—*St. John City Gazette.*

Information which may be relied on has been received from the county of Saguenay on the subject of the harvest. In distant parts and elevated ground of the parishes of Baie St. Paul, Eboulemens, and Malbaie, the crops as early as the month of August, were all frozen and the inhabitants there, will be distressed as in 1816. In the low grounds, the crops, after great difficulty, have been partially saved, and the harvest is deficient by nearly a half. In the Ile-aux-Coudres, from the dryness of the soil, low situation, and exposure to the influence of the sea air, there will be a sufficient supply for consumption. The population of this country is about 10,000 souls.—*Quebec Gazette.*

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

5000 Vigorous and large White Mulberry Trees for sale low—Apply to GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER ALMANAC FOR 1834.

JUST published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 52 North Market street. The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1834, by T. G. Fessenden, editor of the N. E. Farmer.—Astronomical calculation by R. T. Paine, Esq. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. oct 9

JOHN SCOTT'S LEGACY.

THE Board entrusted with the management of the fund bequeathed to the Corporation of Philadelphia, by the late John Scott of Edinburgh, "for distribution of premiums to ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions," hereby give notice, that in three months from this date they will award a premium to Adam Brooks of West Situate, Massachusetts, for an apparatus for—1. Reeling Silk from Cocoons: 2. Spinning or Twisting the Silk: 3. Doubling and Twisting it—all by one operation, provided satisfactory objections to the originality of said apparatus are not made in the meantime. The Members of the Board are.

JAMES MEASE,
ROBERT HARE,
JAMES DONALDSON,
WM. HEMBEL,
WM. PHILLIPS,

To any of whom application for premiums may be made. Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1833. oc 23-d31g.

SITUATION WANTED,

BY an experienced Gardener; one who thoroughly understands the propagation of Green House Plants, Grape Vines, &c.—Good reference as to character and capability can be given. Apply at this office. tf oct9

WM. PRINCE & SONS,

—Deeming it unnecessary to have any Agent, request all orders to be sent to them direct per mail, and they will receive prompt attention, and be forwarded precisely as desired. Catalogues will be sent gratis to every applicant.

N. B. *Morus Multicaulis*, or Chinese Mulberry, \$25 per 100, and \$4 1-2 per dozen.

Limnan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, Oct. 8th, 1833. o 23

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug28



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK IN NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—Selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus Multicaulis* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 230 varieties, including the *Paeonies*, *Moutan* and *Papaveras*—and 24 other kinds—and 33 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

WANTED.

HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, RED TOP. Of the growth of 1833 and of good quality.

ALSO—Flax and Hemp seed, for which cash will be paid. oct9

IMPROVED HEARING TRUMPET.

THIS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable manner, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of those who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of rendering conversation as distinct between persons who are removed to the full extent of the Tube, as with those who are immediately near each other.—For sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist, 46 Milk st. opposite Federal st. sept 11 eow6w

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|--------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 00 | 1 12 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 11 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 8 75 | 9 00 |
| prime, | " | 7 00 | 7 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 23 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 1 87 | 2 00 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 37 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 38 | 43 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | none | | |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 6 12 | 6 25 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 87 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 77 | 78 |
| southern yellow, | " | 68 | 70 |
| white, | " | 66 | 67 |
| Rye, (scarce) | " | 80 | 82 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 40 | 42 |
| HAY, (best English, old, | ton | 18 50 | 22 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern scrawed, | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 40 |
| Hops, 1st quality | pound | 20 | 21 |
| 2d quality | " | 18 | 19 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | | 11 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort, | cask | 1 06 | 1 12 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect, extra clear, | barrel | 22 00 | 23 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | | 10 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| " Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

| | RETAIL PRICES. | | |
|--|----------------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| BUTTER, | " | 12 1/2 | 13 |
| BUTTER, (rub) | " | 18 | 20 |
| lump, best, | " | 20 | 25 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 22 | 24 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J.19.

BUCKTHORNS.

Buckthorns for Hedges for sale at \$3 per 100 for large ones, and small thorns in proportion, by G. C. BARRETT.

N. B. These are the genuine thorns, raised upon the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. o 23

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed,—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

MISCELLANY.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Lines by Mrs. Balmanno, on the Horticultural Exhibition at Geneva, in September, 1833.

NATURE! how beautiful! ah, who may gaze

On these thy gorgeous treasures round him piled,
Nor with deep fervor their Creator praise,
Perfect in all his works—pure—undefiled.

What perfumes breathe—what colors meet the eye,
The Dahlia, gem-like, in its velvet fold;
Melon and Peach, with Grapes of Tyrian dye,
The ruby Nectarine and Quince of gold.

To grace imperial Autumn's golden reign,
The lovely Summer still her garland brings,
Wreathes his bright spoils with many a Woodbine chain,
And 'mongst his fruits, her faint sweet Roses flings.

Sunn'd in her smiles the Lily lifts its head,
The Alcea blooms—the Oleander towers—
Myrtles and Jasmines their rich perfumes shed,
And in pale radiance shine the Orange flowers.

Blended with Snowberries that gleam afar,
Like pearls, design'd some beauty's hair to braid,
The China-Aster's many-colored star,
In all its varied splendor stands display'd.

And like small jewels in a chaplet set,
Blooms, too, the bright Geranium and Sweet Pea—
Violets and Pansies—Daisies—Mignonette—
And the dark Pink's superb embroidery.

Nor these alone—but all that Autumn yields
Of grand or excellent in fruit and flower,
The stately growth of gardens, orchards, fields,
Tokens of Earth's full plenteousness and power.

In such a scene, O Nature! who may stand,
Nor feel his spirit swell adoring thee!
Who crown'd with blessings this, his native land,
The proud, the beautiful, the brave, the free.

OHIO!—*a little the biggest.*—The present season has abounded in choice fruit, and the papers have contained frequent notices of uncommonly fine specimens of different kinds. We have, however, neither seen nor heard of any thing equal to an apple shown us last week, which was brought by a gentleman from Ohio. It measured fifteen inches in circumference, and weighed at that time upwards of twenty-four ounces; and we are assured, when first plucked, its weight exceeded twenty-five ounces. It grew in the orchard of Heman Ely, Esq. of Elyria, Ohio, and was truly a noble specimen of Ohio husbandry.—*Con. Courant.*

LONGEVITY.

The widow Mary Wiggin, of Stratham, was born October 17, 1733.—She is still living, and has entered on the second century of her life, retaining in a good measure, her mental powers and bodily health. She is the oldest person in that town, and the first who has lived to the age of one hundred years. She has several grand children who are grand parents. Her maiden name was Jewett. Her first husband was Walter Weeks, Esq. of Greenland; her second and last, Andrew Wiggin, Esq. of Stratham. A gentleman of this town, who visited her three years ago, informs us that her memory was good, and her eye-sight so perfect as to enable her to read without spectacles. He has also seen her since her last birth day, and found her not materially altered, excepting that her senses of hearing is much impaired.

Exeter News Letter.

From the Temperance Recorder.
FARMING WITH RUM.

MEETING recently with a farmer residing in a neighboring town, I soon discovered from his conversation that he was a zealous advocate for the temperance reform, and he gave me many striking facts in regard to the good it had already effected among his acquaintance. To himself he said it had been every thing. He had in times past been a temperate drinker, and supposed it utterly impossible to accomplish the labor of his field without ardent spirit. For some years a barrel of whiskey was regularly purchased, and sufficed; but in process of time it was empty before the haying and harvesting were completed, and the two gallon jug went again and again to the merchant for a new supply. Unsuspicious of the cause, he found himself going behindhand yearly; every thing went wrong—his farm was mortgaged to the merchant—his blacksmith and other mechanics were unpaid—duns and demands came upon him frequent as April showers, but not half as pleasant; and with a rising family and increasing embarrassments, his prospects were most gloomy—poverty and wretchedness were before him. Daily his life became more and more unpleasant, and every effort he made to escape from his difficulties, only plunged him the deeper in trouble and perplexity. Still he saw not the cause. The leak which was sinking his ship so fast was undiscovered, and he saw no hope—no way of deliverance. How many thousands have like this man been involved, and from the same cause; and from affluence have sunk to abject poverty—sold their farms—gathered together their little all, and emigrated to the west!

FARMING WITHOUT RUM.

While our friend was in this perplexed situation, with nothing but ruin before his eyes, some person either by design or casually, sent him a Temperance Recorder. He threw it aside as being only suitable for the attention of *drunkards*, not suspecting that in that little messenger of mercy he should find a solution of all his difficulties and a sure way of escape. And so it is; man, wayward man, from ignorance and caprice, not unfrequently dashes from him the hand of kindness, and voluntarily shuts his ears and his heart to instruction. Our farmer, casting his eye upon the heading of one article in the Recorder, was induced from curiosity to read it through. Before he had finished, conviction of the inutility and evil of temperate drinking seized his mind, and without delay he determined to adopt the principle of *total abstinence*. All his domestic and farming arrangements underwent a change, and very soon the important discovery was made, that the barrel of whiskey had been the cause of his trouble. Of course it was discarded, and under the new order of things he soon discovered that laborers drinking only *cold water*, were of far greater profit than those who were stimulated by rum; the look of trouble and of fearful foreboding gave place to that of hope and cheerfulness; in two years his farm was disincumbered of the mortgage; every debt was paid; and he remarked, that which pleased him most was, that he could now do something in aid of the benevolent operations of the age. By this change, no one beside himself is a greater gainer than the merchant. True he sells him no whiskey, but then he sells him a much greater quantity of other articles than he before purchased;

and he sells them for cash too, for now our farmer wants no trust, though all are willing and desirous to see his name upon their books. L.

FRESH FALL GOODS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received an extensive assortment of fresh Fall and Winter goods, which he offers, wholesale and retail, for cash only, considerably lower than can be bought in the city. Among which are 4 cases English, French and American cloths, consisting of superior, extra superior, middling and low priced, black, blue, mixed, and every variety of colors. 50 pieces Cassimeres, of all colors—2 cases pelisse cloths, an excellent article for chaise lining (very low)—1 case very nice Habit cloth, Brown, Blue, Claret, &c.—7 cases Satinets, Striped, and plain of various colors—5 cases 6-4 Eng. Merino, a very superior article, and all the most desirable colors, imported expressly for the subscriber—4 cases 8-4 Eng. do. of various colors and qualities—4 cases Circassians, very superior qualities and various colors—1 case superior Goats Hair Camblet—4 bales 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking, green and mixed—12 bales splendid Tarriffville Hearth rugs—5 bales Eng. low priced do. do.—54 bales Domets, white, yellow, red, &c.—10 bales Flannels, Eng. Welsh, and American—10 bales Cotton Carpeting, striped and blocked—6 bales Russia Diaper—1 bale Canton Flannel, lower than the cost of importation—3 bales American Cotton Flannels, bleached and unbleached—1 bale White Counterpanes, all sizes—10 bales superior London Row Blankets from 10-4 to 14-4—7 bales real Indigo Checks from 3-4 to 5-4—3 bales American Gingham—2 cases Eng. Gingham—29 bales cotton Batting—25 bales Pillisse Wadding, 12 bales black Wadding—5 cases Embossed Furniture Dimety—2 cases Embossed Cambric, for stage lining—20 cases Prints, all patterns and prices, Eng. French, and American—35 cases Bleached Cottons—50 bales unbleached cotton—10 bales Ticking 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4, some very superior quality—2 cases Sincaws—2 cases Saranets—2 cases Satin Levantines, superior quality—3 cases Levantines, low priced—7 cases Crape Dresses, all colors—5 cases Linens, Lawns, and Shirtings 4-4 to 10-4 with a very extensive assortment of Cambrics and Cambric Muslins, Bobbinette and Grecian lace, 4-4 and 6-4 Swiss nonsook, Book Jaconett plain and figured muslins—Hosiery and every variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves. sept18.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one flecked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 quarts of milk a day on grass only.

Also, 2 bull calves, one bright-red, and one red and white. They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Coelebs, and from cows of imported stocks.

For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer. opt

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[F] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—COLMAN, HOLDEN & Co. Booksellers.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Editor of Recorder.
Montreal, L. C.—GEO. BENT.
St. Louis—GEO. HOLTON.

Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DARRER who execute every description of Book and Fancy Printing in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1833.

NO. 19.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PEARS.

We have frequently received letters from distant correspondents, respecting the best kind of fruit trees to be obtained in the vicinity of Boston, and at our request, Mr. W. Kenrick, of Newton, has furnished us with the communication subjoined. We hope soon to be favored with a descriptive catalogue of the best fruits in this neighborhood, from a Committee of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

For the New England Farmer.

THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir,* I will send to-day my last years Catalogue, or that of 1833, and in a few days my new one, in which are marked with an asterisk all those varieties of Pears which have already been proved amongst us. All these are here of genuine kinds of course, as the tree, the leaf and the fruit, are compared with the descriptions, and the buds, to prevent even the possibility of mistake, are immediately renewed from the bearing tree: I will just speak here of a few which are there marked thus *.

g. 1. Bartlett (Williams Bon Chretien), large, fair, *very delicious*, first rate, always productive.

g. 2. Bourgmestre, very large and productive, a good pear.

g. 3. Capiaumont, 1st rate, very beautiful, large, delicious, very productive.

g. 4. Charles of Austria, large, beautiful, delicious fruit, bearing not yet known.

g. 5. Colmar Souverain, a noble and delicious fruit, bearing not known.

m. 6. Diel, is here genuine, a tree bore last year, its fruit of most superior quality.

g. 7. Beurre Easter, is here genuine from many sources; Mr. Manning's tree is now full for the first time—I saw it in August, shall see it again.

s. 8. Dix, a native of the 1st rate and very productive.

g. 9. Duchesse d'Angouleme. I have here from Messrs. Lowell and Perkins bearing trees. One of the most noble and delicious of all our Pears—very productive.

g. 10. Julienne, very productive, early and delicious, very early, bears early.

m. 11. Fulton, a native, very delicious and productive.

s. 12. Golden Beurre of Bilbao, new from Spain, very delicious, beautiful and productive.

g. 13. Harvard, a fine delicious native—tree a great bearer, but does not bear early.

m. 14. Heathcot, a large, delicious pear, very beautiful and productive.

g. 15. Passe Colmar, a most delicious fruit, and handsome, tree a prodigious bearer; St. Ghislain, of Van Mons, evidently a good bearer, a most superior fruit.

m. 16. Sylvanthe Verte d'hiver, a very first-rate late pear, a great bearer.

s. 17. Urbaniste, a very first-rate and delicious pear, a great bearer. This pear has been miscalled Beurre du Roi (of John Prince.)

m. 18. Wilkinson, a very fine native pear from R. I. very productive.

g. 19. Scotch Carnock, received from London Hort. Soc. proves a great bearer, a large winter fruit,

The above are some of the best kinds which are here from undisputed sources, from bearing trees. I add no more now. There are numbers of others I have marked.

I add one *beautiful pear* introduced by John Prince, Esq.; the tree grows remarkably and is a great bearer; the fruit tolerable for table, excellent for baking in Oct. This pear makes a fine show; it is 20th s. Dr. Hunt's Connecticut.

g. Denotes that the trees are now ready for sale of good size.

m. That the trees now ready are of middling size.

s. Trees small now, and I know not where else they can be got to depend on.

The size changes a little from the time we begin to take up in the fall, and is always diminishing till May.

Colmar d'hiver is here genuine; it bore fruit at Mr. Parsons's, but it cannot yet be recommended.

Forelle has borne fruit, genuine, but cannot yet be recommended.

D'Arenberg and many others, can only as yet be recommended for trial.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Newton, Nov. 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

TOO MUCH TEMPERANCE.

MR. EDITOR, Has a man after receiving subscriptions and pay in advance for a public journal any moral right to devote it to other objects than those mentioned in his prospectus? If not, why are the pages of the "New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal" filled with the productions of the Temperance advocates? Why are the instructive essays, and extracts from books to which most of us have not access crowded out to give place to dissertations upon a subject which ought not to appear in its columns? I am no enemy to the temperance cause, but most cordially wish it success; by precept and example too, I show my devotion to it. There are papers whose object it is to diffuse information on this subject in their pages, and we are pleased to see any thing which will tend to enlighten the public mind and of course diminish the consumption of ardent spirits. "Every one to his trade" and "all things in their places" are our mottoes. We take the Farmer for the purpose of gaining information relative to our art, and to that let it be devoted; it is what we expect; what we have paid for; and it is what we claim. Injure not its usefulness, by prostituting its pages to any thing else.

A SUBSCRIBER who has paid in advance.

By the Editor. The above is a tolerable sample of the "Miseries" of Editors. We have, heretofore, been admonished of the propriety of *devoting more room in the N. E. Farmer to the objects of the Temperance Reformation*. We have been told verbally, as well as informed by letter, that nothing relating to *Rural Economy* is of half the consequence to individuals as well as to the community, as the inculcation of the doctrines of the advocates of total abstinence from distilled spirits, &c. &c. That more money, (to say nothing of health, reputation, mind, morals, &c.) may be saved by lessons

on this kind of *economy* than by all the recipes, agricultural axioms, horticultural essays, or rural prescriptions that ever were or ever will be diffused by means of the pen or the press.

Since then we are accused of publishing *less* than we should, as well as *more* than we ought on the topic aforesaid, we are inclined to think our course has not been very erratic. If, however, our correspondent can no longer endure our *sermonizing*, he will please to call at the *N. E. Farmer* office to receive the benediction; and we will direct our future discourses to more willing auditors. We will, however, inform him that we have about exhausted our temperance-topics, and shall not preach much more at present, unless by particular request, and to such persons as we think stand in particular need of our admonitions.

From the Albany Argus.

BERKSHIRE CATTLE SHOW.

I WAS among the many strangers who devoted two or three days to attend the recent anniversary of the Berkshire Agricultural Society. It was the *twenty-second anniversary*. As I had attended several of its meetings before, and one in the infancy of the society, my attention was particularly drawn to the evidences of improvement which had been developed by its influence. These were manifested in the highly improved appearance of the farms, farm stock, farm buildings and farm crops; but still more apparent in the moral and intellectual condition of the population. The interests of the society seemed to be identified with the interests of all classes; and all appeared to be solicitous for its prosperity and perpetuity, as though with the prosperity of their schools, (another subject of just pride) it redounded to their personal credit, and to the aggrandizement of their county.

Among the thousands assembled on the occasion, I beheld many of the reverend clergy, many other gentlemen of the learned professions, who are generally more or less engaged in husbandry, and merchants and manufacturers. Each class and each sex of society, appeared to be fully and well represented; all vied in giving interest and eclat to the occasion. The assemblage of ladies at the church, at the young ladies' fair, and at the ball room, was numerous and brilliant, and contributed in no small degree to diffuse a charm of good nature and kind feelings among the crowd. The exercises at the church were impressive and highly interesting. The dinner tables were surrounded by nearly two hundred persons, mostly husbandmen, highly respectable in their dress and their deportment. Hilarity presided at the festive board, regulated by the genius of temperance and the reverend clergy. I did not see a man, woman or child, who I thought had been intemperate in drinking or in eating. All seemed to be good-natured, cheerful and gay. On the whole, I was highly pleased and instructed, and became a full convert to the belief, that the society had more than realized the high expectations of its founders. I love old Berkshire, for her early and persevering efforts to improve the soil and to enlighten the mind—objects most worthy of our ambition, and most ennobling to our nature; and I rejoice,

most ardently rejoice, in the abundant rewards she is now realizing for these efforts—in the intelligence, industry and enterprise, in the prosperity and happiness of her sons and daughters. In the enjoyment of these blessings she is not surpassed by any. She has expended annually \$1200 (one half from the state treasury) in rewards for agricultural and household skill and industry; and this expenditure has been to her like seed sown in a good soil, yielding in return its fifty and its hundred fold. May her example yet have its influence upon the country around her.

From the New York Farmer.

QUANTITY OF INDIAN CORN TO THE ACRE.

Meadowbanks, Deerfield, Mass. Sept. 9, 1833.

MR. FLEET: Your New York Farmer for this month was received last evening, and I make no delay in replying to the inquiry of your correspondent E. The farmer to whom I referred whose crops of corn for the last ten years, have averaged more than one hundred bushels to the acre, is Earl Stimpson, Esq. of Galway, Saratoga co. N. Y. On a visit to his extraordinary and admirable establishment, in July of the last year, where every agricultural operation seems to be conducted in the most skilful and systematic manner, he gave me this assurance, as I find noted in my journal at the time; and I beg leave to inform your correspondent, that to any gentleman of agricultural taste and science, a visit to this farm cannot fail to yield instruction and great pleasure.

Mr. Stimpson's success, however, in the cultivation of this valuable crop is not singular. Examples of crops as abundant, are on record in your correspondent's own state; and to these, and to some others, as extraordinary, it may be useful and gratifying to refer. I ask leave, therefore, to mention a few, which have been submitted to the most careful examination, and the results established by the fullest proof.

John Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J. produced on one acre, 118 bushels, 2 quarts. "Mr. S. was confident that he would have had considerably more corn, had not his crop suffered very greatly by a thunder storm, which laid the greater part of it down at the time the ears were setting." On this crop a bet of fifty guineas was pending. The motives to exact measurement were such, therefore, as to secure accuracy. This was some years since; the particular date I am not able to ascertain.

Dr. Steele, of Saratoga, in giving an attested account of the crops of Earl Stimpson, in 1821, says that he had eight acres of Indian corn, which yielded 112 bushels to the acre, 896 bushels; 10 do. do. 90 bushels to the acre, 900 bushels. (Memoirs of New York Agricultural Society, vol. 2, page 73.)

The following individuals applied to the Agricultural Society in Washington county, Penn. in October, 1823, for premiums, with authenticated evidence of the quantity raised per acre, on not less than five acres; Joseph Evans, 136 bushels per acre—John Wolf, 127½ do. do.—Samuel Anderson, 123 bushels, 12 quarts do.—Isaac Vanhookens, 120 do. do.—Isaac Buckingham, 118 bushels 1 quart, do. do.—James Clakey, 113 do. do.—Jesse Cooper, 108 do. do.—De Gross Jennings, 120 do. do.

In the same year the following individuals applied to the Alleghany County Agricultural Society, for premiums on their crops: James Anderson of Ross township, 103 bushels, 17 quarts, on

one acre—John Snyder, of do. 103 per acre, on five acres—John Irwin of do. 105 bushels 20 qts. per acre, on 3½ acres—Wm. M'Clure, 129 bshls. per acre, on five acres. (Memoirs of Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, vol. 6, page 228.)

In 1821, J. & M. Pratt, of Easton, Madison co. N. Y. obtained from one acre, 172½ bushels—do. do. 161 do.—do. do. 161 do.

In 1824, the same gentleman obtained from 4 acres 680 bushels, or 170 to the acre.

From public and private testimony I know that the respectability of these gentlemen is such as to justify entire confidence in their statements; and their crops were subjected to the particular examination of committees for a premium. The Messrs. Pratt say they have no doubt of being able to obtain 200 bushels to an acre.

In 1823, Benj. Bartlett of Easton, Madison co. N. Y. obtained from one acre 174 bushels. The veracity of this gentleman is equally unquestioned; and his, too, was a premium crop.

In 1821, Benjamin Butler, of Oxford, Chenango co. N. Y. states that he raised on one acre, 130 bushels, at 60 lbs. per bushel. (New England Farmer for Nov. 1831.)

We will now come to some crops which have been produced in Massachusetts, on our cold, and rocky, and despised soil. The evidence of these crops is ample and of undoubted character.

In 1820, J. Hunnewell, of Newton, produced 111½ bushels to an acre.

In 1822, J. Valentine of Hopkinton, produced 116 bushels, 28 quarts, to an acre—D. Burnham, of Newbury, 117 bushels, 8 quarts do.—T. & H. Little, of do. 116 do.—P. Williams, of Fitchburg, 116 bushels, 12 quarts, do.—W. Hull, of Newton, at the rate of 118 bushels, on 7-8ths of an acre.

In 1823, Fitch Winchester, of Southboro', 103 bushels per acre—John Lees, of Newbury, 113 bushels, 16 quarts, do.—T. & H. Little of do. 115 bushels do.—Thaddeus Howard of West Bridgewater, 122 bushels, 23 qts. do.

In 1824, Wilmarth of Taunton, 142 bushels per acre.

1825, S. Longley, of Shirley, 112 bshls. 21 qts. per acre.

1827, John Andrew, Danvers, 110 bshls. per acre.

1831, Charles Bugbee, of Palmer, in Hampshire county, states that he has produced, on five acres, 540 bushels, or 108 bushels to the acre. (New England Farmer, for Nov. 1831.)

I might produce many other examples of crops approximating a hundred bushels, and some as large as those which are above referred to. The above are fully attested by the examination of committees; and are, in most cases, certified under oath, with the exception of the last, which rests upon the personal declaration of the gentleman named, whose integrity I have no reason to distrust, though I have not the pleasure of knowing him, excepting through the communication above referred to.

Another gentleman, whose name has escaped me, residing in Windsor, Berkshire co. Mass. on the very ridge of the Green Mountain range, in a spot whose aspect was particularly propitious, produced a few years since, 240 bushels of corn on two acres, lying in one piece, for which he received the premium of the Berkshire Agricultural Society. This, however, I state from recollection only, and not from any documents in my possession. I have, likewise, the assurance of his neighbors, who profess to know the facts.

In the communication to which your correspondent refers, I there stated, that Jesse Buel, Esq. President of the N. Y. Agricultural Society, rated his corn crop, from the measurement of a part of it, at 103 bushels to the acre; and deemed it practicable to obtain 154 bushels to the acre. The above measurements are all understood to be of ripe and shelled corn.

I am perfectly aware that these are extraordinary statements; but I have not a doubt of their correctness. I have not, myself, been able, with the best cultivation that I could apply, though I have never had a very favorable opportunity, to obtain nearly one hundred bushels; though, in one case, I gathered eighty-six from an acre; but I do not, on that account the less doubt that it has been done. I know, likewise, very well, the utter incredulity of many persons on this subject, who say, "they never can, and never will believe it possible to obtain one hundred bushels of Indian corn from an acre of ground." In such cases, I ask them if they would make such statements under oath, if they were not true; and if they did make them, whether they would not expect to be believed, or feel that they ought to be believed; and then, if they are not willing to render equal justice to others, or if they regard themselves as the only honest people in the world?

I consider the crop of Indian corn as of the highest importance to the country. There is, I believe no farm, in which an acre of ground can be made to yield so much of food for animal life, as by the produce of Indian corn; and no crop by which, where the soil is well managed, so much is returned to the ground to repair the exhaustion, to which the crop has subjected it. Rye and oats are very inferior crops, compared with it. Wheat is much more precarious; and with good cultivation we may reasonably calculate upon two bushels of corn to one of wheat. The superior value of corn fodder, where it is well saved, is, in many cases, a full equivalent for the extra expense of cultivation.

The average amount of this crop, even on the rich alluvions of the Connecticut, is, I apprehend, not more than forty bushels to the acre; and throughout the State of Massachusetts, it does not exceed thirty. It is my opinion, that not one fifth of the extent of land is devoted to this cultivation, which might be advantageously applied.—Many a farm of one and two hundred acres, has, perhaps, a patch of Indian corn of from four to six acres. This is nothing and scarcely deserves the name of farming.

The culture of this crop admits, certainly, of very important improvements. The great things which have been done, show us what may be done; and present the most emphatical encouragement to experiment and enterprise. I have seen fine crops of this vegetable growing in those parts of Jersey through which I have passed, and the soil seemed to me particularly favorable to its culture. Indian corn will bear to be cultivated longer in succession, on the same land, than almost any other crop; but its productiveness would be greatly favored by a judicious rotation. It is almost the only crop which cannot be too highly manured; and lands of a warm aspect, and which have a large proportion of siliceous sand, intermixed with loam, are peculiarly favorable to its growth. The durability of the grain is greatly in its favor; as, if well saved and housed, it may be kept in our climate for an indefinite period.

without injury or deterioration; and the farmer may always regard it as having a cash value. When pork is worth six cents per pound, corn may fairly be considered as worth from seventy to seventy-five cents per bushel, provided the animals to be fattened are of a healthy and thrifty kind, and the corn is applied in the best form and with proper economy. Its various important uses are too familiar to require remark. It is in truth to be considered as the gold dust of a country, where it is capable of being abundantly produced. Yours respectfully, HENRY COLMAN.

[From the Columbia Sentinel.]

PRACTICAL EFFECT OF SEASONABLE FARMING.

I HAVE heretofore enjoined the necessity of seasonable farming, because I have repeatedly compared the appearance of farms thus cultivated with others, perhaps naturally as good, but which by a different course of management—that is, when all the work was done late in the season, or in other words, not until the owners were driven to it—the difference made in every instance is so manifest, and so much in favor of the “go ahead” farmer, that I have often been astonished that the example of the latter was not always followed.—Reflections of this nature have occurred to every farmer of the least observation; and if there are some who yet *practise* delay in their work, I trust they will not also *advocate* it as the best method. It is not in one branch of agriculture alone that the effects of this kind of management have been observable; it extends through all the operations of the year, and uniformly results in this—while the one makes money, the other is gradually becoming poor. I now design to give a practical illustration of this rule, exactly as it has occurred in this vicinity, and as I mean to state simply *facts*, I trust no one will accuse me of exaggeration.

Within a few miles of my residence are two farmers, who each have a field of corn, and as I have often seen them at work in their respective lots during the season, I am enabled to state the method of cultivation pursued by each. First, the soil of both was that of our pine plain—a mixture of sand and gravel, but the largest proportion is sand. The two pieces were both sod, or land put down to grass; one had been in grass two years, the other longer, but in both, previous to ploughing, the grass was abundant and vigorous. If a choice had been offered me of either of the lots for a crop of corn, I would have selected the one which had been the longest in grass, not only on this account, but because I thought it more inclined to loom than the other lot. Now what I will call the best lot, for such I really conceived it to be, was ploughed late and with two horses. It then lay some time before planting, and the grass was beginning to sprout. It was now furrowed and planted. The corn as it came up had to encounter the grass, which had the start of it, and was permitted to grow some time, so that at the first hoeing the former was small and sickly. However, at a late day this operation was performed, and before the last of the field was finished, the grass in the part first hoed had become vigorous. The plough was after this occasionally used, but never until the shoots of grass were so numerous and as large as to interfere with the young sprouts of corn. This field has now come to maturity, and if the owner gathers fifteen bushels to the acre, it will be more than he has a right

to expect, and certainly as much as he can possibly gather from it.

We will now go to the other field, which has been subject to another kind of management, and see the difference in product.—The poorest lot as I call it, was not ploughed early, though in good season, with three stout horses. Immediately after the ploughing, the harrow was applied, and after that it was furrowed and planted. As soon as necessary the corn was ploughed and hoed; the plough was likewise used once or twice afterwards, and always in season, for the object was to keep the young plant clean of grass and weeds, and thus give it not only the entire surface of the ground for its growth, but the roots all the strength for their nourishment that the soil would afford. This field of corn having come to maturity, is a good though not a heavy crop. It will yield, I think, between forty and fifty bushels to the acre. Comparing the two fields together, therefore, the advantages is two thirds in favor of the seasonable farmer over his more tardy neighbor. Should I be asked which of these two farmers labored the hardest on his farm, I would answer promptly, the man who has the poorest piece of corn; because I notice he does all his work late, and is driven by it so that he is always in a hurry, whilst the other, taking “time by the forelock,” seems to have plenty of leisure and takes things easy. In circumstances they are much like their respective pieces of corn; and the disparity between them must become greater and greater, unless the one will imitate the example of the other.

Reader, I have not amused you with a fictitious story. I have stated only the naked truth, without a particle of exaggeration; and it is not necessary for you to visit these two fields of corn to corroborate what I have said. You have only to look around you, and by drawing a comparison you will see the difference between a field of corn or every other kind of grain on which the work has been done properly and in good season, and another where the labor has been performed not only out of season but in an improper manner.

A.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SALEM, November 13, 1833.

To the Committee on the Cultivation of Ornamental Plants, &c.—GENTLEMEN, Permit me to introduce to your notice a new and distinct variety of the Indian Chrysanthemum. The just celebrity of numerous beautiful cultivated productions of this plant, will render, I trust, my remarks worthy your attention.

History. In the fall of 1831 a small lot of East India plants, via Macao, were received by Mr. John M. Ives of this town. Among them was this Chrysanthemum. An accompanying letter stated that it was lately introduced at Macao from Japan, and considered as new and rare: being only in the private collection of a gentleman. It was not till the autumn of 1832 that it displayed its flowers. By the generosity of its proprietor, it was soon *gratuitously* distributed; and one of the same plants, I am informed was this year exhibited in full flower, at Mr. Barrett's Seed-store and Agricultural Rooms, Boston.

Description. “Chrysanthemum sinense.” Lin. “Chrysanthemum Indicum?” Variety, “C. Bellidiflorum, daisy flowered Chrysanthemum,” Russell. Stem: suffruticose, branched—branches

spreading. Leaves: small, pinnatifid, slightly pubescent beneath. Flowers: peduncled, mostly in pairs; reddish brown; small. Peduncles furnished with slender bracts; pubescent, as are also the young branches. Calyx, imbricate, slightly scarious. Fertile florets, prominent, forming an elevated centre. Seeds—?

Observation. It is obvious that this pretty variety must recommend itself to cultivation, *remarkable* as it is for its dwarf stature and corymbose-mode of growth. The flowers too, are remarkably small, bearing no faint resemblance to “Bellis perennis,” or common “daisy,” from which I have ventured to give it a name. Should any farther inquiry be made concerning its history, &c. I can only refer to Mr. Ives, bookseller, Salem, who certainly deserves, at least, the sincere thanks of every lover of ornamental plants, for the care and liberality which he has displayed.

I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL,
Prof. Bot. & Veg. Physiol. Mass. Hort. Soc.

SALEM, 15th November, 1833.

To the Committee on Ornamental Plants, &c. of the Mass. Hort. Society—GENTLEMEN, I send you a plant of my new Japanese variety of the Chrysanthemum, described by Mr. J. L. Russell, and raised by Mr. Francis Putnam, who presents it (after exhibition) to the Society's Garden, at Mt. Auburn.

Respectfully yours, JOHN M. IVES.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the above named gentlemen.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Nov. 16th, 1833.

CHARLES M. HOVEY, Cambridgeport, Chrysanthemums—Tasselled white, do. yellow, Quilled flame yellow, Golden lotus, Straw colored, Park's small yellow, Clustered pink or Tasselled lilac, Rosea, Buff or Orange, Brown purple, Straw purple, Ex. light purple, Curled lilac, Changeable lilac or Pink and white, 2 colored red, Mahogany colored, Paper white, Sup. clus. yellow, Superb large buff or pale buff, Early blush.

JOHN M. IVES, Salem, Chrysanthemum sinense.

By order of Committee, JONA. WINSHIP, Ch.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples. From Rev. Dr. Porter, Roxbury, fine specimen of the yellow Bellflower of Cox.

Mr. R. Manning, Salem, Epps's, or Danvers Winter Sweet, a good baking apple.

Mr. S. Downer, Dorchester, a fine apple (name lost.)

Mr. ———, Marlboro', a good Seedling apple.

Mrs. Crehore, Milton, a good Seedling apple.

Pears. Wm. E. Payne, Waltham, Bon Louise an excellent pear.

Mr. G. N. Fisher, Needham, Holland Green of Cox.

Mr. Rand, Newburyport, Winter Catherine, a good pear.

Mr. R. Manning, Holland Green of Cox, Bon Louise of Duhamel and the Winter Orange, desirable pears of the season.

Mr. J. P. Bradlee, from the Garden of Thos. Wigglesworth of this city, a fine specimen of the Beurre Gris, a pear of great excellence.

Mr. Samuel Downer, Dorchester, a fine specimen of the Beurre Diel, lot averaging 12½ oz.; this pear fully sustains the character given of it by pomologists.

Grapes. J. P. Bradlee, from Nantucket, Isabella grapes.

For the Committee, BENJ. V. FRENCH.

From the Providence Republican Herald.
GO TO WORK THE RIGHT WAY.
Addressed to Farmers.

I AM sorry there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend upon it, you do not "*work it right*" or you would make your farms just twice as valuable as they now are.—Many of you *farm too much*. You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres, WELL, than forty by halves. The last season I made my grounds produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is this not much better than a common crop of thirty or forty bushels! You will certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My land being much infested with ground mice, or moles, and overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kind of vermin, being an excellent strong manure, and ploughed and harrowed the ground over and over until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with long manure, and after dropping my corn, (which had previously been soaked in warm water,) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about a week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it with the plough and hoe, every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by frost, grub, or birds. My other things I manured and equally well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbors, and did it in much less time. I mean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between three and four o'clock in the morning, then if the day be sultry and hot, I lie by from 12 to 3, and rest, I then feel refreshed and able to work till quite dark. This I call "*working it right*," whereas should I lay in bed until the sun be up and shame me, haunt the tavern at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing by halves, I surely should not "*work it right*" nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude by giving you, for further considerations, a few excellent observations, from a wiser head, perhaps than my own, and hope that every brother farmer will do likewise.

"I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers *do not work it right*. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road to run at large, and waste their manure during a winter's day, I say that man *does not work it right*. Ten loads of good manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his farm.

So, when I see cattle late in the fall and early in the spring, rambling in a meadow or mowing field, pounding the soil and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man *does not work it right*.

So, when I see a barn yard with a drain to it, I say this man *does not work it right*, for how easy it is to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle to receive the moisture and all the wash of the sides which will thus be kept dry for the cattle. The wash and moisture of the yard mixed with

any kind of earth, or putrid straw, is excellent manure, yet how much do not our farmers lose by neglecting these things, in fact they *do not work it right*.

When I see a farmer, often going to a retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, or lounging about a tavern or wrangling about politics, or quarrelling with and defaming his neighbor's good name, I am certain such a man *does not work it right*."

AN OLD FARMER.

From the Genesee Farmer.
SHEEP.

THE season has arrived for making calculations as to the quantity of sheep to be kept through the winter. There seems to be a great want of information among farmers, respecting the value of sheep sold to the butcher at this season. We have already heard of sales being made at 87½ cents per head.—Now the value of pelts in this market is one dollar thirty-seven and a half cents. Contracts for hams are made to large amounts, at two and a half cents per lb. and if we make an allowance of six pounds of tallow per sheep, on the average, we have, allowing the hams to weigh 10 lbs. two dollars, sixty-two and a half cents, leaving the fore quarters entirely out of the calculation. Do sales effected in this way divide the profits equally between the butcher and the farmer?

Now, as the season has arrived for making the proper selection of sheep, we would again express our opinion, that farmers would find it to their advantage to increase their number of long woolled sheep in this section of country.—The Dishley or New Leicester, says Loudon, "is distinguished from other long-woolled breeds, by their clean heads, straight, broad, flat backs, round barrel-like bodies, very fine, small bones, fine pelts, and an inclination to fat at an early age. The Dishley breed is not only superior, for its mutton being fat, but also for the fineness of the grain, and superior flavor, above all other long woolled sheep. The weight of the ewes, three or four years old, is from 18 to 26 lbs. per quarter, and of wethers two years old from 20 to 30 lbs. The wool, on an average, is from 6 to 8 pounds a fleece.

The Teeswater, Old Leicester and Devonshire, are all among the esteemed long woolled varieties, and we will give any information respecting the different breeds that may be desired.

From the New York Farmer.
SASSAFRAS TEA.

A WRITER in the Farmer's Register, after stating the difficulty which he has experienced in subduing sassafras bushes, gives the following account of the exportation of the roots:

Upon chewing the leaves, at any time from their most tender and succulent state, to their full maturity, they will be found full of mucilage, which, it seems likely, may be of use in medicine or the arts. It is well known that every part of the sassafras tree has a delightful smell and pleasant taste. The blossoms dried, and the bark of the root, make a tea which is so agreeable that I think nothing but the abundance and cheapness of the material has prevented its being generally used for this purpose. About twenty years ago, a trade in the roots of sassafras was commenced, by sending it from James river to England, where the use of the tea was extending among the lower classes. The roots commanded a good price, and the trade promised to be profitable to us; but the

jealousy of the East India Company (as it was said) caused this new trade to be quickly destroyed, by new and prohibitory duties on the article. During the few years that the exportation continued, the large roots of nearly all the sassafras trees in my neighborhood were dug up for that purpose; but as there was no difference of price offered, the roots of small shrubs, (though vastly superior in delicacy and strength of flavor,) were never used for sale, as they are much more troublesome to collect. If the purchasers had known the difference of value, a ton of small roots would have been sold for as much as twenty tons of whole stumps and large roots of trees, which formed nearly the whole amount of the commodity exported.

SILK MACHINE—COCOONS—SILK WORMS.

MR. ADAM BROOKS, in a letter to the Editor of the New-York Farmer, says, in speaking of his silk apparatus, "I do not reel it all before it is twisted into warp or filling, or doubled and twisted into sewing silk, or for other uses, of any size or twist that may be wanted—perfectly even, firm, smooth, and strong, as any that can be produced from any part of the world." His machines cost from \$20 to \$30. They can be had at the New-England Farmer office, Boston, and arrangements will probably be made to furnish them at the Agricultural Warehouse, 87 Washington street, New-York.

One thousand good cocoons will make one pound of wrought silk. The quality of cocoons is ascertained by their firmness—the thicker they are the better. Mr. B. gives three dollars per bushel. The least incision makes them useless for ordinary purposes. It would seem a safe calculation, therefore, that 2000 worms, well attended, would produce one pound of silk—1,000,000 worms, 500 pounds, — at \$5 per pound, \$2,500. When well reeled, it commands from 6 to 10 dollars per pound. The labor required to attend 1,000,000 worms would be, the first week, two persons; for the second, four; for the third, eight; for the remaining two, fifteen to twenty. Most of these persons may be boys, girls, or aged women. Mr. Smith, of Baltimore, estimates, from experience, that a full grown tree will feed 5,000 worms. But to guard against accidents, suppose it furnishes leaves for only 2,000, then 500 trees will be required. This number may be set out along the fences and about the dwelling, of almost every farm in the country; or the requisite quantity of leaves may be obtained from mulberry hedges. The requisite apartments for 1,000,000 of worms are equal to a room 40 by 80 feet. Considering the above facts, what farmer can hesitate to purchase mulberry plants this fall!—/b.

HITCH YOUR HORSES.

A CASE was tried last week, at Hartford, Conn. which it may not be unimportant for those who carelessly leave their horses unhitched in the street, to hear of. It appeared that two gentlemen got out of a gig, and went into a store, leaving their horse loose. The horse started, ran on the sidewalk, and against a person who was on it, threw him down and hurt him seriously, so much so, that he was compelled to keep his house all winter. He brought an action against the person who had the gig, and has recovered \$500. The principal point in the testimony was, as to the horse being hitched, and it being proved that he

was not, the jury gave exemplary damages.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

THE WAY TO MAKE A HORSE DROWN HIMSELF.

ONE of our most judicious farmers lost a valuable pair of horses last week in the Connecticut river. While working in the meadows, the horses were unloosed from the team and allowed to wander about, each one with his head fastened to his foot and then tied together. In this manner they went to the river, it is supposed to drink, and going into the river but a few steps brought their noses, which were tied closely to their feet, under the water. This occasioned strangulation, and in a short time they were found drowned in less than three feet of water!—*Northampton Courier.*

From the New-York Farmer.

TO PREVENT HORSES FROM BREAKING BRIDLES.

WE have heard farmers speak favorably of the following method of managing horses, recommended by the Farmer's Register:

While writing this letter, my attention was arrested by a person calling to another to run and prevent a horse from breaking his bridle, that he had just been tied by. I will, therefore, state how I broke a valuable mare from that habit a few years ago. I came home one day, and tied her, and had scarcely reached my door before she broke a new bridle into three parts, and ran off. I ordered her to be brought back, and after some reflection, I cut a piece of leather about four inches long, and about as wide as the head-stall, and drove two rows of small nails through; while this was fixing, I ordered a small pad to be made, about the size of the leather, and filled it with wool; I then pressed the points of the nails into the pad, and put the leather under the head-stall, and walked off. She gave a sudden jerk to clear herself from the bridle, which forced the nails through the pad into her head, after which she made one or two slight efforts, and stood still. I then took a horse-whip and gave her several cuts, but she would not break away: she appeared more afraid of the nails coming in contact with her head than she was of the whip. After this, when I tied her for two or three times, I slipped the pad and leather under the head-stall, which effectually broke her; and since, I have broke another in the same way. Both of these were young beginners; but I imagine that old offenders can be broken in the same way. This can be used to make a horse lead into a place, or pass a fence or ditch, which otherwise he would be unwilling to do.

LOW TRAINING OF GRAPES.

THERE appears to be very considerable concurrent testimony in favor of low training to prevent mildew; or rather, those grapes found growing very near the ground are found to be less liable to this malady. On the supposition that mildew is a parasitic plant, and that moisture is favorable to its germination and increase, the inquiry arises, are these low grapes less moistened by dews and rains than those that are higher? In ordinary seasons we think they are. They are protected from dews, mists, and light rains, by the over-incumbent leaves and branches. Although they are not as early dried by the rays of the morning sun, yet the moisture is more gradually evaporated, and they receive more radiated heat from the earth. After all, the vine culture, particularly the exotic, is in its infancy in our country.—*Id.*

CHINESE MULBERRY—*Morus Multicaulis.*

THIS plant, independent of its great value for the feeding of silk worms, is very much admired as an ornamental tree. The large and silky appearance of its foliage affords a pleasant contrast with that of most other trees. In the vicinity of Boston, there are, we understand, quite a number of considerable size. They are of very luxuriant growth, and propagated with much ease and with great multiplicity. As far as experiments have been made they are equal, if not superior, to the white mulberry, in the quantity and quality of the cocoons; and in abundance of foliage they are, decidedly, preferable. They are now so cheap that every farmer can afford to buy a few.—*Id.*

BAYBERRY BARK.

THE bark of the root of the Bayberry bush, which grows so plentifully in the woods and waste fields of this County, has become of late, quite an article of traffic. We learn that it is used at the manufactories for the purpose of dyeing. In the town of Harwich, we are informed that a great quantity of this bark, (perhaps 30 tons) has been collected during the past season by the women and children, who obtain at the stores three cents per pound for it. It is sent to Taunton, Fall River and other manufacturing places, where it is sold for 12½ cents, and in some instances, much higher. It is also used for medicinal purposes.—This Bark if easily obtained; the bushes grow in a light soil, the roots near the surface; they are pulled up with little strength and dried, and then the bark flies off with a gentle pounding. We believe this is the greatest benefit this county has ever received from the 'American System.'—*Barnstable Patriot.*

ONIONS, &c.

THE Barnstable Patriot, speaking of the quantity of Onions raised in that place, observes:—"We have heretofore said something about the quantity of Onions raised in this town the present year. We now say from pretty good authority, that the whole number of bunches raised will not vary but a trifle from one hundred and thirty-five thousand."

"IF YOU HAVE TEARS PREPARE TO SHED THEM NOW."—We have been shown an onion 15½ inches in circumference, 5 1-3 inches in diameter, and weighing 1 lb. 10 oz. which was raised in a garden at Garrison Hill in this town. A Pumpkin weighing 50 lbs. also grew in the same garden. If this was not "exactly" a large pumpkin, it is "pretty considerable" of an article for Thanksgiving.—*Dever Inquirer.*

MORE TEARS.—Mr. John Whitecomb, of this town, brought into our village last week, three bushels of Onions, grown in his garden,—one bushel counted 65 only—the other two eighty each, they were measured without being culled the larger from the smaller,—many of them weighed 20 oz. each. In Onions and Wheat, (the latter raised by Esq. Williams, 55½ bushels to the acre,) Fitchburg challenges a rival.—*Fitchburg Gazette.*

A WYCH ELM,

—IN Sir Wm. Baggott's Park, in the county of Staffordshire, as Sir Henry Capell told me, employed two men five days to fell it. It lay forty yards in length, the stool was five yards two feet across, fourteen loads of wood brake in the fall, forty-eight loads in the top, eighty pair of naves were made of it, besides eight thousand six hundred and sixty feet of boards and planks. It cost

£10 17s. in sawing, and the whole was conceived to weigh ninety-nine tons. It was felled in 1674.—*Horticultural Register.*

USEFUL TO FARMERS.

THE following table shows the number of plants contained in an acre, planted at the several distances specified in the columns marked "feet apart." For example, an acre will contain 10,890 corn hills two feet apart; 2,151 four and a half apart, &c. These numbers are obtained by dividing 43,560, the number of square feet to an acre, by the square of the number of feet the plants are distant from each other; thus—the square of 2 is 4, and 43,560 divided by 4 gives 10,890, as above. If the plants be set in an oblong form, as five feet by six apart, multiply the two distances together, and divide 43,560 by their product, for the answer. When setting out trees, farmers generally name the distance in yards. In this case, divide 4840, the square yards in an acre, by the square of distances apart, if they be equal, or by their product if they be unequal, and the quotient will be the number of trees in an acre. For example: at 7 yards apart, an acre contains 98 trees; for the square of 7 is 49, and 4840 divided by 49 gives 98, the nearest whole number. If the distances be 7 and 10, their product is 70, and 4840 divided by 70 gives 69 trees:

| Feet apart | No. plants | Feet apart | No. plants | Feet apart | No. plants | Feet apart | No. plants |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 43560 | 1½ | 19360 | 2 | 10890 | 2½ | 6969 |
| 3 | 4840 | 3½ | 3556 | 4 | 2722 | 4½ | 2151 |
| 5 | 1742 | 5½ | 1440 | 6 | 1210 | 6½ | 1031 |
| 7 | 889 | 7½ | 774 | 8 | 680 | 8½ | 602 |
| 9 | 537 | 9½ | 482 | 10 | 435 | 10½ | 395 |
| 11 | 860 | 12 | 302 | 13 | 257 | 14 | 222 |
| 15 | 193 | 16 | 170 | 17 | 150 | 18 | 134 |
| 19 | 120 | 20 | 108 | 25 | 69 | 30 | 48 |
| 35 | 35 | 40 | 27. | | | | |

[*Newbern Spectator.*]

APPLE AND CABBAGE SEED.

IT is said, that if the largest pip in an apple be sown, the fruit will be similar to that of the parent tree, without grafting; and that the cabbage seed gathered from the middle flower stem produces plants which will be fit for use a fortnight earlier than those from the seed of the lateral flower stems.—*Horticultural Register.*

YANKEE INGENUITY.

SOME weeks ago, we spoke of a Yankee corn-grinder lately invented which increased the corn in quantity as well as in nutritive power;—a statement, which aroused the criticism and amusement of our friends, among whom was the editor of the Transcript,—but it is true nevertheless,—as many witnesses are ready to vouch. Now we have another Yankee invention to speak of. We saw on Saturday at a chaise manufactory in this town, a piece of a board, or rather a slice of bass wood, which was sawed off by a saw lately invented by Mr. Job White, an ingenious mechanic in Belfast,—which machine, as we are informed, is so constructed as to saw circularly, or in other language unrolls a log in one piece, as a piece of cloth. This saw works horizontally—and the board is rolled off on a cylinder. Its chief utility, we suppose to be in the ability to make a wide board out of a small log. The Pannels, &c. are thus sold much cheaper. The boards, we presume, can be of any thickness.—*Portland Ad.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1833.

POTATOES FOOD FOR HORSES.

An Irish writer on husbandry, whose name is Martin Doyle, and whose works were published in Dublin in 1830, has the following remarks:

With respect to potato-feeding for horses, I recommend it from an experience of some years. My horses are old (one of them at least 20 years of age), but they are in high spirits and condition from having every evening after work, excepting during the soiling months [when grass, &c. was cut and carried to them], an abundant supply of boiled potatoes (warm) regularly given to them; but as the authority of T. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P. of Workington Hall, Cumberland, is infinitely more valuable than mine on this subject; I shall quote the following passages from his "Agricultural Hints."

"It requires from 5 to 6 hours for a horse to masticate a stone [14 lbs.] of hay, while he will eat a stone of potatoes in 20 minutes or less. The saving of 4 hours for rest, is alone sufficient to produce the greatest difference in the health and condition of the animal. After great fatigue also a horse would be tempted to take warm food when he would not eat hay. I have at this time in my works horses, which were purchased six years ago of a farmer, who was selling off his stock as worn out, and of little value, and which are yet able to do their work with the best horses I have. I think there is little doubt of the life of this valuable animal being considerably prolonged by this mode of feeding—I have begun to mix an equal quantity of cut straw and potatoes; racks are, according to this mode of feeding as unnecessary as they are productive of waste, for to save trouble they are always filled; and what is not eaten is always so tainted with the breath of the animal as to be wasted." Probably steamed mangold wurtzel and other roots would be valuable as food for horses.

LITTER

—For your barn yards, stables, styes, cow houses, &c. may well be gathered from fallen leaves; and the mould made by the decay of leaves will also be valuable in your yards, &c. as a receptacle for the liquid manure which would otherwise soak into the ground, enrich the highway, or be lost in a neighboring stream.

WINTER

—SENT his card some time ago, but delays his actual visitation in order that we the Farmers, Housekeepers and Barnholders, may be the better prepared to wait on his worship. Now, although he is rough as a royster, and rude as a raggamuffin, it will be expedient, nevertheless, to give him a warm if not a welcome reception. You will, therefore, make not only your house but every habitation for man and beast in and about your premises, "too hot to hold him."

And when he comes from desert howling
And swamps scarce fit to pasture owl in,
Leave not a crack to let him in
In which you could insert a pin;
Let flocks and herds no shelter lack
Against his merciless attack;
For pinch'd with cold and half alive
The richest food wont make them thrive,
But they will be just fit anon
To starve a flock of crows upon.

But jingling apart; unless your animals are made comfortable, your fodder will be wasted; therefore sell what you cannot well keep, and what you do keep, keep well.

ANOTHER LARGE BEET.

MR. D. BLAKE of Wrentham, has left in the Office of the New England Farmer a Beet of the kind called Sugar Beet, which weighs without the top 18 lbs.

WHITE PINE.

THIS tree, which constitutes the uncoined bulion and much of the present wealth of this part of the country, is the loftiest tree in the United States. It attains sometimes the height of 150 feet, or even more, with a trunk five feet and upwards in diameter. Its foliage is evergreen, light, delicate, and making an elegant appearance.—It is found most abundant between the forty seventh and forty third parallels of latitude, along the Alleghanies to their southwestern termination, and in its greatest glory west of the Rocky mountains, on the river Oregon. On the head waters of the Allegany is cut all the pine destined to supply not only the towns along the Ohio, but also the New Orleans market, 3000 miles distant. On the head waters of the Delaware are large forests of white pine, which are floated in spring down the waters of that river, and the West branch of the Susquehannah, for the supply of the cities and towns in that quarter. The shores of lake Champlain, and the banks of the rivers flowing into it, abound in this kind of pine, which is partly floated down the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and partly through the northern canal to Albany whence it is distributed down the Hudson. But Maine furnishes about three fourths of all the white pine lumber exported from the United States, and the Penobscot river is the centre of this trade, and hereafter must furnish the main supply in the Lumber market. Throughout the Northern States, about three fourths of all the houses are built chiefly of this material, and the ornamental work of nearly all the rest is composed of it. For masts and spars its use is almost universal throughout the middle and northern States; and owing to its lightness, its loss could not be supplied without considerable difficulty. The Rigamasts are said to have more strength; but the English derive most of those in the merchant service, and yards and bowsprits for the Navy, from New Brunswick and Canada. As the sources of supply are annually drying up, and the demand is constantly increasing, the pine timber lands of our State are becoming invaluable.—*Bangor Rep.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A surprising phenomenon occurred on the 12th inst. From about midnight till day-break the sky seemed filled with a countless multitude of meteors, or shooting stars, which diverged in every direction from a point near the zenith, resembling a shower of fire. The sky was clear, and the scene magnificent beyond any thing of the kind ever witnessed except in the polar regions, where similar appearances are said not to be uncommon.

One of our correspondents, experienced in the cultivation of Grape Vines, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, advises that they be pruned in all this month, selecting a mild day for the operation. If the Vines are left until the Spring they are subject to bleeding.

We are authorized to state, that at the request of the President and Directors of the Connecticut River Steam-

Boat Company, a number of scientific and practical gentlemen met at Essex, on the 8th instant, and under the direction of Professor Silliman, went into a full and thorough investigation of the causes which led to the recent disaster on board the New England. We understand their report will soon be laid before the public.—*Conn. Courant.*

From Mexico. An arrival at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz, brings advices from that port to October 12th and from the city of Mexico to the 5th. An express arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th, with intelligence that a general engagement had taken place between St. Anna and the rebel troops, in which the latter were totally defeated. Duran escaped to the mountains with his cavalry, and Arista retreated to Guanajuato with the remnant of his troops. St. Anna had possession of the main entrance to the latter city, and a deputation had come out with propositions to surrender the place to prevent its being taken by storm.

Hop Culture. The Bangor Courier mentions that one of the packets of that place, bound for this city, recently took on board 200 bales of No. 1 Hops raised in Penobscot. The value of this quantity is \$8,000, and the present prices of the article make the crop worth, on an average, \$150 per acre. As the Maine soil and climate are suited to the culture, we see no reason why it should not be carried, in that as well as other sections, much farther than it has been. In Great Britain, about 50,000 acres are occupied with hops.—*Bost. Pat.*

Mad Foxes. We are informed by a gentleman from the town of Hunter, that mad foxes have become very numerous and troublesome in that town. They have bitten many cattle, sheep and several dogs, some of which have since become rabid. In one section of the town they are said to be so plenty that the inhabitants dare not venture out without being armed.—*Cattskill Messenger.*

President Jackson has presented to Princeton College, for its museum, a collection of insects from South America, which is spoken of as being very valuable, and as adding, considerably, to the interest of the entomological department.

A late number of the London Courier, contains the following extract of a letter from America:—"I am travelling in Vermont for pleasure and information. I have journeyed 500 miles in my own carriage, by easy stages, and have not seen a single person in my progress to whom I should have dared to offer alms! As I was detained an hour or two a few days since, I saw a sturdy looking farmer pass the inn driving a one horse cart, loaded with wool, on which he was seated. He drove to a store, shouldered his bales of wool, one after another and placed them in a merchant's shop.—Who do you think he was? Palmer, the present Governor of the State of Vermont!"

Law of the Road. At Salem, last week, at a term of the Supreme Court, a case was tried, the plaintiff having sued for damages, occasioned by running a loaded wagon against the chaise of the plaintiff, causing the breaking of the shafts and other injury to the chaise, and to his person, while riding from Boston with two ladies. The accident happened near the farm of Mr. Dodge, on the Lynn Road, near a sharp bend, and was caused by the hind wheel of the wagon, catching the wheel of the chaise. The defendant failing to prove that there was any just impediment to his turning out and giving the proper share of the road to the other party, the jury found for the plaintiff \$47 damages. In the charge to the jury the court remarked, that the law presumed the party to take the right and to drive in the mode prescribed by the statute; and the burden of proof is on him to show an impediment. That, where there is no

object in sight, he can take either the left or right. As it was proved to the satisfaction of the jury, that there was no obstacle sufficient to prevent his turning out, and that he had time enough to do so, after he first saw the approaching chaise, the defendant was held liable.

SUPERIOR STOCK AT AUCTION.

At the Farm of Henry Watson, at East Windsor, will be sold on Friday the 22d day of November, all the Stock on said farm, consisting of one of the *finest* flocks of Saxon and Merino Sheep, in the State; improved Durham short horned cattle and fine horses. Among which are,—

Winter Arabian, a celebrated Arabian Horse, ship'd from Africa and intended as a present to the late King of England.

Donna Maria, a bay Filly, 3 years old, by the imported horse, *Romero*.

Lady Litchfield, a Sorrel Mare, 7 years old, by Roman.

Mias, a bay Filly 1 year old, dam Lady Litchfield, one good work-mare 8 years old, and one good Team-horse about 10 years old.

Flora Hills, a thorough bred Ayrshire cow, 6 years old.

Red Rose, 5 years old by Wye Comet, dam by Denton.

Fairy, 3 years old, by Wye Comet, dam an Ayrshire cow.

Nelly, 3 years old by Wye Comet, dam by Holderness, g. d. by Denton.

Susan, 3 years old, by Wye Comet, dam by Holderness.

Laura, 2 years old, by Wye Comet, dam by Wye Comet, g. d. by Denton.

Ann, 2 years old, by Wye Comet, dam a full blood Dutch cow.

Juba, Bull 1 year old, by Brougham, dam Flora Hills.

Hector, Bull 1 year old, by Brougham, dam by Wye Comet, g. d. by Holderness, g. d. by Denton.

Heifer Calf, by Patriot, dam Flora Hills.

Heifer Calf, by Patriot, dam Nelly.

Heifer Calf, by Patriot, dam half blood Ayrshire cow.

Heifer Calf, dam Ann.

2 yoke of Oxen.

1 yoke of Steers, 2 years old.

4 Saxon Rams.

4 do. Ram Lambs.

175 Saxon and Merino Ewes.

40 do. do. Wethers.

40 do. do. Ewe and Wether Lambs.

2 Dishley Rams.

2 do. Ewes.

Sale positive, and to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

B. HUDSON & Co. Auctioneers.

East-Windsor, Nov. 12th, 1833.

HAY, STOCK, &c., AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, Nov. 29, 1833, at one o'clock P. M., on the farm in Dorchester lately owned and occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Hill, of Boston, and 1-2 mile south of Jamaica Plain, the following articles:

4 COWS, 2 Yoke Oxen and Yokes, 1 Horse—kind and sound, 3 Hogs, 1 Chaise and Harness—Boston built, 1 Ox Wagon, 1 do. Cart, 1 Horse Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Chains, Lot Cabbages, Ox Sled, Harnesses, &c., 15 tons English Hay, 200 bushels Potatoes, 50 do. Corn, 60 do. French Turnips.

The above will be sold without reserve. Conditions liberal.

ABRAHAM F. HOWE, Auct.

Roxbury, Nov. 18, 1833.

The above Farm is offered for sale on accommodating terms. It contains one hundred acres of prime Land, well watered, with a genteel Mansion House, Farm House, and one small tenement. A large Barn with a cellar under the same, built the last season, and cost seventeen hundred dollars.

Inquire at this Office. 21 nov 20.

SEED OF THE TRUE COCKSPUR THORN.

Being the same as the Hedge of J. Prince, Esq., Jamaica Plain, as yet perfectly free from all insects, and an elegant Hedge—15 years old. One dollar per quart. n20

JOHN SCOTT'S LEGACY.

THE Board entrusted with the management of the fund bequeathed to the Corporation of Philadelphia, by the late John Scott of Edinburgh, "for distribution of premiums to ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions," hereby give notice, that in three months from this date they will award a premium to Adam Brooks of West Scituate, Massachusetts, for an apparatus for—1. Reeling Silk from Cocoons: 2. Spinning or Twisting the Silk: 3. Doubling and Twisting it—all by one operation, provided satisfactory objections to the originality of said apparatus are not made in the meantime. The Members of the Board are,

JAMES MEASE,
ROBERT HARE,
JAMES DONALDSON,
WM. HEMBEL,
WM. PHILLIPS.

To any of whom application for premiums may be made, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1833. oc 23-43g.

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber having made enlargements in the business of the above Establishment, is now enabled to furnish Traders and others with

GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS, upon very favorable terms, and of the growth of 1833; and the Garden Seeds warranted of the best quality.

The greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the growing and saving of Seeds, and none will be sold at this establishment excepting those raised expressly for it, and by experienced seedsmen; and those kinds imported which cannot be raised to perfection in this country: these are from the best houses in Europe, and may be relied upon as genuine.

It is earnestly requested whenever there are any failures hereafter, they should be represented to the Subscriber; not that it is possible to obviate unfavorable seasons and circumstances, but that satisfaction may be rendered and perfection approximated.

Boxes of Garden Seeds, neatly papered up in packages for retailing; and dealers supplied at a large discount.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, at as low prices as can be bought in Boston, as arrangements have now been made to obtain the best and purest seed.

Catalogues sent gratis to applicants, and Orders solicited early, as better justice can be done in the execution.

N. E. Seed Store, connected with the N. E. Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52 North Market-str. GEORGE C. BARRETT, oct 16



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 230 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug 28

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

5000 Vigorous and large White Mulberry Trees for sale low—Apply to GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER ALMANAC FOR 1834.

JUST published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 52 North Market street. The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1834, by T. G. Fessenden, editor of the N. E. Farmer.—Astronomical calculation by R. T. Paine, Esq. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. oct 9

WANTED.

HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, RED TOP. Of the growth of 1833 and of good quality. ALSO—Flax and Hemp seed, for which cash will be paid oct 9

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50, | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 00, | 1 12 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50, | 11 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 8 75, | 9 00 |
| prime, | " | 7 00, | 7 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 23 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 18 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 1 62 | 1 75 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 37 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 38 | 43 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 6 06 | 6 12 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 6 12 | 6 25 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 25 | 5 87 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 73 | 75 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 68 | 70 |
| southern yellow, | " | 66 | 67 |
| white, | " | 74 | 76 |
| Rye, (scarce) | " | 65 | 70 |
| Barley, | " | 40 | 42 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 18 50 | 22 00 |
| HAY, (best English,) old, | ton | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| best English, New, | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 33 | 37 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 20 | 21 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 19 |
| 2d quality | " | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | " | 11 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 18 | 20 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| " upper, | " | 17 | 19 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | " | 25 | 27 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 26 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 1 06 | 1 12 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 22 00 | 23 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Bone, middling, | " | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 12 | 13 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 30 | 35 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 62 | 65 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 70 | 75 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Native washed, | " | 47 | 50 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 35 | 40 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 30 | 33 |
| 2d " | " | 42 | 45 |
| 3d " | " | | |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET. RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 18 | 20 |
| lump, best, | " | 20 | 25 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 22 | 24 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 3100 Beef Cattle, 250 Stores, 5440 Sheep, and 260 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Sales were quick and prices have advanced. Cattle generally were not so good as they were last week, consequently the highest price was not obtained. We quote prime at 5 and 5 50; good at 4 50 a 5 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess 3 12 a 4 25; No. 1, 3 62 a 3 75; No. 2, 3 25 a 3 50.

Sheep.—Sales were heavy and prices rather declined. We noticed lots taken at 31 33, 1 50, 1 67, 1 75, 2 00, 2 08, 2 37, and 2 42. Wethers at 1 88, 2 25, 2 37, 2 75, 3 a 3 12.

Swine.—In good demand; the limited number caused quick sales at an advance. One lot of 80 selected were taken at 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows; one lot of 50, more than half Sows, at 5 c; a few old Barrows at 5 and 5 1-4. At retail, 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows, for those weighing over 60; those under 60, at 6 for Sows and 7 for Barrows.

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed,—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. n 14

MISCELLANY.

From the Independent Press.

AUTUMN.

THE faded grove is silent now,
Its songsters all are gone,
Decay has touch'd each verdant bough,
And yellow is the lawn.

No balmy odors scent the air,
No flowers their fragrance yield,
And yonder shrubs are scath'd and bare,
That skirt the desert field.

The autumn winds send forth disease
Upon the living green—
So heavy age does manhood seize,
And change its summer's scene.

The tender plants that flourish'd fair,
Now drooping 'neath decay,
Proclaim that youth and beauty are
As vanishing as they.

The scatter'd leaves that wither'd lie,
To all a warning send—
That soon, whatever is, must die
And life, and being, end.

Although mid-summer's days are past,
And sober Autumn reigns,
And leaves around are dropping fast,
The laurel leaf remains.

So, when the chilling frosts of age
Make life a desert drear,
When joys have flown and troubles rage,
Hope still is left to cheer.

E. G. P.

THE HERMIT AND THE VISION.

It is told of a religious recluse, who in the early ages of Christianity, betook himself to a cave in Upper Egypt, which in the times of the Pharaohs had been a depository for mummies, that he prayed there, morning, noon and night, eating only of the dates which some neighboring trees afforded, and drinking of the water of the Nile. At length, the hermit became weary of life, and then he prayed still more earnestly.

After this duty one day he fell asleep, and the vision of an angel appeared to him in a dream, commanding him to arise, and cut down a neighboring palm-tree, and make a rope of its fibres; after it was done, the angel would appear to him again. The hermit awoke, and instantly applied himself to obey the vision.

He travelled about, from place to place, many days before he could procure an axe; and during this journey, he felt happier than he had been for many years. His prayers were now short and few; but what they wanted in length and number, they outmeasured in fervency.

Having returned with the axe, he cut down the tree; and, with much labor and assiduity during several days, prepared the fibres to make the rope; and, after a continuance of daily occupation for some weeks, completed the command.

The vision that night appeared to the hermit, as promised, and thus addressed him: "You are now no longer weary of life, but happy. Know then that man was made for labor; and prayer also is his duty; the one as well as the other is essential to his well being. Arise in the morning, take the cord, and with it gird up thy loins, and go forth into the world; and let it be a memorial to thee of what God expects from man, if he would be blessed with happiness on earth."

AN OCTOGENARIAN.

We have, during the past summer, several times seen a venerable old man passing through our streets with a team of oxen, whose vigor and activity have attracted the notice of many of our citizens. His name is Jonathan Loomis, is 87 years of age, and he comes from Becket or Washington, on the summit of the Green Mountain range, about 40 miles to the west of us. He travels on foot, driving his oxen with loads of lime, which he brings for the buildings erecting at the United States Armory in this town.—When he has delivered his lime, he goes on 16 miles further, to Stafford, Conn. loads his wagon with soap stone, and retraces his steps to the lime kilns on the mountains. His step is firm and fearless, and he is on the whole, a remarkable instance of vigor and hardness in one so far advanced.

Springfield Gazette.

Extract from Sullivan's recent Address before the American Institute.

THE MOMENT OF PERIL.

"At this day AMERICANS are precisely at the moment of peril. The memory of colonial dependence is gone. The sentiment of acquired freedom is not a daily, constant one. It requires an effort and a course of reasoning to feel it.—Liberty is spoken of—but what ideas are suggested by this word? More probably the liberty to do just what one chooses to do, than the liberty to do what the laws of the country and society permit, which is the only civil liberty society can have; how, then, can we hope to maintain civil liberty if we do nothing to teach what civil liberty is? The first step towards such teaching is but little attended to, taking the whole of the young population into view. What is the remedy? It is supposed to be this: The Legislatures of the several States have power to do all that the exigency of the country demands. The Legislatures do whatsoever they believe constituents will approve. The first step, therefore, is to awaken the general attention to the interests of education; and to make the truth felt, that *no money, public or private, is so well laid out as that, which goes for general instruction.* Why general instruction? Because the most wise, eloquent, and honest, are powerless in a country that rules by universal suffrage, unless they speak to those who can understand. So, what avails it, if there be some who are moral, virtuous, and exemplary, if a majority of citizens are unable to comprehend the value of such qualities? *Thus, education is not a concern of a few privileged persons, but of all persons.*

Education, however, even *general education*, in the usual acceptation of the term, will not save our country from anarchy and revolution when the contrast between the rich and the poor, between rulers and the ruled, (caused by unequal privileges,) which is rapidly increasing, shall be as great here, as in the old countries.

Let every rich man be obliged to educate his children to some useful manual labor; let all education be considered worthless which does not advance the useful arts, nor add to the happiness of man; let the poor man's children have their portion of this, and the moment of peril will be yet far off."

"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant who is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee,—where it liketh him

best; thou shalt not oppress him."—Deuteronomy xxiii. 15, 16.

FRESH FALL GOODS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 314 Washington street, has received an extensive assortment of fresh Fall and Winter goods, which he offers, wholesale and retail, for cash only, considerably lower than can be bought in the city. Among which are 4 cases English, French and American cloths, consisting of superior, extra superior, middling and low priced, black, blue, mixed, and every variety of colors. 50 pieces Cassimeres, of all colors—2 cases pelisse cloths, an excellent article for chaise lining (very low)—1 case very nice Habit cloth, Brown, Blue, Claret, &c.—7 cases Satinets, Striped, and plain of various colors—5 cases 6-4 Eng. Merino, a very superior article, and all the most desirable colors, imported expressly for the subscriber—4 cases 3-4 Eng. do. of various colors and qualities—4 cases Circassians, very superior qualities and various colors—1 case superior Goats Hair Camblet—4 bales 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking, green and mixed—12 bales splendid Tarrifville Hearth rugs—5 bales Eng. low priced do. do.—54 bales Domets, white, yellow, red, &c.—10 bales Flannels, Eng. Welsh, and American—10 bales Cotton Carpeting, striped and blocked—6 bales Russia Diaper—1 bale Canton Flannel, lower than the cost of importation—3 bales American Cotton Flannels, bleached and unbleached—1 bale White Counterpanes, all sizes—10 bales superior London Row Blankets from 10-4 to 14-4—7 bales real Indigo Checks from 3-4 to 5-4—3 bales American Gingham—2 cases Eng. Gingham—29 bales cotton Batting—25 bales Pillisse Wadding, 12 bales black Wadding—5 cases Embossed Furniture Dimety—2 cases Embossed Cambric, for stage lining—20 cases Prints, all patterns and prices, Eng. French, and American—35 cases Bleached Cottons—50 bales unbleached cotton—10 bales Ticking 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4, some very superior quality—2 cases Sinchaws—2 cases Sarsnets—2 cases Satin Levantines, superior quality—3 cases Levantines, low priced—7 cases Crape Dresses, all colors—5 cases Linens, Lawns, and Shirts—4-4 to 10-4 with a very extensive assortment of Cambrics and Cambric Muslins, Bobbinette and Grecian lace, 4-4 and 6-4 Swiss nonsook, Book Jaconet plain and figured muslins—Hosiery and every variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves. sept 18.

BOOKS.

Books upon Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy, Published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, N. E. Farmer Office, 52 North Market st. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers supplied on very liberal terms, and their orders solicited. aug 14

GENTLEMAN'S POCKET FARRIER.

For sale at the Farmer Office, showing how to use your Horse on a journey; and what remedies are proper for common accidents which may befall him; by F. Tuffnell, Veterinary Surgeon. Price 15 cents. July 17

YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN.

COBBETT'S ADVICE to Young Men, and incidentally to Young Women, in a Series of Letters addressed to a Youth, a Bachelor, a Lover, a Husband, a Citizen, or a Subject—268 pages, price 56 cents—for sale at the N. E. Farmer office, 52, North Market street. aug 28

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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[] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1833.

NO. 20.

ADDRESS,

Delivered at Bridgewater, before the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, at their Anniversary, by Rev. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Oct. 2, 1833. Published by order of the Society.

Gentlemen and Friends of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society:—In the smiles of Heaven, ever propitious to us, we have collected to-day some of the first fruits of our industry, our peaceful arts, and our prosperity. We come, not to stain, in heathenish devotion, our altars with blood, but with grateful hearts, to adore and praise the God of the Harvest. We have met to exhibit to each other, for mutual gratification and improvement, how Heaven has conferred on us power over the elements of nature, to employ them as ministers to our support and joy, and to give to industry an efficiency; though not to create worlds, to render this we possess more beautiful and pleasant.

We have met to do honor to agricultural and domestic industry; to review our reasons for contentment with our lot, and to devise what means we can, to render the good old county of Plymouth, the holy land of this western hemisphere, to our sons and daughters a pleasant land, as long as the sun and the moon shall endure.

We boast not of a land the most luxuriant. It has its rocks and sands, its sterile plains and morasses, like other sections of our country. But wherever agricultural industry and skill have applied their power, there we see in favorable seasons, fat pastures, luxuriant meadows, delicious fruits and golden harvests. This, in general, has been one of our least favorable seasons.

For some cause the population of our county and of other neighboring counties, has advanced very slowly. In years past, a flourishing commerce has allured multitudes away from the plough and the workshop to endure even harder toils, severer privations, and to gain a fortune in the end, that the industrious farmer has no cause to envy. Other multitudes, inheriting, as it were, from their pilgrim ancestors, a sort of chivalrous enthusiasm to wage war with the wilderness, have emigrated east and west and north, whom equal industry and economy would have rewarded as well in their native county. Consequently extensive tracts of finely situated land, of excellent quality, may be seen in various parts of our county, lying uncultivated and unproductive, waiting only for agricultural enterprise with the plough, to open it to the sun and rain of heaven, and to put on it a beautiful verdure and luxuriance. One half of the labor that must be applied to bring the wilderness to a productive state, would insure a harvest of equal value.

I speak of a harvest of equal value. May not this be a proper occasion to consider the question, Whether agricultural industry may not be so patronized and encouraged by the aids of better cultivation, as to retain our population in their native clime, with the prospect of as much happiness, as other parts of this country could promise them? Is this society, whose anniversary we have assembled to celebrate, pursuing unavailing measures to promote the prosperity and happiness of their fellow-citizens? Would it be best to emigrate? Possibly this season of drought and small crops may

have pressed this question upon some of our farmers, giving them sleepless hours and discontented hearts, and causing their partners to bathe their couch in tears. Would it not be wise for many more to take up their connexions and break away with tender ties severed and bleeding, to find a better country?

Within the borders of our Republic the sun rises and sets on land as fertile and beautiful as the earth bears. Travellers, and especially land speculators draw its picture with every enchantment. Let all that is true be admitted, and let the question be fairly weighed. If there is a land where freedom can be better enjoyed, luxuriant in productions, with little labor, and possessing other important advantages equal to ours, it might, perhaps, be wise to subdue our local attachments, to forget the sacred associations that make our homes dear to us, and to move onward for a deep wilderness or a broad prairie. But, having lived a little beyond the credulity of childhood, we pause a little. We have found that all, that is published and believed, is not reality.

The traveller passing along with the inspiration of his zeal to make a popular and profitable book, tells us of his delight in seeing "the emigrant rearing his log cabin,—of the beginnings of social toil in the wide wilderness,"—how beautiful are the little spots upon which the emigrants deposite their household gods;—of springs bursting forth in the intervals between the high and low grounds;—of brilliant birds chanting their mellow notes and welcoming the stranger to his joys! No, to his toils, his hardships, his sufferings, unseen and untried! All may seem beautiful to one, who only looks on to see "the patient, laborious father fixing his family" amidst this cheering of the wilderness. Does the traveller stop there to fix his own abode? No, his own sagacity admonishes him, that there are untold solemn realities to be met. He tells us that "the first residence among the trees affords the most agreeable picture to his mind; that there is an inexpressible charm in the pastoral simplicity of those years, when you witness the first struggles of social toil with the barren luxuriance of nature." This spirit of romance carries the emigrant from one scene of first struggles to another, gathering the barren luxuriance of nature, till death ends his toils, and his children are left to inherit the fortune and felicity of doing each for himself, as his father did. Toils, truly, are there demanded, where the soil is buried in deep forests of massy timber and roots, requiring a large portion of life with all the energies of a mind and a body formed to encounter the most rigorous hardships.

But there land is cheap. True, where are vast forests, extensive prairies, broad rivers and mild winters, land is cheap, and when subdued highly productive.

To an European, who desired information respecting the encouragement held out to emigrants in this country, one of the most intelligent, candid, and worthy citizens of our country gave an excellent answer to the lure held out in the cheapness of land. He tells his friend in Europe, that "many of our citizens have migrated to the west,

under the delusive expectation of purchasing lands cheaper than in the old States. They are, in fact, often much dearer when you estimate their price by the profit of the grain, which is cultivated upon them. For instance, an acre of land in Kentucky, which sells for a quarter of a guinea, and yields thirty bushels of corn, at four pence sterling per bushel, is dearer than land of the same quality in Pennsylvania, at a guinea per acre, that yields the same quantity of corn, which can be sold at the nearest mill or store for two shillings sterling per bushel." This case shows that though the land costs in the old State four times as much as in the new State, still it is the cheapest, because its produce will command six times as much money as in the new.

The scarcity of money and the impossibility of paying debts by raising produce, once and again drive the emigrant from his cabin and hard earned improvements into the wilderness. Heavy debt any where is enough to try the virtue of a christian; but in the new and sparsely settled parts of the country it holds the debtor, as by the throat, with inexorable severity. Even where they have slaves to perform their labor, and the soil is luxuriant in its products, you will hear the cry of oppressiveness of debt and poverty. There their corn will command only twelve and a half cents per bushel, and other products of industry a similar price. There, indeed, a subsistence is easily obtained; but a mere subsistence is a poor reward for industry. It permits not a spirit of enterprise to move. The arts of civilized life can scarcely advance a step. Of the moral condition of a people thus situated, our public journals are often giving us melancholy instances. There are some comparatively new parts of the country, where population and enterprise have concentrated, where markets have been created, good institutions have been founded, and the people have possessed themselves of the best means of improvement and happiness. But there, as here, all is achieved by industry, enterprise, good conduct, and the smiles of Heaven.

We desire a soil more productive and milder winters. But to gain these advantages would it be wise to part with our free schools, with a quiet and peaceable state of society, where life and property are secure, and religious order is maintained? In my judgment the most productive soil and mildest winters would be but a poor compensation for the loss of any of these blessings. With their glowing descriptions of the new countries, the best accredited travellers give us saddening views of the population, as wanting industry and enterprise, languishing, as if under the constant influence of fever and ague, debased in morals to a great extent.

I would not do injustice to any portion of our country. But we have a right to the true reasons for being satisfied with our own. The farmer, in forming a just estimate of his condition, will take an account of his labor and its products, and compare them with the privileges and blessings they enable him to procure and enjoy. Does the farmer complain that taxes are heavy, and the customs and fashions expensive, so that he cannot grow rich? Let him go back then, into a half civilized

* Flint's Valley, p. 53.

† Dr. Rush, p. 207.

state of society, where his taxes will be light, and his children may know the blessings of ignorance, profligacy, gross immorality, with no schools, no churches, no *holy* days to trouble them. He may soon leave to his children, if they have not then wasted his property, each a farm, in "the barren luxuriance of nature."

A farm! what is that, or any other earthly possession to one debased in morals and incapable of any true enjoyment? Can an intelligent and rational farmer desire to leave to his children possessions, which, through his blind avarice, they have no fitness of character to enjoy or hold in esteem?

By all fair considerations emigration should be discouraged, even from the old to the new parts of the same country, at least until by removal the emigrant may improve his condition and that of his family. It is a sound maxim in political economy, that the "emigration of industry, capital, and local attachment, is no less a dead and total loss to the country thus abandoned, than it is a clear gain to the country affording an asylum." A course of policy or of management that induces a people to leave their native section of a country is, as Christiana, a queen of Sweden described it, in reference to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV. "He had used his right hand to cut off his left."

The encouragement and promotion of agricultural and domestic industry, I consider as the wisest policy that can be devised, to promote the prosperity of our county and vicinity, and to prevent the evil of emigration.

Let us adopt the improvements in cultivation, with improved ploughs and other implements: and with a small part of the expense and hardship that would attend removal and settlement in a new country, our fields would be renovated with beauty and more bountiful in harvest. We can now point to instances of enterprise animated by the countenance of this society, where a dead, worthless meadow, full of hard hack and rocks, has been converted into a beautiful lot of English grass, twenty acres yielding twenty tons of excellent hay. This the enterprising cultivator* performed without abandoning the land of his fathers, without taking his sons and daughters away from the free school, and the sound of the church bell, and the delights and decencies of good society, and without sinking into a grave never to be bedewed with the tear, or blest by the prayer of an old neighbor. We can point to many instances of improvement, where an advance of twenty-five per cent. in cost of cultivation, yields in harvest, a hundred per cent. of increase. The increased supply of agricultural products invites the mechanic and the manufacturer to locate themselves near the thrifty farmers. This revived spirit of enterprise and industry, goes into every department of life. Its ornaments and comforts greet us in our dwellings from the reciprocal affection that presides there; and its luxury crowns our table and teaches us to know more of the still richer luxury of grateful hearts.

The last census of our country gave us credit for a small advance in population; a little more than ten per cent. in ten years.

The county of Plymouth contains probably about nine hundred square miles, and, on an average, about forty seven inhabitants to each square mile,

I have no means of exact calculation, but I should judge, that as much as one quarter part of the subsistence of the whole population is drawn from the ocean, or consists of grain, flour, and other products imported into the county. Many thousands of dollars are annually paid for agricultural products, from other parts of the country, which agricultural enterprise might easily supply from our own soil. I doubt not that the county, sterile as some parts of it are, is capable of affording successful employment and support to a population of one hundred thousand, and at the same time of supplying agricultural products to support a population of one hundred thousand more engaged in navigation, fisheries, mechanical and manufacturing employments. The rise of the nominal value of real estate would enable the farmer to realize the golden dreams of his youth. In some of our towns the shoemakers and other mechanics have begun and are going on successfully to make good the calculation. Their industry creates a market for the farmer's products, and continually adds to the wealth of all classes of their neighbors.

"Health, peace, and sweet content to them it brings, More precious prizes than the wealth of kings."

The culture of SILK has engaged the attention of our enterprising neighbors in Connecticut already to a considerable extent. I anticipate that the time is not far distant, when this society will deem it an object worthy of their zealous care to promote. This article that the Emperor Aurelian thought too costly for him to afford his queen a garment of it, as its price was equal to its weight in gold, in our times gives brilliancy to every circle, whether of recreation or around the altars of religion.

The people of the United States have paid for silk, imported in one year, a sum exceeding seven millions of dollars. The annual importation of this article amounts commonly to five or six millions of dollars, and will continue to increase as population increases, unless a domestic supply reduces it. If the silk annually imported amounts to six millions of dollars, the average sum annually paid by the people of this county exceeds *twenty thousand* dollars! This sum, annually applied to reward female industry and agricultural industry, *united*, as would be happy for society that they ever should be, is an object worthy of the grave consideration of the philanthropist and the patriot.—Our soil and climate are both favorable to the cultivation of the White Mulberry tree. It loves a soil dry, and sandy or stony. It has been planted, and is flourishing in Massachusetts, N. Hampshire and Vermont. In three counties in Connecticut, whose parallel of latitude is little more than one degree south of Plymouth county, silk has been successfully cultivated for twenty years. The amount in 1810 was estimated at about thirty thousand dollars.—From three to four tols are made annually in the town of Mansfield. To measure success to this productive branch of industry, I should consider myself remiss in duty not to solicit the prompt and liberal patronage of this society. And if it should be brought before our State Legislature, it would not, I hope, be less successful than plans for reducing the representation.

Luxury has been considered as a national evil. But it is not so when it is the product of individual industry and enterprise; unless it be extorted from the individual to pamper idleness and profligacy, or minister to the excesses of corrupt courts. When industry can command its innocent luxuries

and ornaments, the brow of labor is smoothed, and domestic attachments are strengthened.—The chemists and philosophers of France labored a long time unavailingly, to introduce there the cultivation of the potato. They proved by their experiments that it was not only an innocent, but very nutritious article of food.—At length on a day of public festivity, Louis 15th wore at court a bunch of potato flowers in his button hole, and the potato became in general a staple article of food. In all countries, communities are moved and swayed by example. Let families of wealth and influence commence the cultivation of silk, and adorn themselves with the products of their own industry, and soon will this branch of industry become popular and flourishing. That is the eloquence that will have the most power in this community. Neighbor will learn from neighbor what he would never learn from addresses and books. We find so much that we hear and read useless, or inapplicable to the business of life, that we even neglect most useful theories and rules. With good point some author curiously remarks, that "Milton makes an angel warn Adam against star-gazing, and that Eve cursed her race by an intemperate curiosity for unprofitable knowledge."

And when I invite families of wealth to set examples of productive industry, I invite them to be happier than in any other way they can be permitted to be. "Comfort, plenty, freedom and virtue, all spring from industry."—The power of productive industry is the source of wealth, to individuals and communities. It becomes the highest in honor, it becomes the fathers and the matrons of our community, to see that the spirit of industry is wisely directed. The world has boasted too long of its fields of glory in human blood. Let the competition, in future, be in harvests, in furnishing and wielding implements of peaceful husbandry, in gaining successful conquests of stubborn and sterile lands, causing them to pay rich tribute to the support and comfort of man.

In the opinion of one of the best of our old patriots, (Mr. Madison) we shall concur, "That there cannot be a more rational principle in the code of agriculture, than that every farm, which is in good heart, should be kept so: that every one, not in good heart, should be made so, and that what is right as to the farm, generally, is so as to every part of every farm."

Nor is household industry, though its pecuniary compensation be small, less important than a farm in good heart, to accomplish the purposes of the farmer's enterprise. In a liberal bestowment of rewards upon female industry, agricultural societies have wisely consulted the great objects of their institution. All the virtues live by encouragement. That government that best protects and encourages useful industry, will prove its superiority to other governments.

The complaint we do hear reiterated, from a portion of our community, that for them there is no profitable employment, no means to lighten the toil that parental kindness cheerfully sustains for them; no power, as they could wish, to gladden the eye of conjugal love, that beams upon them. In the absence of the wool and flax which the manufactories have taken out of the hands of domestic diligence and enterprise, let them have the means to procure by their own industry, articles of elegance, that now take thousands from the pockets they would gladly enrich. Let them have the trees planted, and they will soon save, at home,

* Major Curtis, of Scituate.

thousands to enrich the patrimonial estates, where all their best affections centre.

Through want of enterprise at home, with fields half cultivated and unproductive, with rusty, old fashioned and awkward implements, wringing from the brow the sweat, almost without hope, with no delicious, inviting fruits in the garden and orchard, your young sons go reluctantly with you to the toils of the farm, and early begin to lay their plans to be away elsewhere, to pursue their callings and to form connexions. Good policy demands of the farmer his utmost exertions, his best calculations, to render his lots of land to his children even objects of pride. Give the farmers encouragement to emulate their sons to

—“Attend their rural care,
Feed fairer flocks, or richer fleeces shear.”

Teach them the happy lesson, that the prosperous German settlers of Pennsylvania taught their children,

“To fear God and work.”

The county of Plymouth is worthy to be viewed by its inhabitants as a patrimonial estate, consecrated by its ancient institutions. In the history of all future time it will be associated with whatever is sacred in the name of liberty, or interesting to the hopes of the world.

Though its forests have been swept away, probably not a quarter part of its soil has ever been moved by the plough. Its actual resources have slept as from the foundation of the world. The cultivated and cleared land, on an average, yields probably not more than a tenth part so much as by good cultivation it is capable of yielding. On our seaboard bounding the county to an extent of thirty miles, are offered great facilities for enriching a soil naturally good. In every part we have ready and easy access to good markets. Capital is not wanting. We want better farming, enterprise, activity, and better harmony and co-operation between the different parts of the county. Union is strength and good economy.

“The spirit of improvement is abroad.” It is manfully striving around us for pre-eminence in the arts of life. Shall we consent, without a struggle, to be left, by all, far behind? I maintain that in reality the merchant and the professional man, as well as the mechanic and manufacturer, have a deep interest in the success of the farmer. Let there be then a communion, “a brotherhood of interest, feeling and patriotism” cherished between them. Every father and mother must naturally desire to see their sons and daughters pleasantly settled around them, with prospects of competency and happiness to reap the benefits of the invaluable institutions founded and defended by their ancestors. Let this desire be cherished until in this county the first direct command from Heaven “to be fruitful, to multiply, and replenish and subdue the earth,” shall be better fulfilled. Let the arts of domestic industry be encouraged; let them be diligently inculcated and duly honored. The spirit of discontent and of a passion to rove and emigrate will dismiss its splendid dreams, nor longer pant,

“To tread the dreary paths without a guide,
As treacherous phantoms in the mist elude.”

Is confirmation of the policy now recommended, required? One of the most approved writers on political economy tells us, that “the depopulation of old Spain was owing, not only to the vicious

institutions of her government, but to the small amount of her internal products, in proportion to her territorial extent.” He adds that “the most effectual encouragement to population is, the activity of industry, and the consequent multiplication of the national products.”* The reasoning that applies to a whole country will apply to a county.

To the promotion of agricultural and mechanical science, permit me to recommend that the education in our public schools be adapted. I think that the grammar and the eloquence of a good farm, and of a well managed household, give happiest proofs of minds of most substantial merit. That is genuine education that teaches the philosophy of being virtuous and “acting well our part.” They of all classes have power to be happiest whose dependence on the favor of Providence is most direct.

The farmer’s is a generous subsistence. No luxuries can be so delicious, as the fruits of his own care and healthful toil, fresh and pure from the hand divine. His farm becomes a garden, and every where he traces the footsteps of his God, walking with him, and with many a token of love cheering his labor.

The pledge has been too recently given by our fellow citizens to be forgotten to day, that the spirit of moral pestilence, that hideous leveller of the mighty, and spoiler of youth and loveliness, has become “cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field.”

A land thrice made free, thrice blest. Let industry with the kindred virtues cause it to blossom as the rose, and from increasing thousands of grateful hearts to send up a tribute of perpetual praise to the Lord of all lands.

VALLEY OF THE CONNECTICUT.

No part of the Connecticut presents more extensive intervals, than those included in the towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, and Deerfield. They are composed of deep alluvion, intermixed with decayed vegetables, and generally repose on rolled masses of stones or gravel, and much of the adjacent country partakes of that character. Evidence is not wanting to prove, and the opinion is now common among Geologists that the whole basin, bounded on the highlands, east and west of the Connecticut, in Massachusetts, extending from the hills in Bernardstown and Leyden, to mounts Holyoke and Tom, below Hadley and Northampton, and the chain of hills stretching through Westfield, was, at some remote period, covered by a lake, or expansion of the Connecticut river; and that the water has gradually drained off through the southern barrier at South Hadley falls, and the passage of Westfield river, at Feeding-hills. Other similar lakes probably existed below this basin, at Springfield and Long Meadow, and at Windsor, Hartford, Weathersfield, and Middletown, in Connecticut. Similar lakes, though of less extent, once covered the intervals on the Connecticut above Greenfield.—*Hoyt’s Antiquarian Researches.*

CEMENT FOR STOVES.

A MIXTURE of salt and ashes for the crevices to be guarded against the intrusion of smoke, in stoves and pipes, is more durable than the ordinary mortar of lime and sand; beside being more convenient to obtain.—*L. I. Farmer.*

* Say, vol. 2, p. 140.

HORTICULTURAL.

WE are happy to give place in our columns to the following abstract, and hope the example of the gentlemen associated for the purpose of promoting Horticulture will be imitated, till New England can boast of at least as many Horticultural Societies as there are counties within its limits.

For the New England Farmer.

BERKSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of citizens of the county of Berkshire, for the purpose of forming a Horticultural Society for said county, was holden at Lenox, Nov. 5, 1833. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. was called to the chair, and H. W. Bishop, Esq. appointed secretary. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft and report a constitution reported, and a constitution was adopted. The Society elected the following officers for the year ensuing.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President;

E. A. NEWTON, Vice President;

M. A. LEE, Corresponding and Recording Sec.;

H. W. BISHOP, Treasurer.

Resolved, That the officers of the Society be constituted a committee to report a code of by-laws, at the next stated meeting of the Society.

Resolved, That — be constituted a committee to solicit subscribers to the constitution.

Resolved, That the several towns in the county be requested to form societies auxiliary to this Society.

Resolved, That the officers of the Society take the necessary measures for obtaining an act of incorporation.

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare a copy of the doings of this meeting for publication in the several papers of the county, and in the New England Farmer, and that Mr. S. W. Bush be requested to furnish a copy of his Address (delivered at a former meeting) for publication in the N. E. Farmer.—Adjourned.

Attest, M. A. LEE, Secretary.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Nov. 23d, 1833.

Apples. Sans Parel, from WM. PRINCE & SONS, L. Island, fine fruit.

Pudding Sweeting, from Mr. HOWE, Princeton, very fine.

Jelliflower Rouge, from Mr. STETSON, Waltham.

Seedling Apple, from Mr. HOWE, Princeton, very good.

ISAAC P. DAVIS, Esq. “Tolman’s Sweeting,” a fine baking apple.

Spanish Reinette, from a dwarf tree 4 feet high, bearing 42 fine fruit, by SAML. POND, a fine sharp high flavored apple, great bearer.

Chaumontelle Pear, from DAVID DUDLEY, Esq. Roxbury.

For the Committee, SAMUEL POND.

A special meeting of the Committee on Fruits will be held at the Horticultural Hall on Saturday the 30th inst. at 1 o’clock, P. M.

For the Committee, SAML. POND.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard, variety of Chrysanthemum flowers.

By order of Committee, JONA. WINSHIP, Ch.

In last Farmer the Pear from Mr. Wigglesworth’s garden should be *Doynne* Gris instead of *Beurre* G.

From the Plymouth Memorial.

THE VINE.

I LEARN by my own observations and by newspaper intelligence, that there has been an unusual deficiency in the production from the vine the past season. It would be gratifying, were some of our skilful cultivators to make us acquainted with the true cause why in some situations the fruit of the vine answers every expectation and desire, while in others there is a total disappointment. I am indeed convinced that foreign grapes cannot be advantageously cultivated in open ground in our climate. This is greatly to be regretted, since the Black Hamburg, Black Cape, Chasselas, Sweet Water, &c. surpass all others in excellence and beauty. These and numerous other luxuries, however, we cheerfully resign to our opulent brethren, who can afford to bestow on them skilful culture and glass-house protection, especially since they are so well disposed to greet our horticultural table with clusters of unrivalled size and richness of quality. Nor do I believe that any length of time will acclimate the foreign vine to our region, if I may judge from trials in some of our gardens of more than 30 years standing, though it must be admitted that they have not been under judicious and skilful management. It has been observed the past season, that the Sweet Water has succeeded best when suffered to run on the ground. In several instances clusters have been found lying on the ground concealed in the grass and weeds that attained to perfect maturity and ripeness, when those trained on trellises and fences were entirely spoiled by mildew. In one instance, 8 or 10 vines of the Sweet Water have been cultivated without any interruption to their natural course; never pruned nor covered in winter, but allowed to spread over the ground to any extent. The last summer their produce was extraordinary, great expectations were raised. The thick foliage entirely secluded the fruit from the sun, air and dews; but in the end this proved only a partial security, full two thirds of the fruit were destroyed by the mildew, but the residue were fine, well ripened clusters.—In the same garden those trained on trellises, and had received much care and attention, produced none but poor blasted fruit. It seems to be well ascertained that the Isabella is by far the most sure and productive of any other variety, and being a native requires no winter covering. The Catawba grape is also a native, and is attaining to a high reputation as it becomes more known; the fruit is esteemed as preferable in delicious quality to the Isabella. For making wine it is considered superior to any other grape yet discovered. "This vine," says Mr. Kenrick, "is very vigorous and hardy, requiring no protection, and is a great and certain bearer." These two varieties, being natives, are deserving of preference to all others for cultivation in our gardens in this place, and the fruit which they produce when fully ripe is sufficiently delicious for any palate that has not been pampered with more luxurious dainties. It has been supposed that our native grapes are not liable to the mildew, but the present autumn has furnished many instances of the Isabella being affected with that disease; but chiefly in situations where they are secluded from a free circulation of air. In one instance the vine has spread over a large building and ascended to the eaves of the house; it has this season produced thousands of clusters, all of which were blasted, except a very few bunches near the eaves where

the air could have free access to them.—There is in a damp and confined situation a vine that has never received the pruning knife, and has now overspread an apple tree; its produce has been this season remarkably abundant, but all spoiled by mildew, not a single grape fit to be eaten. In an adjoining garden the vines on trellises and pretty closely pruned, have yielded equally abundantly, and the greater proportion of the fruit was free from the disease. In regard to pruning, I consider a judicious use of the pruning knife indispensable necessary, but too close pruning proves injurious.—All superfluous branches should be cut away, and the bearing shoots should be shortened soon after the fruit is formed. We have in our woods a variety of grapes indigenous to our soil, and attempts are making to cultivate them in our gardens, but hitherto without much success, which is probably to be ascribed to the want of the pruning knife. Full one half of the vines in our woods are barren. I knew a vine that was transferred from its wild state into a garden, while in a bearing condition, which flourished very luxuriantly for more than 20 years without producing fruit, never having been pruned; it was at length cut down and the stock engrafted with the Isabella, which now produces very abundantly. It may be doubted whether transferring the old stocks from our woods should be preferred to propagating the vine by cuttings. A farmer had a number of the native vines growing on his farm which had always during his memory been barren, but having cut them down with his scythe, they became abundantly productive the next year.

That voracious reptile, the cankerworm, has proved very destructive to many orchards in this vicinity the last summer, notwithstanding the free application of tar. Major S. Frazier, a skilful agriculturist of Duxbury, has invented a composition which proves a more effectual remedy against the cankerworm than any other which has been before known. It consists of soft soap, whale oil, and common liquid varnish, in equal parts. This is easily applied with a brush, and when repeated occasionally as it becomes dry, proves very effectual, and is not like tar injurious to trees. The same composition would probably serve as a protection against the apple tree borer, if applied at the proper season; and also in protecting peach trees from the attack of the fly that deposits her eggs in the bark near the root, from which proceeds the peach-tree worm. I have applied it to my young peach trees the past summer, and have no doubt of its utility, as no insects will encounter the odor and tenacity of this substance. In fact, the Frazier compound is, in my opinion to be considered a valuable acquisition to our remedies against the annoyance of insects. Peach trees have not in general succeeded well in this place; the cold east winds from our sea-board have a fatal effect on the buds of spring. I have now adopted an expedient, which I hope will in some measure remedy this evil. I have surrounded the trees near the root with a bed of sea-weed, which I conceive will preserve the roots both from the effects of excessive frost during winter, and the influence of the vernal sun raising the sap into action too early in the season.—The sea-weed will, I think, retard the raising the sap, and of course the development of the buds several days later, and the tree will besides derive beneficial effects from the alkali with which the article is impregnated.

JAMES THATCHER.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

SILK.

WE have a fine specimen of Sewing Silk, left at our office, which was manufactured by E. Stanley of Ogden, Monroe county. This silk, which is pronounced by mechanics to be equal to the best Italian, was produced by a second crop of worms, which Mr. Stanley informed us was hatched unintentionally.

This gentleman having commenced the cultivation of the Mulberry the last year from seed, procured some eggs from which he hatched a few hundred worms, which he fed from his young seedlings, rather as a matter of experiment than for profit.—After the worms had formed the cocoons, he selected as many as he wished for the purpose of laying eggs for the coming year, and the remainder on the cocoons he attempted without any other apparatus than the common wheel to manufacture into sewing silk, in which he succeeded beyond his expectation, and he declared to us that the process was not as difficult for him as it would have been to have spun either flax or wool.

The moths which hatched from the selected cocoons, were allowed to deposit their eggs upon paper, which he intended to keep until the next year.—Not being aware of the necessity of putting them immediately in a cool place, he soon observed that many of the eggs were hatching out. He commenced feeding the young worms, and says that they were equally as healthy as his first. The silk made from them was evidently of a finer quality than that which was from the first crop. By this accidental operation, Mr. Stanley has satisfied himself that two crops of worms may be reared in this climate to advantage. He further stated, that young seedling trees would, the year after planting, support one worm each of the two crops, or two worms for the season. If this is correct, then the raising of silk may be commenced in our country much sooner than has been anticipated, and the quantity need not be limited. One pound of fresh Mulberry seed sown upon an acre of ground would probably produce one hundred and fifty thousand trees; and if each tree would support two worms the second year, it is reasonable to suppose that they would support four the third year, which would be at the rate of six hundred thousand worms to the acre. This tells large, but nevertheless we think it is possible.

Mr. Stanley said, he found the business altogether more simple than he expected, and that he twisted his silk directly from the cocoons. He thinks that sewing silk can be made in this country without having the prime cost exceed two dollars per pound.—Should further experiments prove Mr. Stanley's calculations correct, what a source of wealth the silk business may be to this country.

Perhaps there is not a county of the same size in the whole United States that exports as much wheat as the county of Monroe, and even the amount of this staple would become a mere trifle compared with the amount of silk which might be produced in this county without diminishing the crop of wheat materially.

The people of this section have long been inquiring for the best plant, for the purpose of forming hedges, and we believe there is no one that proves so fair, to be useful for that purpose, as the White Mulberry, not taking into consideration their value for feeding silk worms. Should they be found to answer this double purpose, then it would be an object, not only of individual profit

but of national consequence to have them extensively introduced.

It is said we import annually a greater amount of silks, than we export bread-stuffs. Our government should look to this as it only wants a very little encouragement at the commencement, after which it will need no protection to insure its continuance.

Much has been said, and very justly, respecting our neglect of Ornamental Husbandry. Strangers notice that our streets, and pleasure grounds are not set with trees for this purpose as they should be. "There is a time for all things." Our business has been to clear our lands of the forest trees which were found upon it, and to render the fields productive. This to a good extent has been accomplished; and the time has now arrived, when those who came into this then wilderness are prepared to commence embellishments, and more particularly so when they can be made profitable. Few trees are more ornamental when grown than the Mulberry, and few during the season of their fruit do more towards inviting the feathered songsters about our dwellings, which do much towards enlivening the scene, by disputing proprietorship to the fruit with the little urchins of the neighborhood.

It does not at present appear necessary that a farmer in order to make a few hundred dollars worth of silk annually, should devote any of his choice wheat lands to the raising of Mulberry trees, but on the contrary he may make cheap hedges about his fields, which while they protect his crops promise to compensate by their leaves any costs that he may be at in rearing them. By lining the roads and filling up a few broken pieces of ground, each farmer may have trees sufficient to employ all the spare labor of his family to advantage.

It has been a matter of frequent conversation among farmers of late years, that since the introduction of manufacturing establishments, that the female part of families were not as profitably employed as formerly. We are ready to grant the position, and as the custom of our country does not countenance the practice of females laboring in the field, the raising and manufacturing of silk is admirably calculated to give, not only a pleasant but lucrative employment to this part of society.

We are aware that it has been the policy of other nations to endeavor to prevent our commencing the manufacture of silk, and this they have successfully done by filling our heads with false ideas respecting the extreme intricacy of the operation. Let there be once an excitement produced respecting this business sufficient to call the ingenuity of our Yankees to it, and they will at once divest it of all the mystification of the Europeans, and render it as simple as digging potatoes, and will introduce such labor saving machines as will defy all foreign competition.

The first step should be to commence sowing the seed and raising the trees, and be assured as soon as the trees are ready there will be enough ready to do all the remainder of the process.

We have the promise from Mr. Stanley of a full description of his success with his worms, &c. the past season, and hope to be able to give it in our next.

Ruta Baga. Mr. Cobbett says, "A Hog of a good sort may be sufficiently fattened with this root when steamboiled."

APPLE BUTTER.

THE following has been furnished to us, by a correspondent, as a correct account of the best way of making Apple Butter, so little known in the southern states, and so much valued in the northern:

"First, boil down the best flavored cider, of selected fruit, (and sweet is the best to keep) to two thirds of the quantity put in. To every barrel of cider, put in six bushels of apples, of best quality, pared, quartered, and cleaned of the cores, and free from rots and bruises.

"As soon as boiled down one-third, as above, feed in the quartered apples as fast as they boil away, which must be done in brass or copper. It is best to have two kettles, in order to supply the finisher from the other, which keeps it from boiling the apples too much. It will require from 12 to 18 hours constant and moderate boiling, when it must be stirred at the bottom to prevent its burning, by a long handle, with a piece of wood three or four inches wide attached to the other end.

"To know when it is done, cool and try some of it on a plate, till the liquid ceases to run from it. Towards the close of it, some put in cinnamon, cloves, and alspice.

"If only one kettle is used, each parcel of raw apples must not be boiled or brought down too much before another supply is added. If it scorches in the operation, it is ruined. As soon as done, it must be taken out immediately from the kettle into wooden vessels to cool, and afterwards into crocks, or stone ware, or wood; but in order to keep it best in summer, crocks of stone ware are to be preferred."—*Gen. Farmer.*

From the Maine Farmer.

SOILS FOR WHEAT.

It will be recollected that in a late number we published the answer of the editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, Mr. Goodsell, to our inquiry respecting the geological nature of the soil of Wheatland in New-York. The land which (with grief we say it) gives us bread, and receives our earnings in payment. The answer was a scientific description of the geological formation of that territory, and presented it so clearly that one acquainted with that science could see it in his mind's eye as he read.

Now, although our rock formations are very different from theirs, we have substantially in many parts of our State, soils which come very near to that of western New York. We have in this very town lime rock—calciferous slate, and pyritiferous or pyritous rock, that is to say, in common talk, copperas rock. Our lime rock is primitive, or contains no organic remains, such as shells, tadpoles and toadstools.—Theirs is secondary, and contains the remains of what was once organized and living animals; probably from this circumstance it is more easily decomposed. We have, strictly speaking, no bituminous shale; but sand, gravel, and alumine or clay are plenty. Our lime rock is not sufficiently pure for profitable use as cement in building, but sufficiently so for agricultural purposes. On the farm of E. Wood, Esq., about two miles out of this village, there is plenty of this kind of lime rock, and also in the land adjoining thereto. It would be an object to burn this lime for the purposes of manure; and it is not improbable that a vein of pure lime will hereafter be discovered in this vicinity, from

which may be obtained good lime for mortar. This formation extends north-easterly we know not how far. Sometimes the lime predominates, sometimes the gneiss and mica slate predominates, and sometimes pure roofing slate or argillite predominates. Hence we infer, that at some future day Marl of a good quality may be found among us, which will in our humble estimation be much more productive of good to the community than the richest mine of gold.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

WE are often inquired of as to the method of making Sugar from Beets, quantity produced, &c.

France is the only country where the manufacture of Sugar from Beets is practised to any great extent, and we are not sufficiently informed as to the profit which at present attends it, to enable us to say whether, or not, it could be introduced into this country to advantage.

For the purpose of manufacturing, the roots are first washed with a brush and made perfectly clean; in some instances the skin is removed by scraping. They are next grated to a pulp, by machinery.—For this purpose different machines are used according to the caprice of the manufacturer. The roots are put endwise against the revolving grater, whether it is a flat, or cylindric revolving grater. These graters are formed upon the same principle as our grater Cider Mills, with a vat beneath for receiving the pulp. With this pulp a small portion of quick lime is added to neutralize a peculiar acid contained in the beet. The pulp is next boiled, and the juice is afterwards separated by pressure, then boiled again and the matter rising to the top is removed by skimming. After the juice has been sufficiently concentrated it is put into vessels to cool, when the sugar crystallizes and falls to the bottom. The fluid part is decanted and again boiled and cooled as before. The sugar thus produced is a coarse brown article which is re-dissolved and refined by the common process.

The quantity of sugar produced from different varieties of beets is variable. The bright yellow is said to produce the most from a given quantity of roots, and the white the least. One hundred pounds of roots are allowed to produce about seven pounds of refined sugar.

After the juice has been extracted from the pulp the remaining part is fed to both cattle and pigs.

A HOG

—Is now exhibiting in Albany, which was raised in Warren county, Ohio, and is believed to be the largest in the United States. He is nine feet in length, four feet eleven inches in height, measures eight feet three inches round the body, and his weight is *fourteen hundred pounds!* He is of the Russian breed, and is three years and four months old.—*Litchfield Enq.*

Chance has led to the discovery of a method of preserving potatoes, which is both simple and attended with little or no expense. A house-keeper had placed in his cellar a quantity of charcoal. Having removed it in autumn, without sweeping the dust which covered the ground, he caused a large quantity of potatoes to be laid on it. Towards the spring, those roots were preserved, had thrown out no shoots, and were as fresh and well flavored as ever.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK.

THERE may, perhaps, be time enough before winter commences in full severity to construct or modify barn yards, cattle sheds, &c. so that they may be better adapted to making and saving manure than some, which seem contrived on purpose for wasting the principal means of fertilizing farms and gardens.

The farm yard, which may be called the farmer's manure-manufactory, and chief magazine for the food of plants, should be on the south side and adjacent to the barn. The other farm-buildings, such as the cattle sheds, hog-stye, corn barn, &c. should be erected on the east and west sides of this yard to afford shelter to cattle from driving storms and cold winds, and to make it convenient to convey the manure and rubbish of those farm buildings to the said farmer's bank of discount and deposit.

The size of the cattle yard should be proportioned to the quantity of stock to be kept in it. With regard to the shape and manner of making, &c. we will give again* Judge Buel's judicious directions: "Excavate the centre to a concave form, placing the earth removed upon the edges or lowest sides, leaving the borders ten or twelve feet broad, of a horizontal level, to feed the stock upon, and from two to five feet higher than the centre. This may be done with a plough and scraper, or shovel and hand-barrow, after the ground is broken up with the plough. I used the former, and was employed a day and an half, with two hands and a team, in fitting two to my mind. When the soil is not sufficiently compact to hold water, the bottom should be bedded with six or eight inches of clay, well beat down and covered with gravel or sand. This last labor is seldom required, except where the ground is very porous. My yards are constructed on a fine loam resting on a clay subsoil. Here should be annually deposited, as they can be conveniently collected, the weeds, coarse grass and brakes of the farm; and also the pumpkin vines and potato tops. The quantity of these on a farm is very great, and are collected and brought to the yard with very little trouble by the teams returning from the fields. And here also should be fed out or strewed as litter, the hay, stalks and husks of Indian corn, pea and bean haulm, and the straw of grain not wanted in the stables. To still further augment the mass, leached ashes and swamp earth may be added to advantage. These materials will absorb the liquid of the yard, and, becoming incorporated with the excrementitious matter, double or treble the ordinary quantity of manure. During the continuance of frost the excavation gives no inconvenience; and when the weather is soft the borders afford ample room for the cattle. In this way the urine is saved, and the waste incident to rains, &c. prevented. The cattle should be kept constantly yarded in winter, except when let out to water, and the yard frequently replenished with dry litter. Upon this plan, from ten to twelve loads of unfermented manure may be obtained every spring for each animal; and if the stable manure is spread over the yard, the quality of the dung will be improved, and the quantity proportionably increased. Any excess of liquid that may remain after the

dung is removed in the spring, can be profitably applied to grass, grain or garden crops. It is used extensively in Flanders, and in other parts of Europe."

With regard to letting cattle out of their yard to water, Dr. Deane observed, "The practice of driving cattle to water, at a distance, is attended with great loss of manure. The well that serves the house, or one dug for the purpose, should be so near the yard that a watering trough may reach from it into the yard." Some have a well in the yard; but this is not so advisable, as the water may become impregnated with the manure and thus be unwholesome as well as unpalatable.

The practice of having a barn yard so situated on a declivity, that the wash may spread over a portion of land near it, is not to be commended. A small quantity of land very near the yard may thus be made too rich, by the liquid manure, which, if retained within the yard, might be absorbed by straw and other litter, and its value be thus enhanced for manuring other parts of the farm. The enriching substances of the farm yard should be judiciously applied and distributed to be of much service to the cultivator.

An Apple Tree in Duxbury, on the farm formerly occupied by Col. Partridge, produced this season, 121 bushels of apples. The Tree is said to be upwards of one hundred years old.—[Communicated.]

CHAPPED HANDS.

To have chapped hands is always an unpleasant, and not unfrequently a painful complaint, at this season of the year.

The following is the best remedy with which we are acquainted:—wash your hands with castile soap; apply it with a flannel, and if necessary use a brush, in order to get the dirt from under and around the nails and fingers, till they are perfectly clean. The water in winter, if convenient, may be warmed; then rinse them in a little clean water, and while they are wet rub them well all over with about half a tea spoonful of good honey; then dry them well with a clean towel. This should be done once or twice a day, and always before going to bed.—*Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.*

BEAUTIFUL NATIVE PLANTS.

It is a good time now to remove the *Hepatica* and the *Sanguinaria* from the woods, and to plant them in the garden on the north side of a fence, or wall. This aspect retards their growth in spring, which is favorable on account of the frost; preserves their blossoms from the sun, and greatly increases their duration. In the open border they are so transitory as hardly to deserve a place; but when protected in the manner proposed, they are very beautiful, and occupy but very little room.

The popular name of the *Hepatica triloba* is *Liverwort*, the same that has been used in diseases of the lungs; and that of the *Sanguinaria canadensis* is *Blood root*.—*Ibid.*

DOMESTIC ANGOLA GLOVES.

"You can have no more of a Cat than her Skin," is an old adage, but we are now fully convinced that it is not a true one. A gentleman of this town exhibited in our office a few days since, a pair of handsome Gloves, very much of the appearance of the Angola in softness and complexion. We were rather surprised at the novelty of their being produced from the back of his common house CAT, of

the *Maltese* species. The fine hair was combed from her back at the season when she would naturally shed her coat, and the product of two years has enabled his wife to prepare this new and elegant species of domestic manufacture.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Statistics of the Globe. The population of the Globe is estimated variously from 600,000,000 to 800,000,000; the geographical square miles at nearly 38,000,000, or 49,000,000 English square miles. The population to a square mile is, in France 61, Asia 27, Africa 10, America 3, Oceania less than 1; the average of all about 17. The densest population in any whole province or state, is in Hamburg, where it is 1302 to a square mile. It is 980 in Bremen, 783 in Frankfort, 523 in Lubec, 464 in Lucca, (Italy,) 392 in Belgium, 314 in Saxony, 277 in Holland, 257 in Great Britain, the Sicilies 236, 208 in France, Austria 165, Prussia 155, Portugal 121, Denmark 119, Spain 101, Turkey 63, Greece 51, Russia 37.

In Asia some provinces have a population of from 200 to 500 to the square mile; Japan 139, China 42, Siam 57, English Indian Empire 185. In Africa, Morocco has 46, Tunis 45, and some of the interior kingdoms a little more. In America, Hayti has 36, Central America 12, Chili 10, United States 7½, Mexico 6.

The votaries of the different religions are reckoned as follows by Pinkerton:—Christianity 235,000,000. Judaism 5,000,000, Mahometan 120,000, Bramanism 65,000,000, Buddhism 180,000,000, all others 100,000,000.

The dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Woodbury, in Lebanon, was burned on the night of the 20th, between the hours of ten and eleven by ashes being placed in a shed adjoining, most of the furniture was saved in the lower rooms. In the chambers and cellar all was lost. \$1000 no doubt is a reasonable estimate of the loss. When will our citizens abandon the wicked practice of endangering their lives and property in the manner above?

Newport Spectator.

Capt. Ross and the Arctic Expedition.—The Caledonian whaler from the Davis' Straits fishery, reports having fallen in with the Aifred whaler, of Hull, which had touched at a small island, Lancaster Sound, where the men found two or three portable soup cannisters, and a quantity of tobacco pipes, on which, was the word "Deptford." It was conjectured that these articles had belonged to the unfortunate expedition of Capt. Ross. There was not the slightest appearance that there had been any erections for shelter; but the remains of a human hand were also picked up.

The winter seems to threaten severity. Snow has fallen slightly, both to the south and north of us; and a degree of cold, unusual at this season, already prevails. Happily, the provision of coals in this city is ample, and all the time on the increase; and the very general use of the anthracite as a fuel, renders the question of the quantity of wood, of less consequence. Of that too, however, judging by prices, there is a good supply.

N. Y. American.

United States and Alabama. The general government has chartered two vessels at Baltimore to take five hundred troops to Alabama. We have not heard of any new difficulty with Gov. Gayle, or of any particular service for these troops, and it is probable they are only intended to relieve those which are already in Alabama, a part having quarrelled with the State authorities.

The new floating steam-bridge, intended to ply between Morice Town and Torpoint, was tried on Thursday last, when it passed and repassed several times. The Right Hon. R. P. Carew, Mr. Reudel, engineer, and others, were present, and were much gratified at the success

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. p. 402.

of the undertaking. The average time occupied in passing from one shore to another (a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile) did not exceed five minutes, and on one or two occasions she did the passage in 4 1-2 minutes, with the utmost ease, stopping to an inch, when directed by the conduct. or. The weight of the machinery on this bridge is 45 tons, the draft of water 2 feet 3 inches—the chains weigh ten tons each.—*Davenport Journal*.

There was shipped from Catskill, N. Y. on the 9th inst. 410,000 lbs. of butter, valued at \$61,500. The quantity to be sent from that place this season, it is calculated, will exceed the quantity shipped last year, to the full amount of between two and three thousand firkins, weighing each 100 lbs. net.

How to get a tight Ring off a Finger.—Thread a needle flat in the eye with strong thread; pass the needle with care under the ring, and pull the thread through a few inches towards the hand; wrap the long end of the thread tightly round the finger, regularly, all down to the nails, to reduce its size. Then lay hold of the short end of the thread, and unwind it. The thread, pressing against the ring, will gradually remove it from the finger. This never-failing method will remove the tightest ring without difficulty, however swollen the finger may be.—*Liverpool Times*.

More Lives Lost.—The steam boat Caspian was burnt near the mouth of Red river on the 3d inst. and between twenty and thirty people perished in the flames.

HAY, STOCK, &c., AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, Nov. 29, 1833, at one o'clock P. M., on the farm in Dorchester lately owned and occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Hill, of Boston, and 1 1-2 mile south of Jamaica Plain, the following articles:

4 COWS, 2 Yoke Oxen and Yokes, 1 Horse—kind and sound, 3 Hogs, 1 Chaise and Harness—Boston built, 1 Ox Wagon, 1 do. Cart, 1 Horse Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Churns, Lot Cabbages, Ox Sled, Harnesses, &c., 15 tons English Hay, 200 bushels Potatoes, 50 do. Corn, 60 do. French Turnips.

The above will be sold without reserve. Conditions liberal. ABRAHAM F. HOWE, Auct.

Roxbury, Nov. 18, 1833.

The above Farm is offered for sale on accommodating terms. It contains one hundred acres of prime Land, well watered, with a genteel Mansion House, Farm House, and one small tenement. A large Barn with a cellar under the same, built the last season, and cost seventeen hundred dollars.

Inquire at this Office. 21 nov 20.

SEED OF THE TRUE COCKSPUR THORN.

Being the same as the Hedge of J. Prince, Esq., Jamaica Plain, as yet perfectly free from all insects, and an elegant Hedge—15 years old. One dollar per quart. n20

JOHN SCOTT'S LEGACY.

THE Board entrusted with the management of the fund bequeathed to the Corporation of Philadelphia, by the late John Scott of Edinburgh, "for distribution of premiums to ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions," hereby give notice, that in three months from this date they will award a premium to Adam Brooks of West Scituate, Massachusetts, for an apparatus for—1. Reeling Silk from Cocoons: 2. Spinning or Twisting the Silk: 3. Doubling and Twisting it—all by one operation, provided satisfactory objections to the originality of said apparatus are not made in the meantime.

The Members of the Board are,

JAMES MEASE,
ROBERT HARE,
JAMES DONALDSON,
WM. HEMBEL,
WM. PHILLIPS,

To any of whom application for premiums may be made. Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1833. oc 23-d31g.

IMPROVED HEARING TRUMPET.

THIS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable manner, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of those who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of rendering conversation as distinct between persons who are removed to the full extent of the Tube, as with those who are immediately near each other.—For sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist, 46 Milk st. opposite Federal st. sept 11 cow6w

AMERICAN HEARTH RUGS.

JUST received at 414 Washington street, a fresh supply of Hearth Rugs, from the Tariffville Factory, manufactured expressly for the subscriber—they are superior in beauty and fabric to any imported. E. S. BREWER.

N. B. E. S. B. will receive orders to manufacture Rugs to match any carpet. isceptJ1 nov 23

25,000 YARDS COTTON FRINGE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale by ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street. oct 31

STEAM RICE MILL, AT SOUTH BOSTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Rice Machines of Messrs. Strong, Moody & Co. of Northampton, with the exclusive privilege of using them in Boston and a large vicinity, has put them in operation at South Boston, near the Free Bridge. It is well known that rice in its rough state, or with its outer hull on, will keep many years, and that after being cleaned, it is subject (particularly in warm weather) to weevil, and other insects, and is usually put in bad casks—he therefore hopes, by having this article always in a fresh state, in casks of different sizes, to meet with a ready sale. The mode of cleaning being entirely different from any other now in use in any other country, the grain is kept quite whole and very clean. It will be put in good casks of usual size, for export; also in barrels and half barrels, and in bags of 100 lbs. each, (which may be returned;) also, ground into fine Flour, in quarter barrels—it will be delivered in any part of the city, for a reasonable charge, and will not be sold in smaller quantities. Also, the fine Bran, or Flour, so called in the Southern States, being the inner coat of the grain, excellent food for horses, cows, hogs, sheep and poultry—and the outer Hull, a prime article for packing glass, crockery, bottles and fruit, and is believed will prove valuable in making Coarse Paper, will be sold at a low price in large quantities.

This Rice is particularly recommended for whaling ships and others going long voyages, as from being highly polished, and free from dust and flour, and being put into their tight iron-bound casks, it will be free from any insects, until exposed to air.

[An Order Box is placed in Mr. Roger's Foreign Letter Office in the area of the City Hall, and a sample of the Rice in several Insurance offices, State street. JOHN PRINCE. South Boston, Nov. 16, 1833. if

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one flecked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 quarts of milk a day on grass only.

Also, 2 bull calves, one bright-red, and one red and white. They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Coelebs, and from cows of imported stocks.

For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer. optf

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J.19.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug 28

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

5000 Vigorous and large White Mulberry Trees for sale low—Apply to GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER ALMANAC FOR 1834.

JUST published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 52 North Market street. The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1834, by T. G. Fessenden, editor of the N. E. Farmer.—Astronomical calculation by R. T. Paine, Esq. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. oct 9

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|--------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 00 | 1 12 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 10 7 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | | 6 00 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 21 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 18 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 1 62 | 1 75 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 37 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | none | | |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | | |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | barrel | 6 06 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 6 12 | 6 25 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 25 | 5 87 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| southern yellow, | bushel | 75 | — |
| white, | " | 68 | 70 |
| Rye, (scarce) | " | 64 | 65 |
| Barley, | " | 80 | 85 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 65 | 70 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern, screwed, | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 37 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 22 | 23 |
| 2d quality | " | 18 | 19 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | | 11 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 06 | 1 12 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 22 00 | 23 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | | 10 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 18 | 20 |
| lump, best, | " | 20 | 25 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 22 | 24 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 80 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 2240 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 1900 Sheep, and 600 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—The snow storm prevented many purchasers from attending, and sales went off rather heavy, but at about last week's prices, viz: prime \$5 a 5 50; good at 4 50 a 5.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$4 12 a 4 25; No. 1, 3 62 a 3 75; No. 2, 3 25 a 3 50.

Sheep.—Rather dull; lots were taken at \$1 42, 1 62, 1 71, 1 88, 2, 2 12, 2 17, and 2 33. Wethers at 2 50, 3, and 3 75.

Swine.—Several lots were taken at 5 for Sows, and 6 for Barrows; one lot 4 3-4 for Sows, and 5 3-4 for Barrows. At retail, 6 for Sows, and 7 for Barrows, for those under 100; those over 100, 1-2 cts. less.

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed,—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. n14

MISCELLANY.

SUMMER'S GONE.

BY MRS. MORTON.

HARK, through the dim woods dying,
With a moan,
Faintly the winds are sighing—
Summer's gone;
There, when my bruised heart feebleth,
And the pale moon her face revealeth,
Darkly my footstep stealeth
To weep alone.
Hour after hour I wander,
By men unseen—
And sadly my wrung thoughts ponder,
On what hath been.
Summer's gone!

There is our own green bowers,
Long ago,
Our path through the tangled flowers
Treading slow;
Oft hand in hand entwining,
Oft side by side reclining—
We've watched in its crimson shining
The sunset glow.
Dimly the sun now burneth
For me alone—
Spring after spring returneth.
Thou art gone,
Summer's gone.

Still on my warm cheek playeth
The restless breeze:
Still in its freshness strayeth
Between the trees.
Still the blue streamlet gusheth—
Still the broad river rusheth—
Still the calm silence husheth
The heart's disease:
But who shall bring our meetings
Back again?
What shall recal thy greetings—
Love in vain!
Summer's gone!

DESCRIPTION OF AN AMIABLE WIFE.

DODSLEY in his Economy of Human Life, has finely depicted a valuable woman, pronouncing her with the wise man of old, the first and noblest of human benedictions, winding up his eulogiums with those remarkable lines:

"Happy the man that shall call her wife,
Happy the child that calls her mother."

Among other merits which he celebrates are the following:

"She presides in her house, and there is peace; she commands with judgment, and is obeyed; the law of love is in her servants' hearts; her children reverence her precepts, and her husband with rapture hears her praise in the gate—she is the best counsellor, example, friend." What higher felicity can be imagined than a union with so amiable a creature! and notwithstanding the degeneracy of the times, many, very many are to be found by those who seek them worthily.—*Casket*.

DEFINITION.

THE editor of the Lancaster Journal says, "intemperance is the consumption of the soul." We mean no kind of pun when we say it is a consumption of the spirit. Mind and matter all go, and he who embraces the bottle is like the Spartan boy with the stolen 'fox'—hugging close that which will eat out his vitals.—*U. S. Gaz.*

SELECT PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS.

THE first chapter of fools, is to esteem themselves wise.

The longest life is but a parcel of moments.

Truth hath always a fat bottom.—*Gaelic*.

Vain glory blossoms but never bears.

We have all forgotten more than we can remember.

Vice is its own punishment, and sometimes its own cure.

The greatest learning is to be seen in the greatest plainness.

The first degree of folly is to think one's self wise; the next to tell others so; the third to despise all counsel.

The example of good men is visible philosophy.

LONGEVITY OF THE SWAN.

THE other day, a male swan which had seen many generations come and go, and witnessed the other mutations incident to the lapse of 200 years, died at Rosemount. He was brought to Dunn when the late John Erskine, Esq. was in infancy, and was then said to be 100 years old. About two years ago he was purchased by the late David Duncan, Esq. of Rosemount; and within that period his mate brought forth four young ones, which he destroyed as soon as they took the water. Mr. Molleson, Bridge-street, in whose museum the bird is now to be seen, thinks he might have lived much longer but for a lump or excrescence at the top of the windpipe, which, on dissecting him, he found to be composed of grass and tow. This is the same bird that was known and recognized, in the early years of octogenarians in this and the neighboring parishes, by the name of "the old swan of Dunn."—*Montrose Review*.

LARGE TURNIP.

THIS is the age of large Turnips, Mammoth Beets and Big Apples. Mr. T. Curtis of Monmouth, has left in our office a turnip, of the white Norfolk variety, which weighs twelve pounds, and measures two feet six inches in circumference; This is only a fair sample of his crop; he states that he had one which measured three feet in circumference; but it absconded one day from the yard. Probably it felt too large to stay any longer with turnips of smaller dimensions.—*Maine Farm*.

A HUMAN TEAM.

A NOVEL spectacle—and, we may add a moving one—was witnessed in this place ten or twelve days since—exemplifying in one of the strongest points of view a state of bodily degradation most painful and revolting to the feelings of human nature. It consisted of a wagon, filled with such articles of furniture, &c. as usually belongs to an emigrating establishment bound for the far West, drawn by two men and a boy, all duly harnessed, acting in the capacity and doing the work of a team of horses! The individuals thus engaged appeared cheerful and patient in the exercise of their laborious employment. They were ascertained to be emigrants from Germany, on their way to the distant regions of the West.—*Guernsey Times*.

From a Poem of ENOCH LINCOLN, late governor of Maine.

"New England's fruitful soil
Requires no culture from a servile toil;
No master's torturing lash offends the ear,
No slave is now or ever shall be here:
Where'er he treads upon our sacred fields
Their Guardian Genius an asylum yields;
His chains drop from him: and on Reason's plan
He claims the gift of God—the rights of man."

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE,
AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber having made enlargements in the business of the above Establishment, is now enabled to furnish Traders and others with

GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS, upon very favorable terms, and of the growth of 1833; and the Garden Seeds warranted of the best quality.

The greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the growing and saving of Seeds, and none will be sold at this establishment excepting those raised expressly for it, and by experienced seedsmen; and those kinds imported which cannot be raised to perfection in this country: these are from the best houses in Europe, and may be relied upon as genuine.

It is earnestly requested whenever there are any failures hereafter, they should be represented to the Subscriber; not that it is possible to obviate unfavorable seasons and circumstances, but that satisfaction may be rendered and perfection approximated.

Boxes of Garden Seeds, neatly papered up in packages for retailing; and dealers supplied at a large discount.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, at as low prices as can be bought in Boston, as arrangements have now been made to obtain the best and purest seed.

Catalogues sent gratis to applicants, and Orders solicited early, as better justice can be done in the execution.

N. E. Seed Store, connected with the N. E. Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52 North Market-str. GEORGE C. BARRETT.



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK IN NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 65 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Fir, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Peonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
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Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DARRIN, who execute every description of Book and Fancy Printing in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1833.

NO. 21.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

NEW KIND OF CLOVER.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I beg leave to introduce to my brother Farmers, the following extract from the code of agriculture, p. 433, as to the new and much-celebrated species of clover.

"It is a subject of astonishment that this valuable plant (the *Tripolium incarnatum*) should not have been long ago introduced into this country (Great Britain) and cultivated on an extensive scale. If sown in autumn, after a crop of potatoes and other roots, it produces the next spring a crop fit to be cut for soiling cattle, eight days earlier than lucerne, and a fortnight before red clover. Care must be taken, however, to have good seed, and not to sow it too deep. It produces two excellent crops in one year, the first of which should be cut as soon as it comes into flower, and the second will produce a considerable quantity of seed. From its early growth in spring, when other articles for feeding stock are so difficult to be procured, it is likely to become a valuable acquisition to British husbandry."

So far we have British authority, to which I beg leave to add, that it has been extensively used of late years in Germany and France, and with much higher commendation. It was the seed of this plant that the Hon. Thos. H. Perkins presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last spring. I have seen no accounts of its success from the members of that society, and therefore feel it a duty to state my own trial of a pound of the seed sent to me by Col. Perkins.

I sowed it about the last week of April. It was in bloom and fit to cut in 50 days. It is not so coarse as Dutch red clover, better furnished with leaves, not liable to lodge or lose its leaves in drying. It furnished a fair second crop in the late uncommon dry season.

From its rapid growth I think it of great value for an early crop, for soiling in summer, or for supplying food when other grasses are winter killed.

It is only an annual grass, and therefore can be of no use but for these occasional purposes; but for milk farms to supply the market, or for small dairies on estates round great towns, I think it promises to be highly useful. I have requested my friend Mr. Perkins, to import 50 pounds, for myself and a friend, and he has ordered a quantity for himself, which are now on their passage. We shall be able to make a more extensive trial next summer, the result of which will be made known.

JOHN LOWELL.

Boston, Nov. 28, 1833.

EXPENSE OF FATTENING PORK, MANURE, &c.

To the Editor of the N. England Farmer.

SIR, I wish to obtain through the medium of your useful paper, information on the following topic.—As I have not a very large farm, I wish to turn every thing to the best advantage. Therefore, I want to know if pork at 6½ or 7 cts. per lb. will pay for fattening when corn is worth from 75 to 80 cents per bushel, as it now is, and potatoes from 25 to 30 cts. per bushel, and other things in propor-

tion. I am aware that the manure, which can be made by 8 or 10 hogs, with suitable yards or pens is of great value; for that reason I wish to feed out my corn and potatoes to hogs, if the pork will nearly pay for the food given to the hogs.

I believe I have seen in some former volume of the N. E. Farmer the quantity of manure which it takes to make a load, but as my volumes are not all complete, I am unable to find it. As I have bought some manure, and mean to buy more, I should like to know the number of bushels that it takes to make a lawful load, or such a load as is bought and sold in the vicinity of Boston, if there is any rule about it. If you, or any of your correspondents will be so good as to answer the above, you will very much oblige one who is willing to do any favor that he can in return.

Yours, with respect, A SUBSCRIBER.

BY THE EDITOR. We do not know how to draw an accurate line of distinction between *keeping* and *fattening* swine. For *keeping* swine, no corn, no grain of any kind is necessary. Dr. Deane observed that "the keeping of swine is of essential advantage to the husbandman; because they feed much on things, which would otherwise be of no essential service to him. They feed heartily not only on grass, but on many sorts of weeds, the tops and roots of fern, [brakes] the roots of several sorts of aquatic plants, &c. They pick up grain and seeds that are necessarily scattered about the barn and out houses, besides eating worms and many kinds of insects.

"Besides the farmer's house affords many things, which contribute to their support, which would otherwise be lost, such as whey, sour skimmed milk, and butter milk, the washing of tubs and dishes; animal and vegetable food, which has accidentally got corrupted, decayed and rotten fruit, the offal of beasts, fowls and fish, and the grounds of cider, beer, and other liquors."

Hogs may be half fattened or more on grass. Dr. Deane observed, "I suppose that one acre of rich land in clover will support twenty or more swine, large and small together, through the summer, and bring them well forward in their growth, but they should have rings in their noses to prevent their rooting out the clover.

"It has been proved by many trials that hogs in such a pasture may be kept in good plight, some say they may be half fattened.

"When it can with convenience be so ordered, it is an excellent piece of husbandry to make a hog pasture of an orchard. Their dung is allowed to be the very best of manure for the trees. They will keep the ground light and loose; destroy insects that infest the trees, and feed heartily on the premature apples that fall, which the farmer is too often tempted to grind up for cider. And the shadow of the trees will be very grateful and comfortable to them in summer. An orchard may be prepared with clover as well as any other spot of ground. But it should be remembered that when the trees in an orchard are young and small, swine should not be permitted to go among them, for there will be danger of their wounding them, and stripping off some of the bark.

"The feeding of store swine constantly with any kind of corn seems to be too expensive. Pos-

sibly it will be found upon farther trial, that carrots are the best substitute. Red beets are also a good food for them, and parsnips excellent. But turnips and cabbage are improper."

We believe that more than four fifths of the food which a hog will consume from the time he is littered till deposited in the pork barrel, if kept with economy, by a farmer whose premises are not overstocked with swine, may consist of what no other animal would eat; and that in an orchard swine are of such benefit that they would much more than pay for their keeping, if no use could be made of them after the season was over. And a great deal of unripened corn, and other offal, can in no way be so well disposed of, as to apply it to the keeping and partly fattening of swine. But to shut up store hogs, and buy corn to fatten them, we believe would be a loss to any person who would make the experiment.

With regard to what is a "lawful load of manure" we are not aware that any definite idea is affixed to the term. Farmers, in general, we believe, understand by a *load of manure* as much as will fill, "*heaping full*" a common cart body. Manure, however, like wood, is often, if not always, bought by the cord, 128 cubic feet to a cord. If there is any rule, or common practice with regard to the measure of manure different from these, we would thank our friends or correspondents for information on the subject.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON MANURING FALLOWS FOR WHEAT.

We are always gratified to obtain the views of practical farmers on any parts of their business, especially where the contributor differs from the common practice around him,—for whether he is right or wrong, if he makes careful experiments he is on the high road to knowledge; and may elicit something valuable from others. It is therefore with pleasure that we lay before our readers, some extracts from our correspondence.

"The result of a series of experiments for more than ten years have satisfied me that a very great error prevails among farmers with regard to the spreading of barn-yard manure preparatory to seeding it in the fall with wheat. Many haul it out and leave it lying in heaps for weeks, and only spread it immediately before the plough. The best plan is to haul, spread, and plough under in the same day; but this course is impracticable, unless the farmer has more teams and hands than would be profitably employed the rest of the year. The next best course is to haul, and spread off the wagon, or directly after it; and not to suffer the manure to lie in small heaps over night. The custom is to take out all the manure before any is spread. On the contrary, I have pursued my plan for years, and have not seen any difference in the crop, whether the manure had been spread three weeks, or only one day before it was ploughed under.

"After manure is disturbed, and then thrown into heaps, fresh fermentation takes place, which I presume is not the case when it is thinly spread over the ground. I am an unbeliever in the doctrine that the nutritive parts of manure, constituting the food of plants, is exhaled. Some say

that after barn-yard manure has laid in heaps for some time, and become dry, it loses its strength. This has been my experience; but never has this loss happened to manure thinly spread over the field as it was hauled from the yard: in other words fermentation is injurious, but simple exhalation is not.

"Some may think that spreading manure off a wagon is more tedious than to throw it down in heaps, and then spread it. We mostly spread it directly off the wagon. A man and boy hauled out and spread in this manner eighteen two-horse loads, between ten o'clock in the morning and sunset, which it must be admitted was good speed. If the time occupied in throwing it down in heaps be added to the time necessary for spreading it afterwards, a balance will be found in favor of my method. This is not idle theory, but the result of experiments on a large scale."

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

From the last report of the Committee on Premiums and exhibitions of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, we extract the following portions which relate to the several New-England States.

Boston Weekly Messenger.

On Cotton Goods.—Premium No. 63, is due to the Bristol Print Works, Rhode Island, for No. 55, 10 pieces furniture chintz; the colors in these goods are vivid and the patterns showy. In this article, the judges are of opinion, there is an evident improvement.

Premium No. 64, is due to the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Massachusetts, for No. 263 and 264, 30 pieces rich chintz prints, of superior excellence in style, and displaying colors of great brilliancy.

Woollen Goods.—Premium No. 81, is due to the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Somersworth, N. H. for 244 and 245, 6 pieces blue cloths, at three dollars per yard. These goods are pronounced to be well made and well finished.

Premium No. 92, is due to the Buffalo Woollen manufacturing Comp., Buffalo, N. Y. for No. 524, Wilton super Blankets. These are not surpassed by any article of blanketing which have ever been seen by the committee of judges; the whiteness and fleecy character of the fabric deserves especial notice.

Premium No. 82 is due to the Great Falls manufacturing Company, for No. 239, 240, and 242 fancy colors broadcloths; the dye is adjudged to be good, the texture fine, and the finish free from objection.

Premium No. 83 is due to Sam. Slater & Sons, of Webster, Mass. for drab and mixed cloths. These goods, are highly commended for color, texture and finish.

Honorary mention is due to the Middlesex manufacturing Comp., Lowell, Mass. for No. 238, striped cassimeres, which for closeness of texture and neatness of finish are highly commended by the judges.

Honorary mention is due to Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, New Hampshire, for No. 387 and 388, 7 pieces Brown Cloths. These goods are highly commended by the judges for lustre and richness of finish; they say they have examined them with satisfaction and commend them with great confidence.

Carpets.—Premium No. 87 is due to the Lowell Carpet manufacturing Company, Mass., for No. 29, 3 pieces Superfine Ingrain.

Honorary mention is due to the Lowell Carpet manufacturing Company, of Massachusetts, for the very rich display of Wilton Rugs; these exhibited a very great improvement in this branch of manufacture.

Straw Bonnets.—Honorary mention is due to Mehitable H. Sears, of Prescott, Mass. for No. 492, a specimen of Leghorn Braid for Bonnets; this is commended by the judges as worthy of high praise.

Hardware.—Premium No. 25 is due to Isaac Babbet of Taunton, Massachusetts, for No. 61, 12 specimens of Tinned Cast Iron Hollow Ware. The judges are of opinion that these are equal to any thing of the kind they have ever seen imported.

Premium No. 30 is due to Holmes, Hutchkiss, Brown and Elton, of Waterbury, Massachusetts, for several bundles of Brass and Copper Wire: these are reported by the judges to possess all the qualities of a good article.

Honorary mention is due to David Bassett, of Derby, Connecticut, for No. 44, 25 Screw Augers. These are an excellent article, and to every appearance of a superior quality; the workmanship reflects credit on the manufacturer.

Honorary mention is due to J. M. & W. H. Scoville, of Waterbury, Connecticut, No. 124, a specimen of Plated Metal. This is pronounced to be an excellent article; it can be made as cheap as the imported, and in sufficient quantities to supply the demand.

Honorary mention is due to Rockwell & Hensdale, of Winchester, Connecticut, for No. 284, 9 Scythes; these are a specimen of good workmanship and equal to those imported.

Honorary mention is due the proprietors of the "Mill Dam Foundry," near Boston, for No. 474 to 476, 7 dozen Plane Irons, to every appearance a first rate article; the judges express a hope that all Planes hereafter exhibited may be finished with American manufactured iron.

Honorary mention is due to Robinson Jones & Co. of Attleborough, Massachusetts, for No. 368, one case of Gilt Buttons; this is a specimen of well finished goods, and of superior gilding.

Philosophical Apparatus.—Honorary mention is due to Josiah Loring, of Boston, for three Globes deposited in the exhibition: of two of these it is remarked by the judges, that the execution of the maps is good; their covering of varnish remarkably smooth and transparent, and the mounting generally well executed; the third with an "ivory surface" is particularly commended.

Lamps.—An extra premium is due to the New-England Glass Company, Boston, for the Glass Mantel Lamps. The cut pillars, icicles, and other pendulous ornaments, of these splendid Lamps, are the first of the kind presented to the public from American sources, and they bear a strict scrutiny for transparency, lustre and workmanship.

China, Glass and Queen's-Ware.—An extra premium is due to the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company for No. 216, various specimens of pressed Glass; these the judges think have very considerably improved since our last exhibition.

DISEASE IN CATTLE.

We hope some of our readers will be able to furnish us the information desired in the following extract of a letter from Raisinville, Michigan:

"A disease is raging in this vicinity called the Black-tongue, the same which spread over western New-York in the year 1820, and carried off very many cattle and horses. Being young at that

time, I do not recollect the most effectual remedy then recommended. If some one of the many able contributors to the Farmer, will give the course of treatment then successfully pursued, they will confer a favor which will be most gratefully received by hundreds whose cows furnish one half of their support during the winter season."

Genesee Farmer.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE AMERICAN HAZEL NUT.

I have cultivated the *filbert* for eight or nine years; and never having had one tea-cupful of nuts in the whole time from several large bushes, I have come to the conclusion that this kind of culture is unprofitable. The barrenness appears to be caused either by intense cold in the winter, or by severe vernal frosts. I am aware that some others have been more successful; but in no case that has come to my knowledge, has the owner had nuts enough to pay the interest on the first cost of the tree, to say nothing of extra charges, rent of land, or subsequent cultivation.

We may understand something more of this matter by considering that the tree is a native of milder climates; and that its catkins being pendant, are exposed the whole winter.

I have therefore turned my attention to our indigenous species of *Corylus*, inured and adapted to our weather,—fruit of which for the first time in my grounds, has been produced this season. The prospect of their productiveness is very encouraging.

Naturally, the American Hazle Nut grows in heavy or cloggy soils; and into such it may be best to transplant it. The beaked hazel nut (*C. rostrata*) is also a native, and deserves a trial.

A PRACTICAL GARDENER.

From the N. Y. Farmer.

SUGAR CORN, OR INDIAN ROASTING EARS.

We have received from Capt. Henry Crowell, a sample of the above Corn, which is highly esteemed by the Creek Indians, from whom the seed was originally procured. The corn grows as stout, and the ears and kernels about the size of the common white or cream colored corn, cultivated in this state; but the kernels may be easily distinguished by their semi-transparency. On account of the softness of the kernel this corn cannot be ground into meal. It is used principally for roasting ears. But we presume it would be superior to the common sort for horses and hogs, by being softer and sweeter; and it is said to yield more abundantly, each stalk having several ears. We hope that a fair trial may be made of it the ensuing year.

We are told that the Indians have frequently the luxury of green corn the year round. The corn is pulled when in the milk, and boiled with the shocks on, and in that condition hung up to dry. When wanted for use, the husks are stripped off, and it is boiled again, with a small piece of bacon or dried venison.

The above is a different variety from the sugar corn procured at the seed stores.

From the Farmer's Register.

TO PREPARE COLD POTATOES.

Some of your readers may start, and ask, "Who don't know how to warm cold potatoes?" Why, a great many don't know how to do it as it should be done. In travelling, I have rarely met with potatoes prepared in the following manner, and I

never found any that were half as good. Tastes differ I admit, but the experiment is easily made.

Slice them into a frying-pan; and over a quart of potatoes, pour half a tea-cup full of good cream (but no water,) first sprinkling on a little salt. Cover it closely; and after it begins to boil, stir them a few times, till the pan is nearly dry, but not burnt. Then dish them. Y.

INDIAN CAKES, OR PONE.

For making Indian Cakes.—To one quart of milk add three eggs—beat them well—then add as much meal as will make a batter of the same consistency as is used for buckwheat cakes, pour it into a bake-kettle, and bake as for other cakes. When sour milk can be had, it is to be preferred, into which put some pearlash as for making biscuits.

When cakes are made according to the above directions, most people prefer them to wheat bread, and no doubt they are more healthy. They should be eaten warm, and with a cup of coffee make an excellent breakfast. In addition to all other recommendations, they are—economical.—ib.

RECEIPTS FOR USING RICE FLOUR.

To make Loaf Rice Bread.—Boil a pint of rice soft, add a pint of leaven, then three quarts of the flour, put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel, until it has risen sufficiently, divide it into three parts, then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

To make Journey or Johnny Cake.—To three spoonfuls of soft boiled rice, add a small tea-cup of water or milk, then add six spoonfuls of the flour—divide it into small cakes, and bake them in a brick oven.

To make Wafers.—Take a pint of warm water, a tea-spoonful of salt, add a pint of the flour, and it will give you two dozen Wafers.

To make Rice Puffs.—To a pint of the flour add a tea-spoonful of salt, a pint of boiling water, beat up four eggs, stir them well together, put from two to three spoonfuls of fat in a pan, make it boiling hot, and drop a spoonful of the mixture into the fat, as you do in making common fritters.

To make a Pudding.—To a quart of milk, add a pint of the flour, boil them to a pap, beat up six eggs, to which add six spoonfuls of Havana sugar, and a spoonful of butter, which, when well beaten together, add them to the milk and flour; grease the pan it is to be made in, grate nutmeg over the mixture, and bake it.

Another.—Boil 1 pint of milk, mix a table-spoonful of rice flour with a little cold milk, stir it in while the milk is boiling, afterward add a small piece of butter, 5 eggs, 1 nutmeg, 1 glass of wine, the juice and peel of 1 lemon, and sugar to your taste.

Rice Flour Sponge Cake.—Made like other Sponge Cake, except that you use three quarters of a pound of rice flour, 13 eggs, leaving out 4 whites, and add a little salt.

Rice Flour Blanc-Mange.—Boil 1 quart of milk, season it to your taste with sugar, rose or peach water. Take 4 table-spoons heaping full of rice flour, mix it very smooth with cold milk, add this to the other milk while boiling, stirring it well. Let all boil together about ten minutes, stirring occasionally, then pour it into moulds and put it by to cool. This is a very favorite article for invalids.

Rice Griddle Cakes.—Boil 1 large cup of whole rice quite soft in milk, and while hot stir in a little flour, rice flour, or Indian meal; when cold,

add 2 or 3 eggs, and a little salt. Bake it in small thin cakes on the griddle.

Besides the above, it is good for children; and it may also be used for thickening soups, custard pies, &c.

The article may be found for sale in small kegs, or buckets of 50 lbs. at the Rice Mill, South Boston. Orders left in Box in the area of City Hall. Warranted sound and pure.

THE "FALLING STARS."

The atmospheric phenomenon, which excited so much admiration on the morning of the 13th, is now known to have extended West as far as Maysville and Louisville in Kentucky—to Cincinnati in Ohio—and to Aurora in Indiana, 30 miles distant from Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Republican describes it as presenting at one period a "perfect shower of fire." The meteors were visible from 3 o'clock to day light—and so they were at Aurora. The Maysville Eagle represents them as "a perfect shower of meteors" and as "a storm of fire." We have heard of their being seen as far South as Savannah and Augusta. The Augusta Courier speaks of it as a brilliant shower of meteors, which began at 2, and was visible till day break. Capt. Dixey of the Susquehanna states that these falling stars were seen at the distance of 130 miles from the coast!

CONSUMPTION.

Our attention has been called to the weekly report of deaths, in this city, from the 25th October to the 2d instant, the whole number of which was 113. Of this number there were no less than thirty-four of that insidious and terrible disorder, consumption! Is there no way to check its ravages? There is one, certainly, worthy of much consideration. It is well known that in cold and wet weather, men prepare themselves for the worst. They are thickly clad at all points, and their feet are ever guarded by boots and overshoes,—while on the contrary, women expose themselves in slight dresses and thin shoes, let the weather be ever so inclement. As most of the deaths by consumption are of females, and the fact we have stated in regard to their dress is notoriously true, it is fair and just to conclude that this disorder is by that means contracted. Let females then be more guarded against exposure to the weather, and our bills of mortality will be sensibly diminished.—N. Y. Com.

ADDRESS OF MR. EVERETT.

The Hon. Edward Everett, (says the N. Y. Advertiser) delivered an introductory lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall last evening. The room was crowded to excess, and hundreds had to leave, being unable to gain admittance. Like every thing of the kind from this distinguished gentleman it was a most finished production; and was not only listened to with delight, but with frequent tokens of approbation. The speaker gave a very interesting history of the cultivators of the soil, in ancient and modern times; and contrasted the advantages of this most important branch of industry in this country, with that of Europe at the present time. He showed an intimate knowledge of the condition of man in a civilized and uncivilized state; and closed his remarks with a brief account of the discoveries that had been made, and new channels of commerce opened, by the merchants of this country since the Revolution. He paid a handsome tribute to their liberality, intelligence and fidelity.

OREGON EXPEDITION.

We learn that Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis Wythe, the captain of the company of adventurers, who went from Cambridge about eighteen months ago, to the Pacific Ocean by land, has returned to his native town in good health and spirits, and wiser than when he left home; and we are glad to see his heavy teams of ice passing again, incessantly night and day, through Cambridge to the wharves of Charlestown and Boston for exportation. This is just as it should be; and is much better, in our opinion, than roaming over a sixth part of the globe to kill animals, merely for the sake of their skins. To transport water in the form of ice, to refresh the inhabitants of hot climates, has something benevolent in it, compared with the cruel occupation of hunting an animal to death for his skin. We can wish success to the one occupation with a good conscience, which is hardly the case with the other.

Capt. Wythe has brought with him two young Indians of the Flathead tribe, two boys handsomely dressed, and well behaved.—Boston Courier.

A FAT SHEEP.

The Ontario Repository states that a sheep was slaughtered lately by Mr. Josiah Sutherland of Canandaigua, from which was obtained forty seven and a quarter lbs. of tallow. The wool from this sheep after being cleansed weighed six and a half lbs.

INTERESTING FACT.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Bristol, England, in his visits to prisons in that country, from time to time, has fallen in with many convicts under sentence of death. In 167 instances he inquired of the malefactor whether he had ever witnessed an execution? It turned out that no fewer than 165 of these offenders had been spectators in the crowd, upon these melancholy occasions, which the legislature designed to operate as warnings to the profligate. So much for the "efficacy of sanguinary examples" in deterring from crime!

GREAT TURNIP.

They are bragging all over the country about their big beets, prodigious potatoes, and mighty mangel wurtzel; and as we don't like to be behind our neighbors, we shall now celebrate a tremendous turnip, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, measuring 2 feet 6 1-2 inches in circumference, and weighing 7 3-4 pounds. What renders it most worthy of notice is, that the seed from which it was raised, was also raised the present summer, and was sown so late as the 26th of July last. The turnip is at Mr. J. M. Ives' bookstore.—Salem G.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Nov. 30, 1833.

Apples. By Mr. S. Downer, Dorchester, a Pippin of fine sprightly flavor—name lost. Also, Brussels' Pippin.

Pears. By Mr. Downer, brown St. Germain. By E. Vose, Passe Colmar, melting and fine.

NOTICE.

The Committee on Fruits, Fruit Trees, &c. are requested to meet at the Hall of the Society on Saturday the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, to award the premiums for the past season. A punctual attendance is requested.

ROBERT MANNING, Chairman.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

As an account of the produce of an acre of wheat raised by me, which was fifty-one bushels, has gone the usual round in the Agricultural papers, I will give you the result of an experiment made upon an acre in an adjoining field which was sowed with another variety of wheat (the Indiana) and which we have recently threshed, the produce of which was, *fifty-six bushels*, of the first quality of wheat weighing sixty pounds to the bushel.

As I have long been inquired of, respecting the preparation of the land, I have to remark that there was no artificial stimulant applied to the land in the form of manure.

A part of the acre first noticed had been enriched by cattle lying upon that part of the field, but the one now spoken of had not even been thus manured. The whole field of twelve acres, has been under cultivation forty years, and during that period, there has not been twenty loads of manure put upon it. The quality of the land is that of the most of our high lands upon the summit of the hills east of Bristol hollow, but is not what has heretofore been considered as our best quality.

The timber with which this land was originally covered was Black Walnut, Butternut, Oaks of different varieties, Hickory, Ash, &c. The three former were the prevailing kinds of timber. I came into possession of this land fifteen years ago, at which time it appeared rather sterile, having been much worn by cropping and bad husbandry. The three years preceding this crop of wheat it was pastured. In June 1832, it was ploughed as deep as the ploughs in common use would turn the furrow. In September it was well ploughed twice, and thoroughly dragged between each ploughing. On the twentieth of September a little short of five pecks of Indiana wheat was sown to the acre, which I procured from Mr. J. Lake of Greece, Monroe County, and the result was as above stated.

I have also raised this season a fine crop of potatoes, which have yielded abundantly. They were of the Ox noble, Pink eyes, Meshanacs, or Mercers, Merinos, Red, White, and Blues of different kinds. The Ox nobles and Merinos, have been the most productive; but the Mercers were first at maturity. The Pink eyes and Reds I consider best for the table. Of the Ox nobles we gathered five hundred and eighty bushels, from one acre. We dug one which weighed four pounds and ten ounces.

The land on which the potatoes grew had previously been pastured, was turned over in the spring, rolled and dragged, and planted at the distance of three and a half feet one way by one and a half the other.

Now Mr. Editor, I venture to affirm that had we not been conversant with the 'Farmer' or some agricultural paper, I should have been deprived of the satisfaction of presenting the public with the account of such rare crops, and you with this detailed account of them, which is not a little favorable to the character of your paper, as it is to your editorial labors that I owe at least some portion of that knowledge and skill, which has aided me not a little, in the production of these superior crops.

I cannot here refrain from expressing my surprise and regret, that so few of our Farmers read agricultural papers, and I cannot resist the belief, that did they but know, and duly appreciate, the

value of those papers, and the actual interest they have in them, not a Farmer who occupies fifty acres or even twenty, would cultivate so small a patrimony without seeking aid, and assistance through some of those papers, which are wholly devoted to the advancement of his interest, and the improvement of his agricultural operations.

I have induced a few of our neighbors to become subscribers to your useful paper; yet there are many more, who have better farms, richer lands, and are at any rate, in their own estimation better farmers than myself, and yet with all these advantages, I challenge any one of them, without change of practice, to produce such crops as I have raised this season; and I attribute my success in no small degree, to the change of practice in my farming operations induced and aided by knowledge derived from those papers. Speak to them of an agricultural paper, and they startle at the suggestion, and often retort with spirit against "book farming." I am in the regular receipt of three Agricultural and Horticultural papers, which I conceive to be infinitely more to the advantage of my farming operations, than the same number of barrels of whiskey would be, although they do not cost one quarter as much; yet there are those who prefer the latter and reject the former.

W. T. CODDING.

Bristol, Ontario co. N. Y. Oct. 25, 1833.

ED. GEN. FARMER. When we reflect upon the impositions that have been practised upon farmers, by the numerous publications which have been issued, by those who were unacquainted with the practical operations of agriculture, we are not surprised at the indifference which they manifest towards encouraging agricultural papers, and only wonder that in a few years such a change as already manifests itself should have been effected. Books have been published with imposing titles, and papers have been issued by those that had no farther interest in common with our farmers, than to secure their subscriptions, and have been edited by those who were as ignorant of the subjects they were writing upon, as they are of the course of tillage practised by the Chinese. They resort to foreign publications for authority, and recommend to their readers whatever they find there put down, whether calculated to facilitate, or retard, our own peculiar course of improvement. It will not be until practical men devote their time to writing, that these prejudices can be done away, neither is it right they should be.

CURIOUS RESULT IN POTATOES.

WILLIAM A. MINCHIN, Esq. of Belville, county Dublin, has left at our office, for the inspection of the curious in such matters, four potatoes growing from one common stalk, two of which are large red apples, and the other two large pink eyes, each exhibiting their original characteristic appearance, though derived from one common parent. Capt. Minchin endeavors to account for the seeming phenomena by stating the fact, that before the planting they cut a few apples and a few pink eyes right across, and joined half of one species to half of another, by means of a skewer ran right through the centre of both, in which state they were placed in the earth. To us it would appear that by this or a similar mode of engrafting, the pink eye might have been first derived from a mixture of the apple and white, but that the character of each should be preserved distinct, as in

the present case, seems a little extraordinary.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

From the American Farmer.

ON THE SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

Now is the time for those who may not be done gathering corn to select their seed ears. It has long been the judicious practice of many farmers within my knowledge, to select their seed corn from the best bearing stalks. Many other farmers consider this practice as idle, and some sneer at it; but they only betray their want of observation; every attentive gardener is well aware of the advantage of selecting the best seeds—and how many farmers are constantly in quest of the best variety of wheat. Now, of all the grains we know of, corn mixes its kinds with the greatest facility. The natural effect of this is, that the varieties of corn are almost infinite—and hence the need for selecting your seed corn is vastly greater, and more palpably manifest than for selecting any other seed grass.

Those who sneer at a farmer for selecting his seed corn, must be under the impression, that the corn in a field is all of precisely the same kind, and that one stalk's bearing three ears, another two, and a third but one, is the mere effect of accident. But this cannot be the fact. In passing through a poor part of my field the other day, I was struck with a stalk, and upon examination found five good ears on it. I looked to the next hill—there were two stalks—one had one ear, the other none. I examined many hills around—I found most of the stalks with one good ear, several with two, and one or two with three; but this single stalk, though not larger, had more ears on it than any hill near it, where there was either one or two, or three stalks in the hill. Now, sir, this could not have been the effect of accident; it must have been the effect of breed. I do not believe that you can find a corn field in which there are not twenty different kinds of corn, mixed in endless shades and degrees. What a field then is here every where open to select a choice from. You plant from a stalk that has borne you three ears, it will be most likely to bring you such bearing stalks; not from accident, but because it is natural for like to beget like, and for seed to produce its own kind. I heard a farmer say, the first year he thus selected his seed corn, he produced an increase of twenty per cent. or twenty bushels in every hundred of his crop. The second year the increase from the second selection was not so manifest, nor so great; but his crop still improved; and when he went into his field to gather his seed after three years previous careful selection, he asserted to me, that he found more stalks bearing three ears than he could find of stalks bearing two ears the first season he began to make the selection.

CORNUCOPE.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BRICK-MAKING.

It is well known that bricks for our buildings are often very rough, and quite unfit for handsome walls; two important improvements in the manufacture of this article have been lately made. One a machine for tempering the clay better, and less injuriously to the work-people. The other is a machine for pressing the bricks in a half dry state, which renders them greatly superior to dressed bricks, and less expensive. One of the latter machines is now at work at Handford, and it is expected the other will be shortly.—*English paper.*

From the London Horticultural Register.

ON THE UTILITY OF BURNING CLAY FOR CORRECTING THE SOIL FOR GARDENS.

BY MR. STAFFORD.

Gardener to R. Arkwright, Esq. Willersley Castle, near Cromford, Derbyshire.

Gentlemen, I now send you my promised method of burning clay; and as it has fallen to my lot to operate on that material twenty-two years out of forty-eight, I may perhaps claim some attention from those who may be inclined to correct that material. Nothing can be more unfortunate to the proprietor, and to the person whose lot it is to conduct a garden, when the site happens to be a natural strong clay, and as this so often occurs, it has always given me the utmost concern. Until lately a remedy has been out of the question.

An occurrence, however, took place some years ago, which forcibly convinced me of the important benefit that might be derived from attention to the subject. The instance is this: a Mr. Nightingale near this place, enclosed a piece of ground for a garden, of strong clay, and being acquainted with that celebrated agriculturist, Mr. Tollet, of Betley, Staffordshire, he asked his opinion on the subject, who advised him to let the whole be burnt, which it was done in a few weeks; and a work was completed, I may say, in a few days, that never could, otherwise, have been done in his whole lifetime, that is, he rendered the ground prolific; and I never witnessed better success in crops, than I have done of every crop that has been planted in this composition.

A gentleman who had enclosed a piece of ground of strong clayey soil, some years ago, inquired (through the means of the Gardener's Magazine, I think) whether he could have taken any other method than adding sand, light earth, vegetable mold, and other such like materials, sufficient to have made a garden upon a bare rock; but when (he adds) the whole was incorporated, it still remained a garden of clay.

I was then unprepared to make any answer to such inquiries, but have since much regretted I did not take up the subject at the time. To make a proper calculation of the expense will be attended with some little difficulty, as it will very much depend on the materials used to burn with. Some persons recommend coal; this, however, I condemn, as being of too violent a nature.

When I first came to this place, although the garden had been formed twenty-five years, with most excellent judgment, it was, for the most part a strong clay; and within nine inches of the surface, even the most common articles would not live upon it. No weather appeared to have a good effect upon it. At one time it was covered with water, and at another rendered impenetrable by being too dry. After witnessing the effect on a similar clay, at the place before named, I commenced burning, and in a few days produced a composition three feet deep, equal, if not superior to any soil in this country. The clay is rendered as pliable as burnt chalk, and seems to be possessed of the medium of holding just a sufficient quantity of moisture, and no more: as far as I have witnessed, every thing appears to thrive in it; and I have reason to think, that when clay abounds in peach borders, &c. that very much may be done by way of improving them. As an instance, I last summer applied a quantity of burnt clay to some old peach trees, and on examining their roots in the autumn I found abundance of good young

roots, growing in complete bunches; and I believe, that were these borders composed of three parts of this material, they would not be attacked with those diseases so prevalent in the spring, would be more likely to make their wood with shorter joints, and ripen much better and earlier than they could do in a compost, strongly manured.

My manner of performing the process is as follows:—I throw out a trench eight feet wide, and about three feet deep; into this I place as much small wood or faggots, as will fill the trench to the level of the ground; upon this I place a quantity of stronger wood, such as the roots of old trees, &c. which must be regulated according to the quantity of clay about to be burnt: when the whole is completed, I take the advantage of fine weather to light the fire; when this is done, the whole is covered up with that part of the clay which came last out of the trench, as of course it is the strongest; as the fire advances, more is thrown on the heap, making an embankment with the top soil, and all that part which contains any vegetable matter. As the fire increases, the clay contiguous to the fire is dug up, and thrown on the top, and should the weather prove dry, there will seldom require any addition of fuel. I have often been of opinion that I could add to the mass, until it reached to the height of a garden wall ten feet high.

As the violence of the heat subsides, I spread out the soil, which, from the carbonaceous principles it receives in the process, is rendered in point of richness, fully equal to soot. Indeed, I calculate that the ground so heated will require no manure, for at least four or five years, as every species of vegetable appears to grow much too strong for the first two years, with doing nothing more than giving a slight raking. The clay here, probably, is superior to that in some other places, owing to the quantity of calcareous matter it naturally contains, I conceive a portion of it is converted into lime, in the process of burning.

Burning clay entirely destroys every species of insect and pernicious weed; and on whole quarters, where the process was performed years ago, I have scarcely observed either slug or snail.

I have no doubt, the business might be done with good success and very little expense, where furze and heath could be readily obtained; and as it would take more in proportion to the fineness of such materials, it would tend to enrich the mass in a very high degree. As the price of making up faggots almost amounts to their real value, we have taken the wood direct to the trench, without that process, which has answered very well.

I make it a rule, never to burn more clay on a given quarter, than the space requires to correct the soil, as it would be a waste of labor to remove it from place to place; and as it may be operated upon close to any tree or crop without danger, it is more desirable to perform the operation on the spot. The fire will sometimes require probing, to allow the air to enter; but I never wish to see much smoke escape, as I am certain it greatly contributes to enrich the earth. There will require no particular caution with regard to burning the clay too much; it will be seen, that as the wood consumes, the first course of clay will fall to the bottom of the trench; and this will perpetually take place until the whole of the wood is consumed by the fire, by which time a body of hot clay will have fallen to the bottom: when, to secure suc-

cess, I level down the heap, but take particular care not to break or pulverize the compost—the more this is avoided, the longer it will retain its fertilizing qualities.

Those who have new vine borders to make, could not do better than add to their compost one-third of burnt clay, as the average quantity of rain that falls in this island never properly suits the constitution of vines. I think it would prove an excellent corrector, and prevent those troublesome insects, the wireworms, from injuring the roots of the vine; and the cost, in most cases, would be trifling. I think, too, that it would be well calculated for any thing that requires mulching, for applying liquid manure does not in the least consolidate it. This is, I consider, a great recommendation.

If you think these observations of any importance, you will oblige me by inserting them in an early number. And believe me to be, gentlemen, yours, &c.

GEORGE STAFFORD.

Willersley, July 19, 1831.

TOOTHACHE.

DR. RYAN, a physician of great respectability and extensive practice, gives in the Medical Journal for July, the following statement:—A gentleman who attends my lectures (Mr. Myers of Mewington causeway,) had frequently applied sulphuric acid to his tooth with some relief; but on one occasion, he in a moment of confusion took down the next bottle to his remedy, which contained nitric acid. To his great surprise he experienced immediate relief. Since that period he has not suffered from toothache, though three years have now elapsed. During the last winter, he informed me of the success of this remedy, which induced me to try it, while laboring under the most intense pain from toothache. The effect was immediate, and no pain whatever was induced. I have since used it in numerous cases, and invariably with complete success. In some instances the disease does not return for days and weeks, and in others not for months. The best mode for employing it is by means of lint wrapped round a probe, and moistened with the acid which is then to be slowly applied to the cavity of the tooth, care being taken not to touch the other teeth, the gums or the cheeks. On withdrawing the probe, and inquiring how the patient feels, the usual reply is, 'the pain is entirely gone.' The mouth is next to be washed in tepid water. The acid should be gradually applied to the whole cavity of the tooth, as otherwise a second application will be required before complete relief will be obtained. This remedy may be used when the gum and cheek are inflamed, so as to preclude the possibility of extraction. In cases where the diseased fang remains, and when the caries face the adjacent teeth, it obviates the necessity of extraction in all cases of hollow teeth, which all practitioners declared to be desirable, if possible; and it enables the dentist to perform the operation of "stopping or filling the teeth," much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish. In a word, it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supersede a most painful operation. It is not a panacea for all disease of the teeth and gums, though a certain and efficacious remedy for the most common cause of the toothache. It will be a valuable remedy for children, delicate persons and pregnant women. It does not accelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied.—*Taunton Sun.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1933.

THE Exhibition of Butter and Cheese, made in pursuance of Premiums offered by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, took place at Faneuil Hall on the 3rd inst. We hope to receive the official report of entries, premiums, &c. in season for the next number of the New England Farmer.

FARMERS' WORK.

Management of Milch Cows. Nobody thinks of keeping a good horse without a brush and curry-comb; which are used with as much assiduity and punctuality as the apparatus that composes the toilette of a beauty. But as to neat cattle, some people seem to think it is no matter how *nasty* they are. They tie them up, and of course they must lie down in a chaos of filth which would nauseate any thing but a toad, accustomed to "feed on the vapors of a dunghill." Now this is very wrong as respects neat stock in general, and cows which give milk in a particular manner. No person of feeling would keep a cow in that manner, and no man of taste would eat the milk of an animal forced to live in a way so foreign to her natural habits. A cow is naturally a nice creature. She prefers pure air to breathe, pure water to drink, dry and clean lodging, and if left to choose for herself will rarely, if ever, eat any thing which is not perfectly sweet, clean and wholesome. If forced to deviate from nature in these particulars, she will afford but scanty messes of milk at which pigs would turn up their noses.

"Cows cannot be healthy, unless the insensible perspiration goes on regularly; and this cannot be the case when they are put into wet land, or kept in dirty houses, and no care taken to remove the dirt or matter by which the perspirable vessels or pores of the skin are obstructed. In dairies where the dressing of cows is regularly practised, they are uniformly stronger, and in better condition; are less subject to diseases, and yield more milk, and that milk of very superior quality.

"Cows should be dressed once a day, and on no account should any dung be left on their coats. This operation will not be found difficult when it is regularly practised, and plenty of fresh litter allowed, and their dung often removed, that they may be prevented from lying down on it. Cows thus managed, will be found more profitable than otherwise; and the improvement will be discernible both in the dung heap and in the milk.

"Many persons consider that if cows have sufficient food, it is all that is necessary; but we are convinced from experience—the best of teachers—that however well cows are fed, they will not be found near so profitable as they would be if the care and attention so essential to their cleanliness and well being were duly attended to; while those that are thus taken care of, will be found to thrive even on more indifferent food.

"If the udder and teats of the cow are occasionally washed with warm water, those hard swellings, which are often troublesome, will be prevented, as will also warts and other excrescences to which the udder is subject, without this attention. The udder and especially the teats should be washed immediately before the cow is milked."

—Grazier's Guide.

Winter feeding for Milch Cows. The chief dependence for feeding stock is good hay; but roots, cabbages, &c. in addition are very valuable. Those make an excellent change or rather mixture with hay feeding.

"Cabbages," says the Grazier's Guide, "should be given [to milch cows] moderately, but turnips, unless of the Swedish kind, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, make thin milk and poor butter. Carrots are an excellent winter feed; so is yellow beet, and also mangel-wurtzel, but this must be used cautiously, and never without sweet hay, as it is an astringent, and sometimes, if eaten too greedily, will *hove* or *blast* milch cows.—Potatoes should always be well washed, and baked or steamed, or if ever given raw, must be washed quite clean, mashed, and mixed with good hay, or else they are very liable to bring on the scouring rot. An occasional feed of crushed or bruised oats, or fine pollard, will be very useful.—Oil cake should never be used—it produces greasy, ill scented butter, and has a similar effect on the flesh of the animal."

Some other writers have objected to the use of raw potatoes for feeding stock. Sir John Sinclair asserted that "there is something injurious in the juice of the potato in a raw state, which cooking eradicates, or greatly dispels." The *Farmer's Assistant* also observes, "We never should advise to feed milch cows with potatoes, either boiled or raw; as we have frequently known cows to be greatly lessened in their quantity of milk, by being fed on this root." But, in Mr. Arthur Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, vol. xv, is a detailed account of potatoes being used for feeding cows, together with cut straw, which concludes as follows:

"The result of these experiments was that potatoes occasioned the milk at first to diminish [in cows, which have not been used to them] which may be supposed to arise from the change of food, for it required nearly eight days to accustom the beast to that food, which afterwards augmented their milk about a quart. I also made some observations on the quality of the milk; but it will take up too much time to give my observations on that head in detail. It will be sufficient to observe that the first day, the milk appeared to have less cream, and gave about one seventh less butter than before, and kept in this state about five or six days; after which the milk became thicker, and the cream upon it was in greater quantity, without becoming yellow, the butter was less white, and many people, who tasted of it thought it more pleasant, but that difference was not apparent to me." The quantity given to these cows was thirty pounds raw potatoes, and twelve pounds cut straw *per diem*.

A writer for the New England Farmer, whose communication was published vol. vii, p. 11, gives an opinion founded on experience, in favor of raw potatoes for fattening cattle, but says "as to the effects they may have on milch cows I am not so well informed, although I have occasionally given them to cows about the time of calving, both before and after to stretch their bags."

On the whole, we are inclined to think, that potatoes like apples, green corn-stalks and leaves, and other succulent substances, when given to milch cows, not accustomed to them, in such quantities as to gorge the animals, may injure the quality, and lessen the quantity of their milk. But

* See Art. Potatoes, p. 303.

when fed out judiciously, sparingly at first, and increased by degrees, they will prove a very valuable addition to hay, straw or other dry fodder.

PATCH OF BEETS.

The American Farmer after quite a complimentary notice of Mr. J. A. Kenrick's wonderful Beet, which made its first appearance in our paper, weighing thirty six pounds, four ounces, seems loth to own beat by said beet which never was beaten. Quoth he "We have seen no individual beet equal to it, but we challenge our yankee neighbors to a comparison of patches, if they dare," &c.

We are then informed that Henry Thompson, Esq. raised on a patch of 12 by 36 yards, "five tons 14 cwt. and 3 qrs. of the very best food for live stock, especially for milch cows, from less than one eleventh of an acre. Now this crop is neither more difficult nor more costly to produce, than Irish potatoes. Is it any wonder then that our friend Thompson should have fine cattle? His Devons always look as if they were covered with satin, and he gets a hundred dollars apiece for his calves, which cost him to produce them, little, if any more than would those of common blood. But hearken to his own statement, which he has furnished at our special request, for the edification of our subscribers."

"The mangold wurtzel was planted early in May in drills 2 feet apart, and when well above ground was thinned so as to leave the plants about 6 inches from each other; they were cleaned with a small one horse plough three times, the first turning the earth from the plants, the second time moving it towards them, and the last merely cleaning out the middle; they were afterwards hoed occasionally, merely stirring the earth, for the summer was too dry for many weeds to spring up; the ground was in fine tilth, and measured with rotten dung ploughed under early in the spring. "Total weight of the piece manured, say 12 by 36 yards, 5 tons, 14 cwt. and 3 qrs. of plants perfectly sound.

"My ruta бага are a very fine crop, notwithstanding our dry summer they were sown broad cast on the 24th of July, the ground in fine order and well manured; they were twice hoed and afterwards thinned by hand—not a weed can now be seen in the field, the tops covering the whole surface, and are now growing beautifully."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A series of engagements between the Portuguese contending parties took place in the forepart of October last, in which the partizans of Don Miguel were defeated by the troops of the young Queen.

Capt. Ross, who has been so long absent on an Arctic expedition, and whose supposed loss has been so much lamented, has returned to England, together with his companions in the expedition. They met with a most cordial reception; the Captain and his nephew dined with the King, and were every where honored with the most flattering marks of distinction. An English paper gives the following account of the manner in which the party kept Christmas.

"Capt. Ross and his brave companions suffered greatly during a long time when they were living in snow huts constructed like those of the natives, but they kept up their spirits, and passed their last Christmas day with all the usual observances, except in cheer, having had as a substitute for roast beef and strong ale, a roasted fox and cold water. That they were not destitute of provisions, however, appears from the fact of their hav-

ing brought a large bear as a present to the Zoological Society."

New Orleans, Nov. 14. Yesterday morning from about one o'clock till four, successive meteors in the heavens of unusual size, and fiery appearance, shot downwards to the earth, breaking into several pieces as they fell. Whether it was a phosphoric phenomenon or not, we cannot tell. In ancient times the superstitious would have regarded such exhibition as a presage of war, havoc and revolution; but we now-a-days account for things from natural causes, rejecting miracles as fabulous—aye and impossible.—*Bulletin.*

The Recent Star Shower. An acquaintance informs us says the Germantown Telegraph, that in the yard attached to his house the Stars were at least *knee deep*! Another mentions that he distinctly saw an *exact representation of a sword, and also of a reaping hook!* during the representation.

Union Meeting in Georgia. A large meeting took place at Milledgeville on the 20th ult. the object of which was to counteract the effects of the State Rights meeting mentioned in the Courier a few days ago. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, opposed to the nullifying doctrines. Dr. C. E. Haynes, of Hancock, was chairman of the meeting.

Handsome Present to Mr. Clay.—The townsmen of the city of Albany, presented Mr. Clay a splendid cloak composed of American System material, which was made by Messrs. Releda and Wright, in *four hours*. A. Dean, Esq. in presenting the cloak, alluded to the result of the system of which Mr. C. had been the efficient champion. His reply was happy and eloquent, and drew the warmest expressions of approbation from the thousands who had been attracted to the City Hall to witness the presentation.

GRANT THORBURN.

FORTY Years Residence in America, or the Doctrine of a particular Providence exemplified in the Life of Grant Thorburn, Seedsman, of New York, written by Himself. The above unique and racy work contains, among other interesting matters, an account of Mr. Thorburn's two visits to Boston, and abounds in sketches and anecdotes of Society for the last quarter of a century.

For sale by G. C. BARRETT, N. E. Farmer Office. d 4

SEED OF THE TRUE COCKSPUR THORN.

Being the same as the Hedge of J. Prince, Esq., Jamaica Plain, as yet perfectly free from all insects, and an elegant Hedge—15 years old. One dollar per quart. n20

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug28

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

5000 Vigorous and large White Mulberry Trees for sale low—Apply to Geo. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER ALMANAC FOR 1834.

JUST published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 52 North Market street. The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1834, by T. G. Fessenden, editor of the N. E. Farmer.—Astronomical calculation by R. T. Paine, Esq. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. oct 9

FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

For sale at the New England Farmer office the Farmer's Own Book or Family Receipts. Being a compilation of the very best receipts on agriculture, gardening and cookery, with rules for keeping farmers' accounts, &c. Price 50 cents.

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed,—500 lbs. Southern ditto. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

STEAM RICE MILL, AT SOUTH BOSTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Rice Machines of Messrs. Strong, Moody & Co. of Northampton, with the exclusive privilege of using them in Boston and a large vicinity, has put them in operation at South Boston, near the Free Bridge. It is well known that rice in its rough state, or with its outer hull on, will keep many years, and that after being cleaned, it is subject (particularly in warm weather) to weevil, and other insects, and is usually put in bad casks—he therefore hopes, by having this article always in a fresh state, in casks of different sizes, to meet with a ready sale. The mode of cleaning being entirely different from any other now in use in any other country, the grain is kept quite whole and very clean. It will be put in good casks of usual size, for export; also in barrels and half barrels, and in bags of 100 lbs. each, (which may be returned;) also, ground into fine Flour, in quarter barrels—it will be delivered in any part of the city, for a reasonable charge, and will not be sold in smaller quantities. Also, the fine Bran, or Flour, so called in the Southern States, being the inner coat of the grain, excellent food for horses, cows, hogs, sheep and poultry—and the outer Hull, a prime article for packing glass, crockery, bottles and fruit, and is believed will prove valuable in making Coarse Paper, will be sold at a low price in large quantities.

This Rice is particularly recommended for whaling ships and others going long voyages, as from being highly polished, and free from dust and flour, and being put into their tight iron-bound casks, it will be free from any insects, until exposed to air.

[F] An Order Box is placed in Mr. Roger's Foreign Letter Office in the area of the City Hall, and a sample of the Rice in several Insurance offices, State street. JOHN PRINCE.

South Boston, Nov. 16, 1833. if

AMERICAN HEARTH RUGS.

JUST received at 414 Washington street, a fresh supply of Hearth Rugs, from the Tariffville Factory, manufactured expressly for the subscriber—they are superior in beauty and fabric to any imported. E. S. BREWER.

N. B. E. S. B. will receive orders to manufacture Rugs to match any carpet. isceptJl nov 23

25,000 YARDS COTTON FRINGE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale by ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street.

if oct 31

WANTED.

HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, RED TOP. Of the growth of 1833 and of good quality.

ALSO—Flax and Hemp seed, for which cash will be paid. oct9

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J.19.

JOHN SCOTT'S LEGACY.

THE Board entrusted with the management of the fund bequeathed to the Corporation of Philadelphia, by the late John Scott of Edinburgh, "for distribution of premiums to ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions," hereby give notice, that in three months from this date they will award a premium to Adam Brooks of West Scituate, Massachusetts, for an apparatus for—1. Reeling Silk from Cocoons: 2. Spinning or Twisting the Silk: 3. Doubling and Twisting it—all by one operation, provided satisfactory objections to the originality of said apparatus are not made in the meantime. The Members of the Board are.

JAMES MEASE,
ROBERT HARE,
JAMES DONALDSON,
WM. HEMBEL,
WM. PHILLIPS,

To any of whom application for premiums may be made. Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1833. oc 23-d31g.

IMPROVED HEARING TRUMPET.

THIS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable manner, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of those who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of rendering conversation as distinct between persons who are removed to the full extent of the Tube, as with those who are immediately near each other.—For sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist, 46 Milk st. opposite Federal st. sept 11 cow6w

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|--------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 00 | 1 12 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 75 | 11 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 8 50 | 8 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| BEESEWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 21 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 16 | 18 |
| CRAWBERRIES, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | none | | |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 6 06 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 6 12 | 6 25 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 73 | 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 67 | 68 |
| white, | " | 74 | 65 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 80 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 42 | 44 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 20 00 | 22 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 37 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 20 | 22 |
| 2d quality | " | 18 | 19 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 11 | 11 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | lb. | 23 | 25 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 06 | 1 12 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 22 00 | 23 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | | 9 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 18 | 20 |
| lump, best, | " | 20 | 25 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 22 | 24 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

Unavoidable circumstances prevented us from giving the definite number of Cattle to day; we shall give the best information we could obtain in the afternoon; 2400 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 1500 Sheep, and 1500 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—The quality of the Cattle at market to day was not so good as they were last week, nor hardly so high prices obtained. We quote prime at \$5 a 5 50; good at 4 50 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Former prices were not supported; the barrellers hang back, an indication that they are nearly supplied: we quote Mess \$4 a 4 12; No. 1, 3 50 a 3 58; No. 2, 3 12 a 3 25.

Sheep.—Sales were a little better; we noticed lots as follows; one ordinary at \$1 50; 1 at 1 75, 1 87, 2, 2 17, 2 21, 2 25 and 2 50.

Swine.—Sales were quick, but somewhat reduced; several lots were taken at 4 5-8 for Sows, and 5 5-8 for Barrows; one of 250 at 4 1-2 for Sows, and 5 1-2 for Barrows; one lot of selected Barrows at 5 1-2. At retail, 5 a 6 for Sows, and 6 a 7c for Barrows, according to size and quality.

MISCELLANY.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE SNOW-STORM.*

THE cold winds swept the mountain's height,
 And pathless was the dreary wild,
 And 'mid the cheerless hours of night
 A mother wander'd with her child.
 As through the drifted snows she press'd
 The babe was sleeping on her breast.

And colder still the winds did blow,
 And darker hours of night came on,
 And deeper grew the drifts of snow—
 Her limbs were chill'd, her strength was gone—
 O God, she cried, in accents wild,
 If I must perish, save my child.

She stript her mantle from her breast,
 And bared her bosom to the storm,
 And round the child she wrapt the vest,
 And smiled to think her babe was warm,
 With one cold kiss, one tear she shed,
 And sunk upon a snowy bed.

At dawn, a traveller passed by,
 And saw her 'neath a snowy veil—
 The frost of death was in her eye,
 Her cheek was cold, and hard, and pale—
 He moved the robe from off the child;
 The babe looked up and sweetly smiled.

BONES OF THE GIGANTIC MASTODON,
Improperly called MAMMOTH, found in the vicinity of Nashville; communicated by G. TROOST, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, etc., in the University of Nashville.

MANY conjectures have been formed respecting the first inhabitants of our happy country, and several hypotheses have been advanced to determine their origin. Whether they came from Asia or Africa—whether they were the same race as our present Indians, or whether they belonged to more enlightened races of men. Although these investigations extend, comparatively speaking, over but a short space of time, we are nevertheless quite in the dark, and can only form some probably true conjectures concerning them.

We can, however, speak with more certainty of beings that inhabited this country, during a more remote period of time—beings that are not only anterior to historical record, but perhaps anterior to the existence of man. I allude to some large animals, the remains of which we find at present in several parts of the United States; and, though several species have been found, only one, the largest of them, the gigantic Mastodon, seems to have been peculiar to this country.

I learned accidentally, a few weeks since, that some large bones had been found near Liberty Meeting House, in Williamson county, on the farm of Mr. Thomas Holt. I went immediately to the place, but I was already too late to prevent the mutilation and destruction of these relics. I engaged some men to dig for the remaining portions, and found yet the under jaw bone, and several fragments of other bones. Mr. H. had the kindness to offer me the whole collection, which is

* In the month of December, 1821, a Mr. Blake, with his wife and an infant, were passing over the Green mountain, near the town of Arlington, Vt. in a sleigh with one horse. The drifting snow rendered it impossible for the horse to proceed; Mr. Blake set off on foot in search of assistance, and perished in the storm before he could reach a human dwelling. The mother alarmed (as is supposed) at his long absence, went in quest of him with the infant in her arms. She was found in the morning, dead, a short distance from the sleigh. The child was wrapped in her cloak, and survived the perils of the cold and the storm.

composed of fragments of ribs, the atlas, and several other vertebræ, a scapula, the heads of the humerus, ulna, femur, and tibia, with fragments of the bones; the radius, several bones of the tarsus and carpus, with the meto tarsal, and meta carpal bones, most of the latter entire, as well as some phalanges. On the under jaw bone, the coronoid apophyses are wanting; it has one of its teeth, while of the other, the crown is broken off, and the roots alone remain. I obtained only a small fragment of a tusk, the whole being crumbled to pieces. The parts of the skeleton which are in my possession, are pretty sound, and partly penetrated with hydrate of iron, which makes them very heavy. There seems to be no doubt that the whole animal was there, before it underwent decomposition, as the bones were found in a space of not larger than about twenty feet square; nevertheless, they lay without any order, and it is probable that they were a long while upon the surface before they were buried—which must account for the disappearance of some large bones, as part of the head and pelvis.

The animal to which these bones belonged must have been very old; not only the external thick enamel of the transverse eminences of the maxillary teeth has entirely disappeared, but the whole of these eminences are worn down, so that the crown is nearly flat, and shows itself in four large irregular transverse lozenges, formed by the basis of the before mentioned eminences.

These bones were found about nine miles from Liberty Meeting House, north-east corner of Williamson county, about eleven miles south-east of Nashville. They were embedded in a rich black mould, resting on a stiff, ferruginous loam. I found in the black parts some pieces of ferruginous sand-stone, or rather grains of sand, agglutinated by hydrate of iron. It is a small run or rivulet which carries off the water in the vicinity towards Mill Creek, and is mostly dry. The surrounding country is generally more or less rolling with small hills. The place where the bones were found lies between two elevations. They lie not quite three feet under the surface; in fact, the head of the femur long since projected above ground, and was used in rainy seasons when the run contained water, for a step to cross it, there being a road there also for carts and wagons, which must have fractured many of the bones.

A few years ago, another skeleton, or part of a one, was found not far from the place mentioned above, on the premises of Dr. Webb, near the Harpeth river. It lay about six feet under ground, in limestone. It was discovered by digging for the sinking of a tan vat, and lay in a stiff, sandy clay or loam, in a place somewhat lower than the above-mentioned skeleton. The bones were destroyed by the laborers, except a few fragments, which are now in my possession, and for which I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Webb. They are the extreme point of a tusk, the crown of a tooth, a small tooth, and some fragments of bones. Judging from this crown, they belonged to a young adult animal; the enamel is not injured; the transverse eminences are perfect, only the enamel of the small tooth is partly worn off. The bones were much altered, and soon crumbled to dust as soon as they were exposed to the action of the air. The tusk is very much of a chalky nature.

I have in my cabinet, another small tooth, which was found near Danbridge, Jefferson county, E. Tennessee. And I am told, a bone of a Mastodon

was found in digging for brick clay, in the brick-yard of Mr. Ament, of our city.

Remains of an Elephant found in Tennessee.—Besides the remains of the Mastodon, we find those of an extinct species of Elephant, called by Blumenbach, *Elephas primo-genus*. It is the real mammoth, at least if our fossil Elephants be analogous to the one found in Siberia. If it be the same, it must have had a different appearance from the living species of the present day; as the one which was found in Siberia, under ice, had a thick coat of wool and hair.

I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Littlefield, one of the members of our Senate, for a molar tooth of this animal. I cannot say any thing of the situation in which it was deposited. It was discovered after a freshet, on the banks of Green's Lick Creek, a little creek running across the plantation of Mr. L., and falling into Duck River, a few miles below Columbia, Maury county. The tooth is much altered; its enamel is brittle, and has lost much of its original constituents—it being now soluble in nitric acid, under a constant and brisk effervescence.



FRUIT TREES.
 ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWER-
 ING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM
 KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston,
 by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended. Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 300 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chesnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Peonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1833.

NO. 22.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MISTAKE IN PRINTING.

We are much obliged by the following communication, as we are particularly solicitous to render our paper correct as well as useful. Besides, an error in the piece referred to below, is the more to be regretted on account of the merit of the article in which it appears, a performance of first rate excellence.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. EDITOR, The error of another press was copied into your paper of Nov. 27, in the first column, third page—For

“Fear God and work,”

Read

“Fear God and love work.”

Let the old Germans of Pennsylvania have due credit for one of the most useful lessons ever inculcated upon youth. That is the grand lesson that has made that State beautiful, and her people eminently prosperous and happy.

Fear God and fear work! The error would make it read so. There are too many in our land of tight clothes, stays and corsets, and delicate hands and enervating effeminacy, who like the error better than the amendment. In sloth they lose

“The free habitual vigor of the soul”

Hingham, Dec. 5, 1833.

A READER.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE WHEAT FLY.

We left it to be inferred, in our comments upon the communication of Mr. Gorrie, on this subject, that late fall sown grain would probably escape the ravages of this insect. We have now reason to doubt the correctness of this inference. In conversing with a very intelligent Scotch farmer, whom Mr. Loudon has classed among the first of his country, we learn, that most of the wheat in Lower Canada, which is almost exclusively spring sown, has suffered severely from the fly. Our informant states, that he has been familiar with this fly, and carefully noted its habits, for many years; that sometimes the early sown, and sometimes the late sown, is most injured; that the fly which produces the maggot abides but a short time; and that unless the wheat head is then recently developed, or is bursting the sheath, it escapes injury. He thinks nothing will destroy the insect which will not injure the grain. We asked him if he had tried lime? He replied, no. Without being confident of its efficacy, we yet indulge the hope, that lime may be found beneficial, when applied to the standing crop, in the manner we have before suggested.

B.

From the Farmer's Assistant.

PAINTING OF BUILDINGS, &c.

For painting the roofs of buildings, Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, has, some years since, given the following directions, which have been highly approved, as the best composition known for preserving the roofs of houses; as it is found, that it hardens by time, and is an effectual preventive

against the roof taking fire from the sparks of the chimney.

“Take three parts of air-slacked lime, two of wood-ashes, and one of fine sand; sift these through a fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistency for working it with a Painter's brush. Great care must be taken to mix it perfectly.

We believe grinding it as a paint would be an improvement. Two coats are necessary; the first rather thin; the second as thick as can be conveniently worked.

Painting of wooden buildings, of every kind, is not only ornamental, but the owner is well repaid for this extra expense, by the greater durability which the paint gives to them. The wooden fences also, which are intended to be ornamental, round, and near buildings, should never be destitute of a good coat of paint.

TAR FROM PIT COAL,

—A Cheap Substitute for Paint, for the Roofs of Houses. [From the Farmers' Register.]

I APPLIED to a painter in Richmond last summer to furnish me a bill of paints, &c. for a small building then erecting, who advised me to use what he called coal pit tar, for the roof, instead of paint. I have followed his advice, and am very much pleased with the result. The color produced from the tar is a beautiful glossy dark slate. Time only can determine whether it will be lasting; but I see no reason to doubt it. The tar is obtained from the pit coal in its process of distillation for the production of gas. It cost me in Richmond \$5 50 per barrel of 33 gallons. In Baltimore, where it is manufactured, the cost would be much less.

F. H.

Frederickshall, Louisa, Sept. 20, 1833.

STEAM CARRIAGES.

We understand from a gentleman who has just passed over the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, that by a very simple contrivance, adopted since the recent accident, the recurrence of a similar event need not be apprehended, as in case of breaking an axle, or even a wheel, the car will be sustained and the progress of the train be uninterrupted. It is by experience only, that we are taught to guard against the accidents to which we are liable in life, and it is the part of wisdom to provide against those accidents, and we are the more safe in reality, on the discovery of a weak point, if we can but apply a remedy.

The application of a preventive in this case will very probably receive the notice of scientific mechanics, and be better explained than by ourselves. We are happy to learn, also, that the troublesome annoyance arising from the sparks and cinders is entirely removed on this road, as well as on the New Castle road, although by a different contrivance.—N. Y. Dai. Adv.

CANADIAN MINE.

THE following very important piece of information appeared in the shape of an advertisement, in the *Christian Guardian* of Wednesday week. The mineral riches of the two Provinces are but little known, yet there is reason to believe they are

abundant. The forthcoming work of Lieut BADELY, whose knowledge as a Geologist and Mineralogist is well known, will, we trust, excite a taste for a study, which, in relation to the wants of the Canadas, stands second to none in point of utility.

A Copper Mine Discovered!!—A valuable copper mine has been discovered at Leith!—the new Town, which is beside Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe. The ore has been analyzed by medical gentlemen of York; and their experiments find eighty per cent. of metal!!! Before this treasure was found, one hundred and fifty-four lots were sold;—owing to the convenient, healthy, and splendid situation, Leith must have become the county town, but from this discovery there can be no accurate calculation made of the immensity to which that city shall, in a very few years, arrive!!!

Montreal Weekly Abstract.

From the American Farmer.

GREAT CORN RACE

—FOR One Thousand Dollars, over the Talbot and Dorchester course, in 1834.

This is the sort of sport we like—it is really to our taste. In such contests some ONE may win the prize, but we are confident that, unlike betters on horse races, the losers will all be gainers in the long run. Speed and bottom, say we, to all the competitors, and may they be rewarded for their singular choice in amusements, as was Midas, of old, for his preference in the musical contests of a brace of windy gods—may they each acquire not merely a pair, but a multitude of long ears. By the way, we hope as the Cambridge Chronicle suggests, that it shall be made a condition of the race, that each competitor furnish a statement of his method of cultivation, variety of seed used, &c. &c. for the benefit of the public.

One Thousand Dollars!—Agricultural Sweepstake, for Talbot and Dorchester Counties.

A sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, “a parallelogram,” of “Indian corn,” shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March, in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.

From the Farmer's Assistant.

BURNT CLAY.

This is a good manure for clay and other heavy soils. In ‘*The Complete Gardener*,’ it is also recommended for light soils. The method of preparing it is as follows:

In the first place, dig your clay in spits of the size of bricks, and let them be well dried in the sun. Take small billets of wood, or faggots of brush, and pile them up in the form of a sugar-

loaf, three or four feet high; then pile your spits of dried clay closely round this, leaving a hole on one side to kindle the fire, and another in the top for the smoke to pass off. Surround the pile again with two more enclosures of the spits of clay, and then kindle the fire. When it has gotten well on fire, stop up the holes with clay, and the innate heat will so fire the mass, that wet clay may be thrown on in great quantities. Care must however be taken, not to lay it on so fast, nor so closely, as to put out the fire, as in that case you must begin anew. By raising a stage round the pile, you may throw on clay till you get it as high as you please. The pile must be watched day and night, till fully burnt.

Farmers possessing clay lands will do well to make experiments of this manure. From ten to twenty loads of it is a suitable dressing for an acre.

From the Bucks County (Penn.) Intelligencer.

WINTER PLOUGHING.

THE editor of the Bucks County (Pa.) Intelligencer, from whose paper the annexed extract is taken, says that "it treats upon a subject which must be interesting to farmers generally. If winter ploughing be an effectual remedy against the ravages of the *wire worm*, it is certainly a valuable discovery, and one which should be made public. Prejudice should occasionally give way to experiment; and if the coming winter should prove auspicious, it would perhaps be well for those who are troubled with this enemy of the husbandman to try what virtue there is in winter ploughing, and make known the result of such trial for the benefit of others."

Various opinions have prevailed in relation to the most suitable time for breaking up the soil, preparatory to a crop of corn. Those who have respectively selected periods in the fall or spring, have imagined advantages peculiar to each time; and different circumstances of soil and climate may occasionally give a preponderance to one or the other. A sward ploughed down very early in the spring may, when put in order, be as favorable for a crop of corn as when exposed to winter frosts. But I cannot believe that the plan of deferring breaking up the sod to a period immediately preceding the time of planting is a good one, as the soil thus managed cannot be in a suitable state to impart nourishment to the young corn, as the decomposition of the vegetable matter cannot be effected under such circumstances until several weeks after the tender blades make their appearance. It is, therefore, left in a situation peculiarly exposed to the ravages of noxious insects.

Last winter, observing several weeks of open and mild weather, unsuitable for threshing, I ploughed up a stiff sward, in a field which had been infested with the *wire worm* for nearly thirty years. The ravages of this insect had even been so great, that not often more than half a crop had been raised on the field during all this time. The ground was ploughed a good depth; say from eight to ten inches. About the middle of April it was well harrowed, and afterwards ridged. I planted about the first of May; and, from the present prospect, I should think the field would average forty bushels of corn per acre; and no *wire worms* appeared. I know not whether success is to be attributed to the time of ploughing; but it is an experiment which, giving a favorable result in one instance, may induce others to examine into

the best means of guarding against this potent enemy to agriculture.

AGRICOLA.

From the Maine Farmer.

POMACE.

I HAVE been not a little surprised to see the refuse of cider making, commonly called POMACE, thrown out from year to year, and left to heat, and cattle and swine go on to it, and leave their droppings, and soon rendered useless except as manure, and indeed not even used as such; but there left to rot. So much of it in heaps actually does an injury to the land where it lays, as all kinds of manure would be found to injure the land if left in large heaps.

Why this waste? Let it be taken from the press and immediately spread thin on the barn floor or any out-building, and fed out to stock in the early part of the foddering season, in small quantities daily, and I have no doubt but a common cart-load is equal in worth to 500 lbs. of hay, then as it passes the cattle, it is certainly good manure. But I have no doubt if ploughed into land, the acid would become thereby neutralized so that it would be valuable on land. All bruised sour apples become very different from what they were before bruised.

Hereafter I hope to see no more of it cast into such heaps to spoil, and even into the highway and ditches; but fed out to stock as above suggested—all kinds of stock are fond of it. Some have intimated, if not ground fine, it is as good as apples, if not pressed harder than people generally have pressed it the present year, bushel for bushel. Care should be taken that it does not heat, for this spoils it for stock.

A. N.

MINERALS IN VEGETABLES.

IN many parts of the East there has long been a medicine in high repute, called *Tabasheer*, obtained from a substance found in the hollow stem of the bamboo cane; some of this was brought to England about twenty years ago, and underwent a chemical investigation, and proved to be an earthy substance, principally of a flinty nature; this substance is also sometimes found in the bamboo grown in England. In the hot-house of Dr. Pitcairn, at Islington, subsequent to this time, there was found in one of the joints of a bamboo which grew there, on cutting it, a solid pebble about the size of a pea. The pebble was of an irregular rounded form, of a dark brown or black color; internally it was reddish brown, of a close dull texture, much like some martial siliceous stones. In one corner there were shining particles, which appeared to be crystals, but too minute to be distinguished even with a microscope. This substance was so hard as to cut glass. The cuticle, or exterior covering of straw, has also a portion of flinty matter in its composition, from which circumstance, when burnt, it makes an exquisitely fine powder for giving the last polish to marble, a use to which it has been applied from time immemorial, without the principle being philosophically known. In the great heat in the East Indies, it is not uncommon for large tracts of reeds to be set on fire in their motion by the wind, as I am told by Captain N——, which I conjecture must arise from the flinty surface of their leaves rubbing against each other in their agitation. These facts cannot avoid presenting to the mind, at one view, the boundless laws of nature; while a simple vegetable is secreting the most volatile and evanescent

perfumes, it also secretes a substance which is an ingredient in the primeval mountains of the globe. —[From "Elements of the Science of Botany as established by Linnæus," an entertaining and instructive work. Martial, in the above extract, means containing iron, and siliceous means flinty.]

VIRTUES OF OLIVE OIL.

AN extraordinary effect of Olive Oil is reported by Mr. Baldwin the British Consul at Smyrna, who observed that among the numerous tribe of oil porters, none were infected with the plague. Led by this hint, he proposed unction of the body with oil to keep off the plague, and the following was the result of the first trial:—In 1792, twenty-two Venetian sailors lived five days with three infected persons, all of whom died; but the 22 sailors, who had been repeatedly anointed with oil, remained free from the infection.—Three Armenian families, consisting of 27 persons, occupying the same floor, closely attended the sick of the plague, but being daily rubbed with oil, were preserved from the infection. The nurses in the hospitals of Smyrna, who attended the sick night and day, have by the same method, been happily preserved from the contagion. After this, the oil was employed in the first stages of the plague at Smyrna, and with the happiest effect. The body was rubbed all over with tepid olive oil. And it was esteemed sufficient to effect a cure. The Caffres, who constantly smear the body with lard or oil, remain free from the yellow fever; and the Esquimaux tribes, who also regale on seal oil, remain also free, and when the plague raged in London, tallow melters and butchers were found exempt. Instead of clogging up the pores, as might be suspected by some, the pores become open, and the oil produces a salutary perspiration.

GRUBS AND BOTTLS.

ON all occasions sweetened water should be the first application, and it should be very sweet, of this they fill themselves so full they are quite clumsy I believe, after sucking one hour, then about five pints of meal or hominy is sufficient to discharge them without medicine, one pint of urine is sufficient, more will kill your horse, a decoction of elder toys, buds or bark one quart, of fish brine one quart. If your horse is eaten through you can smell it in his breath, if so you give the sweet water, and then, in one hour a strong decoction made of white oak bark, one quart; this will close the holes so as to give the other medicine, and may often succeed in saving your horse. Horses are naturally fond of sweets, and were you to give them a good suck once a year and in one hour a mess of hominy, would save you giving him medicine and your horse from much distress, especially your old horses after they rise seven years.—N. Y. Farmer.

From the New-York Farmer.

THE PROFESSION OF A FARMER.

THE North American Magazine, reviewing P't. Lindsley's Address, which we noticed in former numbers of the Farmer, makes the following extract and comments:

"I have long thought that our college graduates often mistake their true path to honor and usefulness, in making choice of a learned profession, instead of converting agriculture into a learned profession, as it ought to be, and thereby obtaining

an honest livelihood in the tranquil shades of the country."

In the praise of agriculture he might have gone further, and extolled it as an occupation at once sublime and useful—which ennobles man, gives peace to his mind, virtue to his heart, placidity to his countenance, and calmness to his passions. Absorbed in the holy contemplation of mute but eloquent Nature, or engrossed in the avocations that give sustenance and comfort to his fellow beings, he is equally blessed in the fruit of his labors, or the fragrance of his meditations.

For the New England Farmer.

**OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE EXHIBITION
OF BUTTER AND CHEESE,
MADE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.**

The Committee upon Butter and Cheese, consisting of E. Hersy Derby, Edward T. Hastings, and John Hurd, Esqrs. report as follows:

For Butter there were twenty-one entries.—

12 from the county of Worcester, Mass.

3 from other counties, do.

5 from Vermont.

1 from New York.

The whole quantity exhibited about twelve thousand pounds.

The Committee, after a very careful and critical examination of all the statements made by the several claimants, respecting the number of cows kept upon the farm, the mode of keeping them, the treatment of the milk and cream, the method of churning, in winter and summer, the means used to express the buttermilk, the quantity of salt employed, whether saltpetre or any other substances have been used in the process, the best time for churning and keeping butter in hot weather, the best method of preserving it, in and through the summer and winter, and in what vessels,—Report, that they do not find in any of the statements, a process described, which differs essentially from those given the last year. In all of them *cleanliness* in every part of the process of Butter-making, is considered as very essential; and that for keeping, it is important to have it packed very solid, to exclude the air as much as possible. This was exemplified in one of the lots entered; the butter was in small balls, and well made, and the Committee were of opinion that the same butter properly packed, would have been worth at least 10 per cent. more than at present.

The butter generally was considered of a superior quality to that exhibited the last year.

The lot offered by Richard Hildreth of Sterling, Mass. was considered of very extra quality. The Committee therefore unanimously awarded to him the first premium of Fifty Dollars.

The whole of the lot offered by Luther Chamberlain of Westborough, Mass. the Committee considered very fine—two tubs did not appear to be quite equal to the others in flavor. The Committee, however, had no hesitation in awarding to him the second premium of Thirty Dollars.

William Bachop of Barnet, Vermont, had a very large lot of butter in the hall, but only offered seven tubs for premium. These were examined by the Committee, who after much deliberation, agreed to award the third premium of Thirty dollars to Mr. Bachop, though for some time they were in doubt between the quality of this butter, and that of Mr. Harvey of Barnet, and Mr. Cushing of Woodstock, Ver. the two last being quite equal in flavor, but not quite so well put together.

The premium butter sold at auction as follows:

| | | | |
|-----|----|----|-----------------|
| 1st | do | do | 41 cents pound. |
| 2d | do | do | 41 do |
| 3d | do | do | from 38 to 31. |

There were ten entries of Cheese, old and new, most of them from the county of Worcester, one from Vermont—the whole amount being about 3000 pounds. All the cheese offered the Committee considered of *very good* quality, far superior to any offered at the exhibition last year; and after a full and careful examination they were unanimous in the opinion that both premiums should be awarded. They therefore awarded to Mr. John Mathews of New Braintree, for his lot of prime Old Cheese, the premium of Thirty dollars. And to Mr. Roswell Converse of New Braintree, for his lot of prime New Cheese, the premium of Twenty-five dollars.

The Committee would express their obligation to Mr. Newell A. Thompson who officiated as Secretary, and also to Messrs. Cooledge & Co. who officiated as Auctioneers in selling the Butter and Cheese.

E. HERSEY DERBY, *Chairman.*

Boston, Dec. 4th, 1833.

REMARKS ON NEAT CATTLE.

BY MR. MARSHALL.

1. The head small and clean, to lessen the quantity of offal. 2. The neck thin and clean, to lighten the fore-end, as well as to lessen the collar; and make it fit close and easy to the animal in work. 3. The carcass large, the chest deep, and the bosom broad, with the ribs standing out full from the spine; to give strength of frame and constitution, and to allow sufficient room for the intestines within the ribs. 4. The shoulders should be light of bone, and round off at the lower point, that the collar may be easy, but broad, to give strength; and well covered with flesh, for the greater ease of draught, as well as to furnish a desired point in fattening cattle. 5. The back ought to be wide and level throughout; the quarters long; the thighs thin, and standing narrow at the round bone; the udder large when full, but thin and loose when empty, to hold the greater quantity of milk; with large dug-veins to fill it, and long elastic teats for drawing it off with greater ease. 6. The legs (below the knee and hock) straight, and of a middle length; their bones, in general, light and clean from fleshiness, but with joints and sinews of a moderate size, for the purpose of strength and activity. 7. The flesh ought to be mellow in the state of fleshiness, and firm in the state of fatness. 8. The hide mellow, and, of a middle thickness, though, in our author's opinion, this is a point not yet well determined.

Cattle, as well as horses, have been observed to thrive better in salt marshes than in fresh-water meadows, or upland pastures; and it has been conjectured that the herbs produced by the lands near the sea, are more healthy for herbaceous animals, than such as grow on higher lands. But it is said, that the saline particles with which the earth, as well as its produce near the sea is strongly impregnated, occasions this beneficial change in the condition of cattle; as these salts purge away the foul humors which the beasts have contracted, either by idleness, or by being overheated in labor. As cattle are naturally fond of salt, and if left at their liberty will take no more of it than what is conducive to their health, it is recommended to lay common sea-salt in the fields, for them to lick as often as they please.

OUR CLIMATE.

The completest Meteorological Journal ever kept in this country was that of the late Dr. Holyoke of Salem, which begins with 1786 and continues to the end of 1821, a period of 36 years, and is presented in the same number of volumes of MS. all in the Doctor's neat and accurate hand-writing. It comprises two daily observations, during all this time with the barometer, eight with the thermometer, four of the winds, generally four with the hydrometer, and four of the state of the weather, besides numerous occasional notices of various irregular phenomena. A considerable portion of this valuable record, perhaps the most laborious of any kind ever composed in this country by one individual, has been published among the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, under the supervision of Dr. Hale of this city. The mean temperature of Salem appears from this Journal to be 45, 5 deg. In regard to the *progressive amelioration of our climate*, it has been generally believed that the progress of cultivation and population has had a material effect, but it would seem this *does not hold true* of the section of the country in question, during a period when these changes have taken place in a very considerable degree. The mean of the first 10 years is 48,27 deg. that of the last, 47,85 deg. The highest year in the whole series is 1793, the lowest 1812. It also appears that the common impression is a mistaken one, that the *Spring* advances more rapidly, in proportion to the rest of the year, than it did formerly.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

Steamer New-England. The board of examiners, at the head of which was Professor Silliman, appointed to investigate the causes of the destruction of the boat, have reported that the sole cause of the bursting of the boilers was the immense pressure of steam to which they were subjected through the *negligence* of the engineer.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

**EXHIBITION OF FRUIT AT THE MASS.
HORT. SOC. ROOMS.**

Saturday, Dec. 7, 1833.

Apples. By Mr. Richards, Rhode Island Greenings,—Marygold, and several other varieties.

By Samuel Pond—an apple for the Spanish Reinette, of the Colville species, and bearing a close resemblance to the White Colville.

By Mr. Manning—Red Doctor or Dewitt of Cox; Michael Henry, do.; Pennock's Red Winter do. do.; Winesap do. do.; Winter Queen do. do.; Carthouse or Gilpin do. do.; Bourassa of Ronald; Pomme Gris do. do.;—Also Ortle, Downton Golden Pippin, Wellington; neither of these two last have yet proved in our climate, what they have been represented by the English writers in their own country—many of our own native fruits, the selections from the innumerable native orchards, proving very superior. Four unknown kinds were also exhibited by Mr. Manning.

Pears. By Mr. Samuel Pond.

By Mr. Richards, St. Germain.

By Mr. Manning, Martin Sec, Angelique de Roine Louise Bonne—Easter Beurre and 3 kinds names unknown.

Fine specimens of Passe Colmar and some other varieties were also exhibited.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

THE dreadful fire at the Custom House Stores, in Ireland, has led to a thorough examination of this curious and dangerous phenomenon, partly by means of judicial investigation, and partly by newspaper discussion. The subject has been taken up by a Mr. Edw. Stephens, in a correspondence with the Editor of Saunders' News-Letter, and treated with considerable ability, and with an array of evidence that puts the reality of such combustion beyond controversy, although he has failed to put an end to all scepticism, as to the cause of the fire in question. The evidence produced, as well by Mr. Stephens as in the course of the judicial inquiry, is sufficient to satisfy us, that many a conflagration which is ascribed to some secret incendiary, is in fact due to the mysterious agency of nature. It may, perhaps, prove useful and interesting to place before our readers, in a condensed shape, some of the information that we have gleaned on the subject, from the sources above referred to.

The fixed oils play a principal part in spontaneous combustion. Philosophers ascribe the phenomenon to an absorption of oxygen, which increases the temperature, and ultimately produces combustion. Linseed oil mixed with lampblack, or with any light kind of charcoal, and with wool, cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable substances, after some time, heats spontaneously, and at length bursts into flame. Waste cotton, used to wipe oil from machinery, has been observed to take fire, after having been thrown aside for a few hours; and many calamitous fires in cotton mills, may doubtless be traced to such an origin.—Rags, impregnated with oil, or even laid by in a damp state, are a prolific source of spontaneous combustion, and occasion a danger to be vigilantly guarded against, both in private houses and paper mills. Moisture, without oil, is also an agent of such combustion in vegetable substances; and haystacks, as well as rags, are said to have taken fire from this source.

The Russian Government, in consequence of the destruction of a Frigate by fire in the harbor of Constantinople, in 1781, and of a large Hemp Magazine, in the same year, and of a slight fire in another Frigate, the following year, instituted a very strict examination of the subject. On the occasion of the last accident it was ascertained that several parcels of matting, tied with pack-thread, in which the soot of burnt fir-wood had been mixed with oil, for painting the ship, had been lying for a considerable time on the floor of the cabin whence the fire issued. An experiment was immediately made, to test the sufficiency of such a cause of conflagration. Forty pounds of fir-wood soot were well soaked in about thirty-five pounds of hemp oil varnish, and the whole wrapped up in a mat and placed in a close cabin. In about sixteen hours it gave out smoke, and when the air was admitted, the whole burst into a flame. The experiment was repeated with linen, and smaller quantities of soot and varnish, with the like result. In both instances, the soot was from wood and not coal.

The presence of lampblack, or any other dry carbonaceous matter, is not necessary, however, though it promotes the inflammation. Hemp or cotton, soaked in any farinaceous oil, as rape seed or linseed oil, will take fire, either in hot weather or when closely shut up. In Lincolnshire, in July 1794, a bale of yarn, of 120 pounds, accidentally

soaked in rape oil, remaining in a warehouse, spontaneously burst into a violent flame. Wool, or woollen yarn, dressed with oil, (which is generally rape oil,) is subject to like combustion. This species of combustion is generally preceded by the emission of smoke and of a nauseous smell.

Farinaceous matter of other kinds has been known to produce combustion. Rye flour, parched till of the color of coffee and wrapped in a linen cloth, has been found to become violently hot and destroy the cloth. Wheat flour, when heated in large quantities, and highly dried, has been known to take fire, causing accidents in granaries and baker's shops. An accident of this kind once happened at a flour warehouse in Turin, containing about 300 sacks of flour. It began by a violent explosion on a lamp being brought into the room, and the whole was soon in flames. Charcoal alone, finely powdered, packed close in large quantities, and kept for some time, has been known to take fire in powder-mills. Roasted coffee, chocolate nuts, French beans, lentils, &c. also have the property of inflaming spontaneously.

Moisture without oil, will ignite wool, and inflame cotton. Several tons of wool, collected for export to England in St. John's, (Newfoundland), on which snow had fallen, and into the body of which it had penetrated on melting, gave out smoke, and upon removing the surface to the depth of about two feet, a mass of red fire was discovered. Like instances in cotton rags are numerous. Mr. Stephens concluded one of his letters thus:—"Keeping in view the well known tendency of old damp and unaired linen or cotton rags to heat, scorch, and finally ignite, perhaps the public may arrive without much difficulty at the true cause of the fires in the Custom House Stores. High Sheriff Lynar, who was actually in the free store during the conflagration, declares his belief, and in this he is supported by the police, sub-constables, and the mate of the *Thames*, (who first saw the fire) that it broke out in the first loft, on the spot where it has been ascertained, that a number of bales of linen rags from Hambro' were stored. These had been lying in other parts of the bonded store since 1829; during the last four years, their wrappers had decayed, and the store porters and others wiped their hands unceremoniously on the protruding rags, till at last the manager, very properly, had them removed, for safety, into the place called the "*Sanctum sanctorum*," where the fire found them. If one of them by exposure at a broken window, or otherwise, happened to absorb as much moisture as would at length suffice to promote the destructive heating of the contents, the consequences can easily be calculated without having recourse to the supposition of the hand of an incendiary, wilfully applying the torch.

It is somewhat remarkable, that Sir Edmund Davy, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Dublin Society, who was examined in reply to Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of Ireland, (who testified to several instances of spontaneous inflammation, within his personal knowledge, of cotton rags employed in wiping the plates from which the Bank notes were printed,) carried his skepticism so far, as to cast doubt on the whole theory of spontaneous combustion.

Public opinion seems not to have been satisfied on the natural origin of the fire, as Mr. Stephens alludes to a large reward just offered for the discovery of the incendiary.—*Charleston Courier*.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

FATTENING HOGS ON APPLE PIE.

FRANKLIN'S adage, in the mouth of Poor Richard, that "a penny saved is as good as two pence earned," should be constantly in the recollection of the farmer. There is scarcely a plant that grows upon the farm but what may be made to furnish wholesome food to animals or vegetables. To know *when* and *how* to use them, and resolutely to give this knowledge a practical application, constitute one of the most valuable features in good farming. The stocks, the straw, and even the weeds, that waste in the fields, and the urine that is washed from the yard, are as much the natural food of vegetables, as hay and grain is of animals; and if husbanded and properly applied, will make a fair return. But as it seems doubtful whether the present generation, in western New York, can be made to appreciate the importance of economising the food of vegetables, we will state some facts in regard to economising animal food, which we trust may not be unacceptable.

Stephen Titus of New Baltimore, fattens his hogs upon *apple pie*! So he told us to-day. Stephen Titus is of the religious denomination termed *Friends*, a pretty good guarantee for his veracity. But we want no guarantee; for we verily believe all he told us; and as we consider the facts valuable, we will give the narration in detail. I fill a potash kettle, said he, with two parts of apples and one of potatoes, together with half a bushel of Indian meal or bran, and a sufficient quantity of water to boil the mass well. When boiled, I call it *apple pie*. It is then thrown into the swill tub, mashed with a mall, and the butter-milk and sour-milk of the dairy added, when it may be termed *apple pie and milk*. Mr. Titus says he has used apples for years, and with great advantage, in fattening hogs and neat cattle, both in a raw and cooked state; and that he considers an orchard even for these purposes, a valuable appendage to a farm. Friend Titus contrasted his management in this respect, with a neighbor, who had cut down 200 fine Jersey Sweeting apple trees, as cumberers of the ground.

Mr. Titus' is the first experiment with cooked apples that we have heard of; but we don't see why cooking apples may not be an improvement, when given to high fed animals, as well as cooking corn and potatoes. An interesting fact was stated to us a few days since by one of the best farmers of our country, one who has probably collected more important data upon the profits of different branches of husbandry than any other. In a nicely managed experiment in fattening hogs, he alternated for some days with each kind of food, boiled potatoes and meal,—and hasty-pudding. He found that the potatoes and meal made two pounds of live pork in each hog per day, while the hasty-pudding made more than three pounds per day, we think he said $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. a conclusive evidence of the difference in food, as well as of the importance of having it *well cooked*—for probably the meal was not mixed with the potatoes till after they had been boiled.

We have a word more to add upon orchards. A fanatic zeal has in more instances than one led to their destruction, under the plea that they fostered intemperance! Why not carry the principle through? Cider, especially in its concentrated form of cider brandy, may cause intoxication, and lead to intemperate habits. Rye and corn, by the aid of the distillery, cause the like evils. Shall we

therefore discontinue their culture, because they may be perverted to a bad use? We confess we are fond of good cider, and think apples among the greatest luxuries of life, and their use, in various ways, highly conducive to health. Some eminent moralist has compared men to a barrel of unfermented cider, which, if stopped at the vent, is apt to leak at some other point; or, in other words, that a too rigid restraint upon innocent indulgence may lead to greater evils. We hope the example of Mr. Titus, which we have stated, may stay the hand of the destroyer; and induce those who deprecate alcohol, to convert the products of their orchards into pork and beef.

B.

From the New York Farmer.

PUMPKIN BREAD.

As you have in some of your former numbers furnished us with directions for making Rice Bread, Corn Pudding, &c. I presume you will not take it amiss if I call the attention of your readers to the value of the *Pumpkin*. I presume there is not a vegetable on the face of the earth, more easily raised, or that is more productive; when it is considered that they will grow among corn, potatoes, or on any waste ground, and that the seed of one pumpkin will produce cart loads of fruit.

In the fall of 1829 I obtained the seed of a very superior pumpkin, part of which I planted the latter of June following, on the ground that I had raised two early crops of vegetables from, and comparatively of little value to me at that season of the year. I began to gather some of the fruit in October; it being extraordinary fine, I was anxious to save every grain of the seed, but the difficulty was how to dispose of the flesh or fruit.—The common method of making it up into pies, would have been troublesome and expensive, and I thought them too good to feed swine with. I first gave some to my friends, on condition that they would save the seed, but they did not use them up fast enough; at length my wife tried experiments to work them up into Bread, Cakes, Pies, Puddings, &c. and it was not long before we discovered that they could be used so as to answer every purpose of Indian Meal, and that our family and friends considered it preferable to any thing of the kind made in the ordinary way.

The pumpkin is first deprived of the rind, and afterwards cut up in slices and boiled; when soft enough it is strained in a colander, and mashed up very fine; in this state it may be used up into pies, or mixed with flour for pudding, cake, &c. If it be intended for bread, it may be made up with wheaten flour in the proportion of one third to half. The sponge must be first set in the ordinary way with yeast in the flour, and the pumpkin worked in as it begins to rise. My wife's rule is to use as much pumpkin as will bring the dough to a proper degree of stiffness without water. Care should be taken that the pumpkin is not too hot to scald the leaven. It requires more baking than bread made entirely of wheat. I am aware that pumpkin bread is nothing new, but I am informed that farmers in the country use Indian meal with their pumpkin instead of wheaten flour, which makes it more like pudding than bread. Those farmers that are in the habit of making their bread with wheat and Indian, may find a market for their meal more easily than for pumpkins, and if they use these up into bread precisely in the same manner as they do their meal, I am persuaded

they will find it very wholesome and palatable bread.

Yours, respectfully,

T. BRIDGEMAN.

New-York, Nov. 21, 1831.

From the New York Farmer.

SUPERIOR COMPOSITION FOR TREES.

Extract of a Letter from Hon. J. K. Guernsey, of Pittsford, to Wm. Prince & Sons.

I AVAIL myself of this opportunity to send you the following statement, respecting the Composition for Trees.

Many inoculated trees are greatly injured, and finally lost, in consequence of the length of time necessary to heal over the stock, where it is cut off, when no means are used to secure it from exposure to the air and wet.

The wood dies down to some distance, and although, after a time, bark and new wood may grow over, it finally rots and destroys the tree. The same is true of large limbs cut off, and of bark knocked off by accident. To prevent this, the following cheap and easily applied composition is the best remedy I have found. I have used it for more than 20 years, with almost uniform and perfect success.

Recipe.—One part, say one quart, common tar. Two parts, say two quarts, chalk, finely pulverized, and sifted. Put the tar into an iron kettle; heat it, and whilst hot, stir in the chalk. Care should be taken not to boil it too much, either when first made or when using it, as that will make it too hard and brittle. Should it by accident become so, add tar, till sufficiently soft. When to be used, heat it over either an earthen or iron portable furnace, or fire made on the ground on or near the place where wanted, so as to boil, or to be sufficiently soft, which a little experience will show, and apply it with a small iron or wooden spatula, covering the wood entirely with a thin coat, and leaving no place for the water to get under the composition. It will remain on for years, but may be taken off whenever the bark shall have grown over the wood. It will be found upon examination that there is no dead wood under it. Any one who delights in seeing fine healthy trees, after having once fairly tried the experiment, will never abandon its use. It is particularly valuable for covering the stumps when old trees are headed down. This composition was invented, and an account of it published, by some gentleman either of England or Scotland, I think Sir Arthur St. Clair, soon after Forsyth first published the account of his composition for healing wounds in fruit trees, which is very troublesome to make, and still more so to use. It is, probably, known to many horticulturists, but ought to be known to all who cultivate fruit trees; and if you think the publication of these remarks will be useful, they are at your service.

DISEASE OF POULTRY.

FROM a series of observations made on the diseases of domestic poultry, Mr. Flourens makes the following conclusions:

1. In these animals, cold exercises a constant and determinate action on the lungs.
2. The effect of this action is the more rapid and more severe, the younger the animal is.
3. When cold does not cause acute and speedily fatal inflammation of the lungs, it produces a chronic inflammation, which is pulmonary consumption itself.

4. Heat always prevents the attack of pulmonary consumption; when the latter has taken place, heat suspends its progress, and even sometimes arrests it entirely and effects a complete cure.

5. Pulmonary consumption is never, in any stage, contagious; fowls affected with that disease were not only all day long with the healthy fowls, but at night roosted in the same places, without communicating their disease to them.—*Goodsell's Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

BLACK TONGUE.

THE celebrated Veterinary Surgeon Richard Mason of Virginia, forcibly recommends the following treatment of this dreadful disease, that is among us, and daily carrying off some of our most valuable Horses.

He recommends the constant use of Gum assafoetida, as a preventive of this as well as other contagious diseases, and says that he owes his success in preventing and curing this disease to the constant use of this drug.

He observes that the value of assafoetida as a medicine for Horses is but little known, but where it shall have been once used its remarkable effects will prove his observations correct. It acts as a stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, emenagogue, and antihelmentic, and its action is quiet and penetrating.

Where a small piece of assafoetida has been placed in the manger of a horse which was in health, I have known him to occupy a stable for months adjoining one in which was a horse affected with a contagious disease, without being in the least injured, or any ill consequences resulting from it.

Preventive.—Take one ounce of assafoetida, divide it in two parts, wrap them in clean linen rags and nail one part in the bottom of the manger where the horse is fed, the other in the bottom of the bucket in which it is watered. These will last for three months. A small piece, confined to the bridle bit when the horse goes from home, will also act as a preventive.

Cure when the Disease has commenced.—Take one pint of Castor Oil, two ounces Balsam Copaiva, two ounces sweet spirits of nitre, let these ingredients be well mixed in a bottle and given.

A wash for the Mouth.—Take one pint of vinegar, four ounces of Alum, a piece of verdigrise as large as a common sized bean, and a handful of sage. Let the sage be decocted in a pint of water, and the alum and verdigrise dissolved in it; use this as a wash for the mouth two or three times each day until the disease abates. S.

CAPERS.

THE pickle in common use under the name of capers, is made of the young flower buds of a beautiful shrub found in the Levant and the south of Europe, where it grows wild among rocks and rubbish, and is as common as the bramble is with us.

AN EXCELLENT CURE FOR A SPRAIN.

TAKE two pieces of red flannel, soak one of them with beef or pork pickle, (beef is best,) and place it on the wrist or ankle sprained, wrap the other piece over it, and the pain will subside in a very short time.—*American Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, 1833.

NEW AND IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WILLIS'S IMPROVED STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

It was remarked by Sir John Sinclair that "the introduction of new agricultural implements into a district, is often a matter of the greatest difficulty, owing to the ignorance, the prejudices and the obstinacy of farm servants and laborers. Many farmers, therefore, very absurdly retain their old implements, though convinced of their inferiority, rather than sour the temper of their laborers, by attempting to introduce new ones. In many cases, however, they have succeeded by attention, by perseverance, and by rewarding their laborers, who have been induced to give the new machines a fair trial."

The farmers of New-England are too enlightened and have too much regard to their own best interests to be under the dominion of such profitless prejudices. Accordingly we find not only that there is a very reasonable and increasing demand for new and improved agricultural machines, tools, &c. but that the Committees of our Agricultural Societies, not only make honorable mention of such machines, but by awarding premiums give more substantial proofs of the estimation in which they hold such products of well directed skill and inventive ingenuity.

Impressed with these sentiments we were much pleased to perceive by the Report of E. Hersey Derby, and Daniel Treadwell, Esqrs. [N. E. Farmer vol. xii. p. 131] that the march of improvement in this field of invention, keeps pace with its progress in other quarters, and that successful efforts are making to facilitate and render more effectual the labors of the cultivator, which compose the foundation of all improvement, in all arts and sciences.

Among the premiums awarded by the Committee above named was one for WILLIS' IMPROVED STRAW CUTTERS. We shall not give a description of this implement, (which may be seen and purchased at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street,) but merely point out, concisely, some of the advantages resulting from the use of a straw cutter.

Mr. Thomas Williamson in a communication to the Bath Society, [England] on the use of chaff, or cut hay for feeding horses, remarks that "one hundred weight of hay was found to yield 20 bushels of chaff, pressed into the measure and piled as high as it could be safely carried; consequently each bushel weighed about 5 1-2 lbs. It was found that five horses would eat 12 bushels of chaff in 24 hours, and that somewhat more than half the usual quantity of food was saved by having it cut."

Mr. Benjamin Hale, formerly proprietor of a line of stages running between Newburyport and Boston, has given a statement, published in the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, vol. 10, p. 400, by which it appeared that the total saving in using a straw cutter nine months, to wit at Newburyport four months, and at Salem five, was \$780 97 cts.

In the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, a valuable paper was published entitled *Notices for a Young Farmer*, written by Judge Peters, formerly President of that Society. In this the following passage occurs: "cut or chaff your hay, straw, corn tops or blades and even

your stalks with a powerful straw cutter and you will save a great proportion, which is otherwise wasted, or passed through the animal without contributing to its nourishment. One bushel of chaffed hay, at a mess, given in a trough, three times in twenty four hours, is sufficient for a horse, ox or cow. A bushel of chaffed hay, lightly pressed, weighs from 5 to 5 1-2 pounds. A horse, or horned beast thrives more on 15 lbs. thus given, than on 24 or 25 lbs. as commonly expended (including waste) in the usual mode of feeding in racks, to which troughs properly constructed are far preferable."

The celebrated agriculturist, Arthur Young, observed that "the practice of giving hay cut with a mixture of straw, instead of feeding in the common way with hay, is recommended at all events to as great a degree as can be effected, for the saving is unquestionable. Mr. Page of Cobham, in feeding his stock, gives no hay or straw but what has been cut into chaff. At the expense of only £5 he added a mill-wheel to his chaff-cutter, by which means a boy and a little pony cut 20 bushels per hour. This practice he finds so profitable, that he earnestly recommends it.

"For sheep, attention must be paid to the troughs in which it is given, to see that they be so boarded as to prevent the wind from blowing the chaff out: this is effected in Lord Clarendon's sheep yard, in Hertfordshire, by a boarding, which covers the sheep's heads, while feeding in the troughs."

Other authorities might be cited in favor of cutting hay and other fodder for stock, but anything more on that topic, we believe would be superfluous. It is also well known that cattle greatly prefer short straw to long, and by mixing a little barley, oats, or Indian meal with straw, or other coarse fodder, cut about as short as oats, they will eat the mixture with eagerness, when they would reject the coarser parts without such preparation.

The advantages of cutting fodder are that it saves labor in masticating and fitting the food for digestion. Cattle's teeth are not so sharp as the steel of a fine edged tool, and when their food is rendered fine by artificial means, it will be still more minutely divided by the grinders of the animal; and the smaller the particles, the greater the proportionate surface presented to the operations of the gastric juice of the stomach. But theory apart, practice has shown the advantages of these machines; and that more than one third of a farmer's hay, &c. may be saved by their use. And we have reason to believe that *Willis' Improved Straw Cutter* is one of the most valuable of this very important class of agricultural implements.

NEW AND EXCELLENT VARIETY OF WHEAT.

In our paper of September 4, 1833, page 58 of the current volume, were given some notices of a new kind of Spring Wheat, which was originally procured by PAYSON WILLIAMS, Esq. from the shores of the Black Sea. We have since learned that Mr. Williams' crop of this kind of wheat, raised on his farm at Fitchburgh, was very great, amounting to FIFTY FIVE BUSHELS AND THREE PECKS TO THE ACRE! Some of the stalks and heads of this wheat are left for inspection in the New-England Farmer Office, and afford ocular and tangible demonstration that report has not gone beyond reality, as respects the excellence of this article. We hope to have some of this kind of wheat for sale in season for sowing next spring,

and persons wishing to obtain it are requested to send their orders as soon as convenient.

For the New England Farmer.

A MAMMOTH TURNIP.

MR. FESSENDEN,

I observed in your paper of the 4th inst. an account of a "Great Turnip" raised in Salem, measuring 2 feet, 6 1-2 inches, and weighing 7 3-4 lbs.

I send you with this a turnip raised on my place the past season, which measured when taken from the ground 3 feet 1 inch, and weighed 14 lbs. exclusive of tops.

CHARLES BOWEN.

Newton, Dec. 5, 1833.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Congress convened at 12 o'clock on the 2d inst. and chose Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, Speaker, and Walter S. Franklin, of Penn., Clerk.

A Message was received from the President, embracing the usual topics; but as it has probably been in the hands of most of our readers, we shall not attempt its abridgement. This Message was subsequently referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On the 5th inst. the President of the U. S. returned the Land bill, which passed both Houses of Congress at the last session, accompanied by a long Message stating the grounds on which he had declined signing the bill. The reception and reading of this bill gave rise to a debate in which this proceeding of the President was made the subject of animadversion.

John S. Abbott, Esq. of Thomaston, whose office and library were consumed a few days ago, states in a communication to the Portland Advertiser, that his papers were enclosed in one of "Gayler's patent double fire-proof wrought Iron Chests." During the fire it fell from the second story into the cellar and was exposed to an intense red heat for some hours. The heat was so great as to melt a part of a stove; and the iron key which was left in the padlock, on being touched, crumbled to atoms; yet no paper in it was in the least degree burnt—and not one was rendered illegible.

Coal. Indications of vast quantities of excellent anthracite coal, are said to have been found in Virginia within 12 miles of the Potomac, and in the vicinity of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. They are said to reach along the base of the mountains quite into Tennessee.

We commend the following paragraph to the particular notice of some country gentlemen, who do us the honor to exchange papers with the Boston Courier. It is from a paper lately established in the thriving village of Brattleborough, Vt. called the Independent Press. The custom of selling exchange papers, regularly, to individuals, at less than the subscription price, is about as honest as to keep a reading room and furnish it at the expense of other printers.

We have had sundry persons in our office of late, offering to purchase the Vermont Chronicle, the New-England Farmer, the Boston Patriot, &c. &c. at reduced prices. They told us that they had been in the habit of purchasing exchange papers frequently at other printing offices, and seemed much surprised, when we told them that we could not honorably sell any papers sent us through the kindness of our editorial brethren, and that we could not, with any decency, fill our own pockets, by making such a treacherous use of the labors of others. We recommend the proposed convention of editors to pass a decree, whenever they meet, excommunicating any such delinquents from all interchange of courtesy and civility.—*Boston Courier*.

We learn that JOHN PRINCE, Esq. of Boston, has put into operation a set of Patent Mills for hulling and cleaning Rice, near the Free Bridge, South Boston. By the politeness of E. Hersy Derby, Esq. we have been shown a specimen of the rice hulled at these Mills. It is pronounced by judges to be of a good quality, and has the advantage of being fresher than that which is hulled at the place of culture. Mr. Prince has erected a steam-engine, of about eighteen horse power, and we are glad to see that machine, so powerful in the aid it affords to the labors of man, so generally and extensively introduced into the capital. The great number already erected, and the profitable use made of them, give assurance of a much more general introduction. A single steam-engine, even of a small power, oftentimes gives employment to some twenty or thirty operatives, each one maintaining himself, and often a whole family. With anthracite coal and steam-engines, a town or city might be built up, and kept in a prosperous condition.

Mr. Prince has published a hand-bill, stating the terms on which he disposes of his rice, accompanied with receipts for using rice flour, which is ground at his establishment.—*Salem Register*.

A severe frost in Louisiana and Mississippi has caused immense injury to the cotton crops, heretofore considered as promising abundantly. The damage, it is said, will exceed 20 per cent.

Tea Wheat. This species of wheat is, we believe, peculiar to New Brunswick. Some years ago, a person in that province, on opening a chest of tea, found in the corner a small quantity of wheat; how it got there no one can tell, whether in London on the chest being opened by the East India Company, or in China, is equally uncertain; but the seed was sown in New Brunswick; it grew and flourished better than any previously sown. The produce was preserved, sown again, and multiplied so rapidly, that it is at the present time the kind of seed wheat generally sown, and known by the distinction of "*Tea Wheat*."—*Montreal Vindicator*.

A man named William Morton, convicted of the murder of Abner Jarvis, was publicly executed near Greensborough, Alabama, on the 25th ult. Under the gallows the unfortunate culprit remarked, that he had no doubt, from the evidence that he had killed Jarvis; yet, he had no recollection of the fact, being at the time under the influence of *ardent spirit*.

The great Pyramid of Egypt cost the labor of one hundred thousand men for twenty years exclusive of those who prepared and collected the materials. The steam engines of England, worked by thirty-six thousand men, would raise the same quantity of materials to the same height in eighteen hours.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

—A STEADY active young man, who is perfectly acquainted with each department of his business, and who can produce satisfactory recommendations.—Any communications addressed to A. B. at this office shall be promptly attended to.
dec 11 31

GRANT THORNBURN.

FORTY Years Residence in America, or the Doctrine of a particular Providence exemplified in the Life of Grant Thornburn, Seedsman, of New York, written by Himself. The above unique and racy work contains, among other interesting matters, an account of Mr. Thornburn's two visits to Boston, and abounds in sketches and anecdotes of Society for the last quarter of a century.

For sale by G. C. BARRETT, N. E. Farmer Office. d 4

SEED OF THE TRUE COCKSPUR THORN.

Being the same as the Hedge of J. Prince, Esq., Jamaica Plain, as yet perfectly free from all insects, and an elegant Hedge—15 years old. One dollar per quart. n20

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

5000 Vigorous and large White Mulberry Trees for sale low—Apply to GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store

AMERICAN HEARTH RUGS.

JUST received at 414 Washington street, a fresh supply of Hearth Rugs, from the Tariff Factory, manufactured expressly for the subscriber—they are superior in beauty and fabric to any imported. E. S. BREWER.
N. B. E. S. B. will receive orders to manufacture Rugs to match any carpet. iscopJ1 nov 23

25,000 YARDS COTTON FRINGE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale by ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street. oct 31

STEAM RICE MILL, AT SOUTH BOSTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Rice Machines of Messrs. Strong, Moody & Co. of Northampton, with the exclusive privilege of using them in Boston and a large vicinity, has put them in operation at South Boston, near the Free Bridge. It is well known that rice in its rough state, or with its outer hull-on, will keep many years, and that after been cleaned, it is subject (particularly in warm weather) to weevil, and other insects, and is usually put in bad casks—he therefore hopes, by having this article always in a fresh state, in casks of different sizes, to meet with a ready sale. The mode of cleaning being entirely different from any other now in use in any other country, the grain is kept quite whole and very clean. It will be put in good casks of usual size, for export; also in barrels and half barrels, and in bags of 100 lbs. each, (which may be returned); also, ground into fine Flour, in quarter barrels—it will be delivered in any part of the city, for a reasonable charge, and will not be sold in smaller quantities. Also, the fine Bran, or Flour, so called in the Southern States, being the inner coat of the grain, excellent food for horses, cows, hogs, sheep and poultry—and the outer Hull, a prime article for packing glass, crockery, bottles and fruit, and is believed will prove valuable in making Coarse Paper, will be sold at a low price in large quantities.

This Rice is particularly recommended for whaling ships and others going long voyages, as from being highly polished, and free from dust and flour, and being put into their tight iron-bound casks, it will be free from any insects, until exposed to air.

[An Order Box is placed in Mr. Roger's Foreign Letter Office in the area of the City Hall, and a sample of the Rice in several Insurance offices. State street. JOHN PRINCE.
South Boston, Nov. 16, 1833. tf

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25. J.19.

FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

For sale at the New England Farmer office the Farmer's Own Book or Family Receipts. Being a compilation of the very best receipts on agriculture, gardening and cookery, with rules for keeping farmers' accounts, &c. Price 50 cents.

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed.—500 lbs. Southern ditto.
For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber having made enlargements in the business of the above Establishment, is now enabled to furnish Traders and others with

GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS, upon very favorable terms, and of the growth of 1833; and the Garden Seeds warranted of the best quality.

The greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the growing and saving of Seeds, and none will be sold at this establishment excepting those raised expressly for it, and by experienced seedsmen; and those kinds imported which cannot be raised to perfection in this country: these are from the best houses in Europe, and may be relied upon as genuine.

It is earnestly requested whenever there are any failures hereafter, they should be represented to the Subscriber; not that it is possible to obviate unfavorable seasons and circumstances, but that satisfaction may be rendered and perfection approximated.

Boxes of Garden Seeds, neatly papered up in packages for retailing; and dealers supplied at a large discount.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, at as low prices as can be bought in Boston, as arrangements have now been made to obtain the best and purest seed.

[Catalogues sent gratis to applicants, and Orders solicited early, as better justice can be done in the execution.

N. E. Seed Store, connected with the N. E. Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52 North Market-st. GEORGE C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|--------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 00 | 10 50 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 25 | 8 50 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 17 | 20 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 22 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 1 50 | 3 00 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 6 06 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new, | " | 6 00 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 73 | 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 63 | 64 |
| white, | " | 64 | 65 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 80 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 41 | 43 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 20 00 | 22 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 37 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 20 | 22 |
| 2d quality | " | 18 | 19 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 20 | 21 |
| " upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 25 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 06 | 1 12 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 22 00 | 23 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 09 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | | 9 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| " pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

| | RETAIL PRICES. | | |
|--|----------------|------|--------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 11 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| POULTRY, | " | 11 | 20 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 18 | 20 |
| lump, best, | " | 20 | 25 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 20 | 22 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 1425 Beef Cattle, 175 Stores, 1270 Sheep, and 260 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—Sales went off heavy at prices little less than they brought last week, particularly the thinner qualities; a few very choice were taken, without weighing, supposed to cost \$5 50. We quote prime at 5 a 5 25; good at 4 50 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—We are hardly able to give the price; but few were sold, the barrellers refused to pay \$4 for mess, and like proportion for thinner qualities.

Sheep.—In good demand; we noticed one lot quite small and ordinary taken at \$1 75; also lots at 2, 2 25, 2 33, 2 37 and 2 50. Wethers at 3, 3 25 and 3 33.

Swine.—One lot was taken at 4 1-2 for Sows, and 5 1-2 for Barrows; one lot of 20 selected Barrows at 5 1-2; one lot to close, quite ordinary, more than half Sows, at about 4c. At retail, for small ones, 6 for Sows, and 7 for Barrows; large ones and old, 5 a 5 1-2 for Sows, and 6 a 6 1-2 for Barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From Fessenden's New England Farmer's Almanac.

ILLS OF IDLENESS, AND PLAGUES WHICH PURSUE THE PUPILS OF PLEASURE.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

WHAT pains and penalties attend
The wight whose being's aim and end
Is wholly self enjoyment!
His easy chair becomes a rack,
And all Pandora's plagues attack
The wretch who wants employment.

To shun the exquisite distress
Which ever waits on idleness,
He flies to dissipation;
Drinks deep to keep his spirits up,
And in the inebriating cup
Drowns health and reputation.

And now in Fashion's vortex whirl'd,
A dandy of the genteel world,
He figures in the ton,
The wise man laughs, the simple stare
To see the consequential air
The silly rake puts on.

Now drives his curriole about
To club, assembly, ball and rout,
To waste his time and treasure;
Gives sensual appetite the reins,
And takes illimitable pains
To seem a man of pleasure.

The course of life such fools pursue
Would worry down the wand'ring Jew,—
Worse off than galley-slaves!
And ten to one, about the time
The man of virtue's in his prime,
Such sots are in their graves.

But if their days are lengthen'd out,
By dint of constitution stout,
In apathy and pain;
A ruby and carbuncled face
Displays the signals of disgrace
Like mark, erst set on Cain.

Now dire paralysis and gout
Parade their forces round about
The citadel of life;
In vain the Doctor tries his skill;
His obstinate opponents still
Are victors in the strife.

Disease, remorse, with joint attack.
Now put at once upon the rack
Their bodies and their souls;
The wretched victims suffer more
Than Montezuma did of yore
When stretch'd on burning coals.

RELIGION AND COURTESY.

WE have always ranked WILLIAM PENN among the best men of any age. He was a christian and a gentleman. He knew in what liberty of conscience consisted, and what materials formed the gentleman. A real christian is always a gentleman. Upon the subject of religion and courtesy, Penn says:—

"However different I am from other men, relative to religious matters, I know no religion that destroys courtesy, civility, and kindness. These rightly understood, are great indications of true men, if not good christians."

We have had occasion, sometimes, to wish that the spirit of Penn was more prevalent.

This great man on one of his trials, being treated

harsh and ungenerously, put some home questions to the Recorder, on the law, who became testy, said—"I tell you to be silent. If we should suffer you to ask questions till to-morrow, you would never be the wiser."

"That," replied Penn, in his quiet way, "is according as the answers are."

A WORKING MAN.

About two years since, an old inhabitant of Nantucket, now about seventy-five years of age, leased a piece of ground for the purpose of raising vegetables for market that, through the following winter his pecuniary wants might in some measure be mitigated; but more especially that he might be employed in *doing something*—for if he is a moment idle, all pleasure of living seems to vanish. After having turned up his two acres, he proceeded to the work of harrowing; then procuring a pair of traces, he attached them to his body, already bent forward with hard work and old age to such a degree, that the ropes from the point of the harrow ran about parallel therewith. While thus at work, a passer-by dictated by the feelings of humanity, offered him the use of his horse. The old man thanked him, but remarked that the toil was a matter of his own choice, as he had nothing else to do in the day time. So he harrowed his ground, planted it, took care of the produce, and at harvest time his wishes were fully realized in the form of a good crop.

This was not performed merely to attract attention. The whole course of his life has been a continued scene of labor; and when conversing on his situation he seems to fear nothing but his inability to "find work."—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

CLOVES.

The tree which produces this well known spice is a native of the East Indies, and in its general appearance resembles the laurel; the parts used are the unexpanded flowers, which acquire their dark brown color from the smoke in which they are dried, in order to preserve their aromatic qualities.

From Fessenden's N. E. Farmer's Almanac, for 1834.

HUSBANDMEN, MANUFACTURERS, AND TRADESMEN.

HE who expects to find the husbandman flourishing, while the manufacturers are out of employ; or the tradesmen on the other hand in prosperity, while the farmer is in distress, 'let him, as Fuller says, 'try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is perished.'

Man cannot be idle and enjoy life; and though he may sometimes complain of the bitterness of the bread which he eats with the sweat of his brow, he would unquestionably find it ten times more bitter, if it could be eaten in absolute idleness, and without any considerable exertion either of the body or mind.

In the morning think what thou hast to do; and at night ask thyself what thou hast done.

Hints to Emigrants. By falling trees that cover the tops and sides of mountains, (says M. Humboldt) men in every climate prepare at once two calamities for future generations—the want of fuel and the scarcity of water.

Matrimony. Experience has long pronounced those marriages the happiest, in which the con-

tracting parties are of a condition nearly equal; so that when the first ardors of love are abated by time, neither can assume a superiority, or think it a condescension to have acceded to the nuptial alliance.

Something for setting out. Dr. Franklin did well to establish prudent but indigent young men in trade, to be reimbursed when they became established; because when a pump is dry, water must be poured in at the top before any can come up from the bottom.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A few Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 and 52, North Market street. aug28

NEW ENGLAND FARMER ALMANAC FOR 1834.

JUST published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 52 North Market street. The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1834, by T. G. Fessenden, editor of the N. E. Farmer.—Astronomical calculation by R. T. Paine, Esq. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. oct



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honey-suckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

¶ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & Sons, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—J. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Ovr.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—COLMAN, HOLDEN & Co. Booksellers.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist.
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Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DANRELL who execute every description of Book and Fancy Printing in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

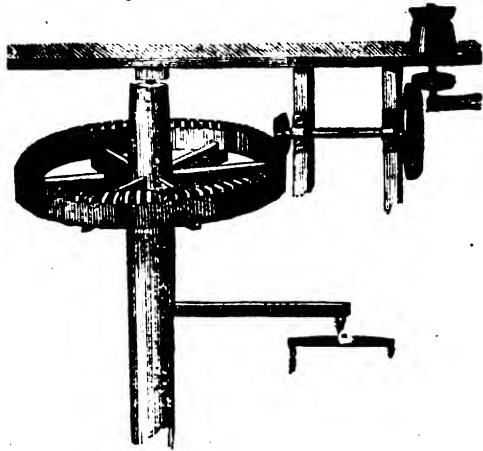
PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1833.

NO. 23.

IMPROVED HORSE POWER AND CORN COB MACHINES.



This machine is constructed for propelling any kind of machinery—is of easy and simple construction—very durable in its operation—in no way liable to get out of order, and is capable of being extended to any power required. Machines of one and four horse power, calculated for any common purposes, are easily operated, and occupy but a very small space. Price \$50 to \$75.

With this power almost any kind of tools or machinery can be worked to very great advantage and saving of labor. (Threshing Machines, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Winnowing Machines, Cider Mills, &c. can be attached to the same power, and worked separate or together, as may be required.)

ADDITIONAL DRUMS, or GEERING, fitted for any purposes.

IRON WORK FOR HORSE POWERS, furnished complete.

Machines of the above description may be seen and purchased at No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

From the Virginia Herald.

MOLASSES FOR PRESERVING FRUITS.

As Economy is the order of the day, permit me through the medium of your paper to communicate to our ladies, a receipt for preparing molasses for preserving fruit, &c. which renders it much better suited for that purpose, than a syrup prepared from the best loaf sugar, as it is not so liable to candy, nor (if well prepared,) to ferment.

Take 8 lbs. molasses, bright New Orleans, or Sugar House.

8 lbs. pure water,

1 lb. coarsely powdered charcoal.

Boil for 20 minutes, then strain through fine flannel, double—put it again in the kettle with the white of an egg, and boil gently, till it forms a syrup of proper consistence, and strain again. I should not trouble you with the above, but I am satisfied that those who may make the experiment will be so well pleased with it, as to recommend it to their acquaintances generally. G.

DOMESTIC YEAST.

Persons who are in the habit of making domestic bread, cake, &c. can easily manufacture their own yeast by attending to the following di-

rections:—Boil one pound of good flour and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close, and it will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of the yeast will make 18 pounds of bread.

Repository of Arts.

FATTENING HOGS ON APPLES.

We purchased an excellent hog of Mr. Ebenezer Hunt of Cummington, a few days since, which weighed 380 pounds. He sold another that weighed 343 pounds. He informed us that they were common, lean hogs last summer, and that they were fattened almost wholly on sweet apples. They consumed not over two bushels of corn and twelve bushels of potatoes each; all the rest of their food was apples; most of the apples were boiled.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

From the New York Farmer.

BURYING BEES.

We make the following extract of a letter from a lady to the Editor. Our correspondents will see the propriety of furnishing us with information that will bear the ordeal of experiment:

"The other day I made a visit to Eliza, and found her digging in the garden a grave for a couple of bee-hives. The honey had been taken from them too late for them to make sufficient for the winter. She had seen an article in the New-York Farmer, stating that bees could be kept under ground with little or no honey. She was, therefore, induced to try the experiment; and if it does not succeed, she thinks she will prosecute you for damages."

TO DESTROY INSECTS.

A writer in the Horticultural Register, gives the following receipt, which he says, he has tried for many years with complete success.

To destroy insects on trees.

2 oz. nux vomica,

2 oz. soft soap,

1 lb. tobacco,

$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. spirits of turpentine,

8 gallons of water.

Boil them, all together, down to six gallons and use it milk warm; the trees are to be carefully dressed with it, by dabbing in on with a sponge.

RAT-IFICATION.

A LADY, who was a notable housekeeper here, many years since, found the eggs, in her well stored larder, diminishing almost daily. She did not like to suspect her domestics of nullification, but still the eggs went—and went. She secreted herself in a room and watched. A company of rats came. A large full furred rat, the principal thief, grasped an egg with all four of his legs, and rolled over on his back.

Two others his accomplices, laid hold of his tail with their teeth, and tugged their load manfully to a sly rat hole hard by, where it is fair to infer that all hands feasted on the "spoils of victory."—*Port's Journal.*

ELEPHANTS FOR PLOUGHING.

ELEPHANTS are now used in Ceylon for ploughing the rice fields, and in preparing new ground for the cultivation of coffee, pepper, &c. An elephant will perform the work in one day which twenty bullocks were in the habit of performing before. In a country like Ceylon, which is very thinly inhabited, by this system of employing Elephants, much time is saved, and a great deal of agricultural work performed. An Elephant may be purchased in Ceylon at any time for 10 or £15.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

NUTRITIVE MATTER.

THE following is taken from Sir H. Davy's Table of Nutritive Matter afforded by different vegetables, and may be found useful to farmers, in making calculations as to the worth of different crops, for feeding stock, &c. Indian corn, not being the produce of the Island of Great Britain, was not analyzed by him, but we give the results from other chemists:

1000 parts each gave the following:—

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|--------------|---|-----|
| Winter Wheat, | 955 | Rye, | - | 792 |
| Spring Wheat, | 940 | Barley meal, | - | 920 |
| Indian Corn, | 800 | Oat meal, | - | 670 |
| Potatoes, | - | Turnips, | - | 42 |

Now if we make a Table from the above calculations, giving to each the produce of an acre (as near as may be) we shall see at once the relative value of each compared with the other, as contributing to the support of animal life:

| | | Nutritive Matter. |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Potatoes, | 15,500 lbs. would give | 3,125 lbs. |
| Indian corn, | 2,400 " | 1,920 |
| W. Wheat, | 1,200 " | 1,146 |
| Rye, | 900 " | 722 |
| Barley, | 1,200 " | 943 |
| Oats, | 960 " | 552 |
| Turnips, | 7,500 " | 315 |

Thus it appears, that one acre of Potatoes is equal to about two acres of Indian Corn, three of Wheat, four of Rye, or Barley, six of Oats, or ten of Turnips. Should the above table be found incorrect, we will thank any of our farming friends to forward a more accurate one, and we will give it a place in our columns.

GOOD HOUSE-KEEPERS.

If there be any thing among the temporals to make life pleasant, it is in the walls of a well ordered house, where all is adjusted to please—not by its finery or costliness, but by its fitness, its air of neatness and content, which invite all who enter to taste its comforts. The woman who does not make this a grand item in all her routine of duties, has not yet learned the true dignity of her station—has not yet acquired the alpha of that long alphabet which is set before her; and she who despises this noble attainment despises her best worldly good, and indirectly despises her family, her neighbors, and the word of God. "She looketh well to the ways of her household," was spoken by the wisest man, that ever lived, and will be told a memorial of all those who have been eminent for this noble character.—*Gen. of Tem.*

From the Genesee Farmer.
VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

To check the growth of Fruit Trees and promote their fruitfulness.

In page 42 of this volume, is an inquiry by the editor, of "What will check the too free growth of fruit trees, so as to produce fruit buds, flowers and fruit? and if separating a part of the roots from the stock would produce the effect?"

These are important inquiries, and I will try to answer them, my own experience having fully illustrated the example stated, and its remedy.

In order to a full understanding of the subject, we must inquire:

1. Into the cause producing the effect, viz.: the too rapid growth of the wood, and its consequent unfruitfulness; and

2. The legitimate and physiological treatment necessary to obtain the desired result.

Trees, and in fact all vegetables, have, like animals, three distinct periods of existence, viz.: youth, maturity and decay. Youth may be termed that period in which the tree is growing to a bearing state, the time consumed for which depends much on its treatment and kind. Maturity is the term in which it yields its fruit; and decay, finally, but almost imperceptibly, follows sooner or later, and at last puts an end to its existence.

These three states, or periods, may be measurably retarded, or accelerated, by artificial causes. The young sapling, healthy and fresh from the nursery, planted into a kindly soil, and cultivated with attention, throws out and expands its vigorous shoots for many years. It finally, although it may seem a protracted time, arrives at its bearing age, and yields its annual supply of fruit, bountiful in proportion to its stature, and through a succession of years proportioned to its former term of youthfulness; and even age, as come it finally must, seems hardly willing to arrest its bounty, and lingers with tardy pace ere its withering hand is laid upon it. This I conceive to be the most natural and profitable course of all fruit bearing trees. I know that many people are in great haste to have their fruit trees yield their long expected reward, and in constant expectation of receiving it, have cultivated and treated them with much care. They are, to be sure, highly gratified in their exuberant growth, and if in a few years they do not yield a corresponding supply of fruit, are often apt to complain.

Now, on the true principles of vegetable physiology, the complainants are erring, and the tree right. They, for the purpose of getting fruit soon, stuff the tree with vegetable nutriment almost to repletion. The tree, in its turn, understanding well its own proper functions, thrives apace, intending at a proper time, to pay principal and interest for the kindness thus heaped upon it, and which it assuredly will do if suffered. But the owner is impatient for his fruit, and prunes and nurses the tree, wondering why it does not yield him fruit, and perhaps even threatens to destroy it for its perverseness. The simple fact is, the tree is not ready. It has not arrived at maturity, and is prevented from yielding fruit from the very nourishment and fullness continually received from the hand of its cultivator.

This I assume to be the natural state of the tree. But the object, as I infer from the questions at the head of this article, is, to obtain the fruit before the tree arrives at maturity, or, more technically, to force it.

The question now recurs, will you remedy it by cutting off a part of the roots?

By no means. The tree has no more roots than are necessary for its support, and would be much injured by parting with a share of them. Besides, I am unable to account, on physiological principles, how the cutting off a part of its roots will throw fruit buds into the top of the tree. The production of flowers and fruit require as liberal supplies of sap as that of wood, and if the source of supply be cut off, viz. the root, from whence is the supply to come?

But I proceed to consider the second inquiry, to wit: "to check the exuberant growth of wood, and cause it to produce fruit buds, flowers and fruit."

I shall assume that the trees are of well known kinds, and whose bearing qualities have been tested, and that they are situated in an open and well cultivated ground, as I believe the whole complaint can be made under no other circumstances. The trees have also been well pruned, and are accommodated with a good shaped head for bearing, and of fair size. My answer is: *Lay your ground, on which your trees stand, well down to grass, and let it remain so for several years.* The next year after seeding the ground, the growth of young wood will be much diminished, and fruit buds will form in moderate quantities: flowers and fruit will follow the next season. That year, if the tree be an annual bearer, an increased number of fruit buds will be found, and so continue in annual succession. If, after a few years, the tree is too stationary in its growth, for it certainly will not throw out young wood very rapidly, plough, and cultivate, and manure the land, and you can supply the trees with any amount of young wood required, although the bearing will still continue in an abated degree. If you find your trees get too thrifty, you have only to seed down again, and manage as circumstances may require.

That this method has been tried with success I know, for I did it myself some years ago, and am indebted partly to accident for the discovery. About the year 1817, my father had an orchard which, when planted, nearly surrounded his garden, and which was used mostly for mowing ground. The trees were young, perhaps fifteen years old, and had grown tolerably well. A few years before the time I speak of, the garden had been enlarged on two sides, which took, on each side a row of apple trees within the fence. The land being well cultivated, the trees grew astonishingly; and not being pruned, acquired immense heads, and bore little or no fruit, while those in the meadow, although of much less size, bore abundantly. I was then a boy of eighteen years old, and the trees were delivered over to my care, "to prune into good order." I had read "Forsyth on Fruit Trees," and supposed I knew all about it; so at it I went, with the axe and saw, and took out full one third of their tops, supposing that they would now go to bearing at once. But not so. They grew as before, and bore a little better than they had done. I confess I knew not what to do, although, if I had let them alone, they would have borne, when "their time come," all the better for it; yet I was impatient for their fruit. At length the plan suggested itself to seed down the ground where they stood to grass. It was done, and in a short time their growth was nearly stopped, and they bore abundantly of the finest apples.

They are now, for I saw them two years since, much the finest of all the trees in the orchard, from the benefit of having a rapid growth in their youth; and the others, from growing less rapidly when young, and bearing so much sooner, have a much older appearance, and were the ground on which they stand not occasionally ploughed and cultivated, would soon bear evident marks of decay.

This matter now must be accounted for on rational principles, and it may truly be hard to compel a person to say what makes the tree bear wood one year and fruit the next, when the whole process is hidden in the earth, and a profound secret of nature. I will, however, state my own opinion, and others may judge of its correctness.

While trees are young, their roots expand and run near the surface of the earth. If the ground be cultivated, the earth is warm and light, and the roots absorb much nourishment, and a rapid growth of young wood is the sole consequence. In process of time, as the tree increases in size, the roots find their way deep into the earth, where the temperature is lower, and its growth is by degrees checked; fruit buds are not consequently formed, and the tree comes into the bearing state. Now putting land into grass has the same effect. The sun is hidden from the earth. The temperature is lower—the richer nutritious gases of the soil are absorbed by the grass, and the same result is produced as if maturer age had forced the roots more deeply in the ground.

ULMUS.

From Goodsell's Farmer.
MANAGEMENT OF COLTS.

Sir,—HAVING noticed among the selections in your useful paper, an article from the New England Farmer, signed James Walker, describing his, and an excellent manner of breaking Steers and Colts, induces me to lay before you a different course of management with colts, which I have adopted for several years with perfect success.

I have experienced some difficulty with old horses being refractory, and baulky, in the harness, having formed a habit of becoming sulky, on the least emergency, and refusing to go at all, and have frequently witnessed the delays and troubles attendant on such habits, and the excessive beatings which the poor brutes are often subject to for want of being properly managed at the beginning.

I therefore, to avoid all such troubles, commence with the colt about one week old. I halter him, and tie the halter around his dam's neck, and lead her for some minutes. After some feeble resistance the colt submits, being easily induced to lead by the side of the mother. I pursue this for some weeks, once a week, allowing a boy to ride the mare. In the mean time, I hitch the colt to a firm post, which it will pull at, but to no effect; then handle him from head to foot, frequently coming up to him until he is satisfied that there is no unfriendly intention. When the colt is about three months old, and has acquired a good appetite, choosing a warm day, I hitch the mare and colt, at a little distance from each other, and after about two hours' abstinence, I draw the milk from the dam, and present it to the colt, which he soon learns to drink. By repeating this a few times, he drinks readily, when the milk from cows, may be substituted for that of his dam. When weaned this practice will be found beneficial as the loss of flesh may be prevented, and the

colt kept in a growing condition. Colts thus practised will not refuse sour milk although it has become thick.

The benefit of this practice was fully demonstrated with a colt of mine, which at two years old, from unskilful castration, was reduced so low, that he was not able to rise alone, or receive any kind of food except milk, and not more than one pint of that at a time, as even that quantity in some instances produced almost fatal paroxysms which lasted several minutes. In this instance a few gallons of milk saved his life, and he is now a valuable horse.

At two years old I hit my colts thoroughly, but never allow them to be treated harshly. Occasionally before they are three years old, I put a harness on them, and lead them. I next put on a blind bridle, traces and whippetree, with a rope or chain attached to it, held by a man who pulls it gently as the colt inclines to draw, being careful to not stop him. I next put a well broken horse by his side, harness them together, and attach a double whippetree, with as many men to hold it as is necessary to require all the colt's exertions to draw them, letting the traces from the beginning play freely against his legs so that he shall become familiar with them. I next attach the reins and take a whip, continuing yet to lead him, occasionally snapping the whip, with corresponding actions calculated to hasten his speed. The colt soon learns the use of the whip and what is meant to be communicated by it, and hastens his speed accordingly. I next hitch the span to a lumber wagon, tying that end of the whippetree to which the old horse is hitched back, so as to keep it square, to prevent him from throwing the colt back, by his superior strength. In this manner I drive them for some time, occasionally stopping where there is a gentle ascent in the road, so that the wagon will move backward, and with gentle pulling upon the reins learn the colt to travel backwards, and by repeating it often in various places, he soon learns to comply in this respect with the wishes of the driver without contracting any refractory habits. I continue using him in this kind manner, being careful never to overload him, until his age and experience will justify putting him to heavy loads.

The best method with which I am acquainted, for breaking colts to the saddle, and on which I have practised with perfect success, is to take them from home in company with a horse, with which they are acquainted, there to get on and off from them, several times, until they submit to being mounted without resistance, then let the riders mount both the old horse and colt, the rider of the former leading the colt by the side of the horse. The colt will be disposed to keep company with the horse, and will soon learn that you wish him to go forward. Let the speed of the horse be increased a little, occasionally, and the colt will soon learn to increase his also, as he will be unwilling to be left alone, and will be inclined to follow the horse home.

I have in this manner succeeded extremely well with a colt of three years old, which at first could not be rode past bars, gates, or barns where he was acquainted.

By injudicious treatment, and requiring colts to perform that they have never learned, the lives of riders are often in jeopardy; and by maltreatment, they contract bad habits, which it is much easier to

avoid than to correct after they have contracted them. I am Sir, yours respectfully,

ALLEN T. LACY.

South Chili, Nov. 25, 1833.

["A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Mr. Lacy's method seems perfectly in accordance with the laws of humanity. How often do we see the most brutal punishments inflicted on these noble animals for not performing that which they have never been taught; such practices are as far from reason as it would be to punish a child for not spelling words who had never been taught the alphabet.—ED. GEN. F.]

From the Boston Courier.

FESSENDEN'S PATENT STEAM AND HOT-WATER STOVES.

WE have had in use, at our office, for several weeks, a Stove invented and patented by T. G. Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer, which we find to be very efficient and economical in warming an apartment. It affords an agreeable and wholesome warmth, without the dry and burnt air which often renders rooms, heated by common iron stoves disagreeable and unhealthy.

The stove consists of two concentric iron cylindrical vessels, which stand perpendicularly. The lower cylinder is placed on a square cast iron box, which serves for an ash pit. Within this cylinder is a grate and fire pot, as in common stoves. The upper cylinder, or boiler is placed directly over the fire by letting its lower part into the top part of the lower cylinder, where it is supported by a projection of its sides, resting on, and closing the upper end of the lower cylinder. To the upper part of the upper cylinder is attached an iron vase or urn, into which the water ascends in boiling, and is thus prevented from overflowing. This vase is closed by an iron lid, removable at pleasure.

The interior cylinder, or boiler, and its contents serve to arrest, retain and eventually give out into the room much heat, which would otherwise escape through the smoke pipe into the chimney or open air. The interior cylinder likewise forces the current of heat to pass near the sides instead of the centre of the stove, by which means more caloric is transmitted through the sides into the room than would be if its course were not impeded. There is, likewise, an advantage, in many cases, in having hot water at hand, which may be drawn out of the stove for use when wanted; and the water in the stove will give out heat, gradually, into the room a considerable time after the fire is extinguished.

We have never seen a stove of any other description that would give out so much heat with so small a quantity of fuel.

Stoves of the above description are manufactured at West Boston Iron Foundry, No. 36 Bridge street.

STAVES.

OUR attention was yesterday directed to some Staves (a sample of which has been left with us,) manufactured at the *Micmac Mill*, at Bear River, Nova Scotia, owned by Messrs. Tucker, Turnbull & Co. The Machinery we are informed, is altogether the invention of Mr. Francis Hoard, and for ingenuity and despatch is equalled by none heretofore in operation; by it *seven* Staves are com-

pletely dressed from the log, jointed and prepared for hooping, in *one minute!* Although we are not particularly acquainted with the manufacture of such articles, we presume the advantage thus obtained over the old method of dressing Staves by hand, may be rated among the most useful and important inventions of this enlightened age.—*St. Johns Courier.*

CHESNUT ORCHARDS.

THE price of chesnuts in our markets has led us to think that many farmers might, with profit, devote a portion of their less productive lands to the cultivation of the chesnut. They have commanded, this season, from \$6 to \$2 50 per bushel. At this rate an orchard would be profitable, independent of the timber. The tree is of quick growth, and produces abundance of shoots or sprouts from the stump.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c. award the following premiums for the year 1833, viz.

For the most successful cultivator of the *Magnolia glauca*, to Robert L. Emmons, a premium of 10 dollars.

For the five best varieties of Chinese Chrysanthemums, a premium of 3 dollars to Charles Hovey, of Cambridgeport.

For the best half dozen of Tulips, a premium of 5 dollars to Mr. T. Walker, of Roxbury.

For the best *Ranunculus*, a premium of 5 dollars to Charles Hovey of Cambridgeport.

For the best Anemonies, a premium of 5 dollars to Thomas Mason, of Charlestown.

For the best specimens of Pink, a premium of 3 dollars to Mr. T. Walker, of Roxbury.

For the best specimens of prize Carnations, a premium of 5 dollars to Mr. Thomas Mason, of Charlestown.

For the best specimens of Foreign Flowers, of hardy kinds, to Messrs. F. & J. Winship, a premium of 5 dollars.

For the finest collection of Roses, a premium of 10 dollars to Messrs F. & J. Winship.

For the finest Dahlias, a premium of 5 dollars to Mr. E. Putnam of Salem.

For the best show of Pæonies, a premium of 5 dollars to Mr. William Kenrick, of Newton.

For the best specimens of hardy flowering shrubs, a premium of 5 dollars to Mr. Wm. Kenrick, of Newton.

By order of the Committee;

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

Dec. 14, 1833.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Horticultural Hall, December 14, 1833.

Apples. Spice Apples from Messrs. Willot & Wilson, Boston, a peculiar specimen partaking of the Russeting, being distinctly marked.

Pears. From Mr. Wm. E. Payne, Waltham, two varieties, names unknown.

From William Oliver, Esq. Dorchester, a fine specimen of Princes' Brown, or Sweet St. Germain Pear—a valuable variety, half melting, sugary and fine flavored, ripens from Dec. to Feb. it never crooks and is a great bearer—also the Ambrette, not at maturity.

For the Committee on Fruits,

B. V. FRENCH.

From the New York Farmer.

PREPARING FOOD FOR HORSES.

ON the authority of Mr. Dick, it is stated that eight ounces of saliva are discharged in a minute from the salivary glands of the horse, when he is eating his food. In masticating hay, dry and hard as it generally is, these glands are kept discharging too long, often through the greater part of the night, to satisfy the appetite of the horse. It seems reasonable that this would exhaust his strength. Hence the propriety of lessening the labor of eating, by cutting or softening the hay, for an animal that so nobly and spiritedly toils for his master. The effect of feeding horses on dry hay is to wear away the teeth, and, consequently, the labor is increased as the animal advances in age.

The use of potatoes for horses would be much more general if they could be more easily preserved through the winter and summer. The writer recommends to bury them five feet below the surface of the ground, where they will keep until August. Bean straw is said to be as nourishing to horses as hay. If so, it should be an object with the American farmer to cure it properly.

From the New York Farmer.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

THE Hon. Henry Clay, while on his recent visit to Albany, offered for a bull and a heifer calf, six months old, belonging to Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, jr. four hundred dollars, which were refused.

They were from the famous stock of short horn Durham cattle, imported by Gen. S. Van Rensselaer in 1823, from the herd of Mr. Champion, England.

We are also informed that Mr. Bement, of Albany, is about importing some of the late improved breed of Durham cattle, as well as some of the much esteemed Southdown sheep.

Mr. Hawes, an English gentleman, lately settled near Albany, brought out with him last fall some of the Berkshire breed of hogs, which were very much admired at the fair, and the demand for the pigs was so great that he could not supply one half the demand.

We have two most beautiful pigs, or rather hogs, of this breed, three months old, obtained from Mr. Brientnall, of Goshen, N. Y. We have not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Hawes' pigs, but if they are superior to ours, there is no wonder that the demand exceeds the supply.

ORCHARD GRASS.

THE graziers of the valley pronounce it more nutritious than either Timothy, Clover, or Herds Grass, and it is by uniting this grass with the two first that the proverbially fine pastures and meadows of the central counties of Pennsylvania are formed. It resists the heat of our summers, and recovers from the effects of the hoof and the tooth very rapidly. For seed lots two bushels should be sowed to the acre; and for the scythe, or for pasture, the mixture should be one bushel of orchard grass and one gallon of timothy seed, over which a gallon of clover should be scattered in March.—*Kanawha Banner.*

TOP DRESSING PERMANENT PASTURES.

ON New-York Island, and in the vicinity, milkmen pay a very high price for pasture. In the spring or early summer months, as soon as the grass is of pretty good height, they turn in a large

number of cows, and in a few weeks the grass is eaten down. When it is pastured off the second time, in particular, it would seem as though one half of the surface was ungrazed—occupied with the cow droppings. When the Editor was a little boy, he and his brothers were provided with dung beetles, and every spring, in fine April mornings, before school hours, it was sport to go over the pasture and mowing grounds, and knock into pieces the cow and horse droppings. Similar practices should be adopted by every farmer, particularly by those who hire pasture. The following extract is worthy of consideration:

Old women have been engaged to collect in baskets, latterly in wheel-barrows, the droppings of cattle in pasture-land, and to deposit the collections in heaps, at convenient stations in the fields, where the manure has been compounded with the earth previously laid down and prepared. When duly mixed, the compound has been laid down as a top dressing on the same field. The result has been a great increase of fertility, while the whole fields have presented the equable and beautiful appearance of a lawn.

At these stations earth has been previously prepared and laid down, from the scourings of ditches, parings of head-furrows, the furrows ploughed out (acting besides as useful drainage, where the land is damp, and in ridges,) or other sources.

The quantity of earth used ought to depend on its quality. Four cubic yards to the cubic yard of the collection has been found to produce rich and powerful top-dressing. In many situations five may be used with safety; in others three will be more expedient. If each cubic yard be allowed to cost 2d. then, on the average of four to one, the cost will be 8d. for the earth and 11d. for the manure; and the proceeds being five cubic yards, the cost is under 4d. per yard for a rich compound laid down in the field in which it is to be used.

The plan followed has been to commence at one side of the field, and to dress at the rate of 15 to 18 cubic yards per acre, as far as the compound will go, to commence next year, where the former year's process stopped, and so on; and in ordinary pastures, the calculation in 1831 was that a field would be gone over every second or third year.—*New York Farmer.*

MANAGEMENT OF SANDY LAND.

THE celebrated Duckett of Petersham, in Surrey, England, practised on the following rules:—1. Ploughing very deep; 2. Ploughing seldom, but effectually, often putting in seven crops to four ploughings; 3. Occasionally raising a crop of turnips the same season, after wheat or pulse. There are instances, however, of cultivating sandy soil with success by ploughing only to the depth of two or three inches, gradually increasing it as the soil becomes more enriched. Small stones should not be picked from a sandy soil, as they tend to prevent evaporation. The fertility of this soil depends, in a very great degree, on the quantity and regular succession of rain. In a valley where moisture accumulates, it is very productive. In the rainy climate of Turin, the most prolific soil has 77 to 80 per cent. of siliceous earth, and from 9 to 14 of calcareous; but in the neighborhood of Paris, where there is much less rain, the siliceous sand is only 26 to 50 per cent. in the most fertile soils.

CATTLE, HAY AND GRAIN.

THE feeders have paid, we believe, for good cattle for the stall not far from 5 dollars per 100 pounds. Corn is worth 80 or 85 cents per bushel, and hay 12 dollars or more per ton. Those who are feeding cattle must obtain high prices during the winter and spring, or lose money. 20 or 30 head of fat oxen were sold in Hatfield last week for the Providence market, at about 6 dollars per hundred.

About 1600 bushels of New-York corn and a large quantity of Southern corn have been received in this village. We are informed that hay brings 16 dollars per ton at the Chickopee Factory Village.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

THE business of farming is often considered less profitable than other business; and the reason is, that the income of the farm is not truly estimated. If the entire revenue of a well regulated farm were estimated, we should find the per cent. on the property not less than that of any property, that is equally safe.

My neighbor B. came to me the other day quite discouraged on account of the small profits of farming compared with other business. Now, as I knew my neighbor to be a good farmer, and a pretty correct calculator, I attempted to convince him, from his own statements, that he is enjoying a very fair per cent. from his farm. He has a small well-improved farm, which, two years ago, was bought for \$7,500; since which he has built a house that cost \$1000, which, with his entire stock, &c. makes his property worth \$10,000. From this my neighbor complained, that he realizes only a few hundred dollars, not more than — per cent.

But there are many things not counted which ought to be reckoned as part of his income. His house, as I said, though not necessary to the business of farming, besides the one he already had, yet agreeing well with the circumstances of his family, may be considered as yielding at least \$60. Besides the team, wagons, &c. necessary for his farm, he keeps a good pair of horses and pleasure-wagon, because, you know, his wife and daughters must ride in a style that is agreeable to their circumstances and standing in society. The value of these, counting it equal to the expense, is not less than \$140 per annum. And of wood, my neighbor tells me he burns more than 30 cords, which at \$3 per cord is \$90. Then, his garden, orchard, and fruit yard, for all these are managed in the best manner, yield him the value of \$80, including his cider, &c. In addition to these we might mention the veal, the poultry, and the eggs, and the fine piece of mutton that he has now and then; for, as the Irish lord says, "he lives on his own estate and kills his own mutton." All these, though not generally estimated, are a part of the income of his farm. So here is more than \$370, in addition to the four hundred which he acknowledges to have received in cash as the clear income of his farm. It is true that this is for the comforts, &c. of my neighbor's family, but such as they require, and such as, in any other business, would cost the cash. My neighbor was satisfied. And I am persuaded that a careful examination of facts would lead to conclusions very favorable to agriculture. And your readers would welcome a statement of these conclusions in your paper.

ARITHMETIC.

GREAT YIELD.

MR. NOAH CLARKE, jr. of this town gathered on the 26th of October, from one tree on his farm *one hundred and nineteen bushels of sound apples*—the produce of one tree, there being no other within fifty rods of it. It was ascertained that they would produce more than fifteen barrels of cider. This is certainly a great yield, as it is understood they were all (and none but sound ones) gathered at one time, leaving under the tree all those which had fallen during the fore part of autumn, and had become materially decayed.—*Westfield Journal*.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

A FREQUENT change of seed is necessary. Any sort may be continued fertile and profitable by removing them from one county to another every fourth or fifth year, or by raising them alternately on very different descriptions of soil. In the cultivation of this useful plant, it appears from many experiments that it requires ample space. In field culture, placing the sets of the strong growing kinds in every third furrow, and those of the dwafers sorts in every second, are eligible distances. There are different opinions held respecting the necessity of earthing up potatoes. On very thin soils, however, it is absolutely necessary. On deeply ploughed, or trenched ground, earthing up the stems is certainly less necessary, because as the under-ground runners, which produce the tubers, are inclined to extend themselves as deeply in the soil as the roots, they do not seem to require any additional depth of earth immediately over them. But this depends entirely upon the open porousness of the soil, and the manner of growth of some of the kinds. Plucking off the flowers increases the size and number of tubers. It is founded on a law of nature, disposing a plant constituted to produce at the same time both seeds and tubers, to yield either one or the other more abundantly, according as either is destroyed. If tubers be not allowed to form, many flowers and apples will be the consequence; and if the flowers be destroyed as soon as they appear, the tubers will be increased. It is bad management to plant the refuse, or odds and ends of last year's crop, for the sets of this. If potatoes are planted at all, they should be planted well.—*Br. Far. Mag.*

From the Greenfield (Franklin) Mercury.
ESSENCE PEDDLING.

THERE is not a town in the east, nor a prairie in the west of the United States, where the essences and the essence-peddars of Yankee-land have not been seen and heard of: nor do we believe that there is any business which has been so much celebrated and whose origin is yet so little known. It commenced about twenty years ago in Ashfield, in this county. The first pound of oil of peppermint ever made in this region, and we believe in this part of the country, was made there. The article had previously been imported from abroad, and sold at sixteen dollars per pound. The price was soon reduced to twelve. It went down gradually to eight, and remained stationary for some years, when it was reduced below a remunerating price by speculators who overstocked the market. Two or three years ago it was as low as seventy-five cents. It then took a start and rose in eight months to five dollars, but is now reduced again to about three, which is understood to furnish a very handsome profit.

Great part of the surface of Ashfield, was for-

merly devoted to the cultivation of "mints;" almost every house had its still, and a great many pretty properties were made there, while the place enjoyed a monopoly of the business. Latterly, however, it was discovered that the herbs could be raised at much less expense, and without the labor of hoeing, on the virgin soil of Ohio and the western part of New York. Vast supplies are now derived by the Ashfield merchants from Phelps, a town in the last mentioned state. It has been estimated that as many as seventy of the young men of Ashfield make peddling their regular occupation, besides many others not inhabitants of the town, who are supplied with goods from thence. Flocks of twenty or thirty have sometimes taken their departure from the place in a single day to the east, west, north and south, bearing

Goods from all nations lumbering at their back,

making money and driving bargains with invincible perseverance under the very noses of the stationary traders, and in spite of all the ingenuity of legislation which in all the states has strained every nerve to break them down. We could mention names of those who began with peddling essences, who are now thriving and wealthy merchants in the Atlantic cities; men who after penetrating all the mysteries attending the manufacture of peppermint, spearmint, golden-rod, winter-green, worm-wood, &c. now control the movements of commercial fleets, and decide the daily fate of stocks. The number is of course infinitely greater of those who have made this business an apprenticeship to regular country trading, and an avenue to moderate wealth.

GIANT TREES.

Among the oldest and largest trees in France, is an oak in the burial-ground of Allonville, which measures, above the roots, upwards of thirty-five feet round, and at the height of a man, twenty-six feet. A little higher up, it extends to a greater size, and at eight feet from the ground, enormous branches spring from the sides, and spread outwards, so that they cover a vast space with their shade. The height of the tree does not answer to its girth: the trunk from the roots to the summit, forms a complete cone; and the inside of this is hollow throughout the whole of its height. Several openings the largest of which is below, afford access to this cavity. All the central parts having been long destroyed, it is only by the outer layers of the alburnum, and by the bark, that this venerable tree is supported; yet it is still full of vigor, adorned with abundance of leaves, and laden with acorns. The lower part of the hollow trunk has been transformed into a chapel, of six or seven feet in diameter, carefully wainscoted and paved, and guarded by an open iron gate. Above and close to the chapel is a small chamber containing a bed; and, leading to it, there is a staircase, which twists round the body of the tree. At certain seasons of the year, service is performed in this chapel. The summit has been broken off many years, but there is a surface at the top of the trunk, of the diameter of a very large tree, and from it rises a pointed roof, covered with slates, in the form of a steeple, which is surmounted with an iron cross. Williams, in his "Vegetable World," from which we derive these facts, observes that over the entrance to the chapel there is still visible an inscription which states that it was erected by the Abbe du Detroit, curate of Allonville, in the year 1696.

Even this memorable tree is not without its peer. We have heard of nothing like it in America; but at Oakley, in Bedfordshire, the seat of the Marquis of Tavistock, there is an oak, now in perfect health, which contains about five hundred and twenty-seven cubic feet of timber, and the branches overspread a space of five thousand eight hundred and fifty superficial feet of ground.

The Chestnut tree grows still larger. In Gloucestershire, there is one measuring *fifty-two* feet round, and still continuing to bear fruit, which is known to have stood there in the year 1150. It has been called for ages "the Great Chestnut of Totworth." Brydone and other travellers in Sicily say that the "famous chestnut tree of a hundred horse" measures the enormous circumference of 177 feet; and that some travellers have dug about it, to see if it were a cluster of several trees, or only one; and they have found that, although divided, at or near the surface, into five branches, they are all united in one root.—*Mer. Jour.*

SPLITTING ROCKS.

In the granite quarries near Seringapatam, the most enormous blocks are separated from the solid rock by the following neat and simple process.—The workman having found a portion of the rock sufficiently extensive, and situated near the edge of the part already quarried, lays bare the upper surface, and marks on it a line in the direction of the intended separation, along which a groove is cut with a chisel, about a couple of inches in depth. Above this groove a line of fire is kindled, and this is maintained till the rock below is thoroughly heated, immediately on which a line of men and women, each provided with a pot of cold water, suddenly sweep off the ashes, and pour the water in the heated groove, when the rock at once splits with a clean fracture. Square blocks, of six feet in the side and upwards of 80 feet in length, are sometimes detached by this method. Hardly less simple and efficacious is the process used in some parts of France, where millstones are made.—When a mass sufficiently large is found, it is cut into a round form, several feet high, and the question then arises, how to divide this into pieces of a proper size for millstones. For this purpose grooves are chiselled out, at distances corresponding to the thickness intended to be given to the millstones, into which grooves wedges of dried wood are driven. These wedges are then wetted, or exposed to the dew, and next morning the block of stone is found separated into pieces of a proper size for millstones, merely by the expansion of the wood, consequent on its absorption of moisture; an irresistible natural power thus finishing, almost without any trouble, and at no expense, an operation which, from the peculiar hardness of the texture of the stone, would otherwise be impracticable but by the most powerful machinery, or the most persevering labor.

TO PREVENT FROST THROWING OUT PLANTS.

It is the effect of frost to unite more firmly the finer parts of the soil, and to disengage and throw out large substances, such as posts, stones, and plants not well rooted. To prevent young and newly transplanted plants from being thus injured, press down the ground round them. Strawberry beds and fields of grain should be rolled. It should be done early, rather than late in winter.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, 1833.

TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WE must rely on the candor of our esteemed friends and patrons to excuse our decision as regards the subscriptions due to us. We have sometimes been censured for not forwarding our bills yearly, and thus suffering considerable sums to accumulate imperceptibly. We have also been blamed for urging our demands with too much pertinacity.

THEREFORE, we this week, send our bills, with their dates and amounts, and very respectfully request those to whom they are directed to assist us as much as possible. Those who live at a distance are particularly requested to remit our dues by mail, or pay them to our agents, of whom a list is given in our last page. Those who wish to consider the twelfth volume as paid for in advance will please to remit a three dollar bill, and the 50 cents shall go towards pay for the next volume.

There are some, who may perhaps receive their bills, who have recently paid our agents. If so, they will please to make allowance for our not being apprised of such payments.

We would merely add that we send bills to some who have been punctual in their payments. We do this that they may know the date of their bills; and shall hereafter forward to every individual his accounts once a year. Those who have been indebted more than two years, and do not now remit the sums due will have their bills sent again. That's all, at present. Those who owe for five years or more, must now make it convenient to assist in settling their accounts.

If every one of our subscribers would be so obliging as to procure one in addition to our list, (which he is hereby authorised and requested to do), our establishment, and we trust the Public, would thereby receive benefit more than equivalent to compensate his exertions.

GREAT CROPS OF INDIAN CORN.

Piermont, N. H. Nov. 28, 1833.

MR. FESSENDEN—Sir, I have read with much interest the letter of Mr. Coleman of Deerfield, Mass. republished in your paper of Nov. 20, from the New York Farmer, on the quantity of Indian corn to the acre. And in looking over the list of large crops here presented, I inquire, how is it that an hundred and seventy bushels of corn can be produced on an acre of ground, as given in the case of Messrs. Pratt of Easton, Bartlett and others; or even the smaller crops of 150, 142, 120, or 100 bushels an acre? Now, sir, the intervale lands on the Connecticut river, in this vicinity, are fertile, and produce corn abundantly, but we see no crops so large as those above recited. Is this difference wholly for want of cultivation?

I shall feel greatly obliged to Mr. Coleman, or to any one acquainted with the facts, to point out particularly the mode of culture in raising these large crops, that we may more readily imitate them, should the practice be consistent with safe and prudent husbandry. I think it would be very useful to the community, and certainly interesting to many individuals, to see a description of the mode of farming practised by Mr. Stimson, on his farm at Galway for a few years past, especially in relation to the culture of corn. This crop is becoming more important in proportion as the crops of wheat decrease. And we have many intelli-

gent farmers, who doubt the practicability of raising 100 bushels of good merchantable corn on an acre of ground in one season.

Frequent descriptions of successful culture in important and necessary crops are among the most useful communications to the public. And if it should be said that an account of the manner of raising some of the crops above mentioned has been given, which I do not recollect, yet we cannot be too well acquainted with a course of farming which shall produce such important results.

Respectfully yours,

J. S.

BY THE EDITOR. We should be very grateful to Mr. Coleman for any attention he may be good enough to give to the above request. The very great difference between the crops above referred to, and the largest which farmers in general are able to obtain has often been considered a mystery, the solution of which is very desirable. Probably much depends on the kind of seed corn. Other things being equal, that seed corn would prove most productive which had been selected in the field from stocks producing two or more ears. Corn planted in drills will also produce more on an acre than that which is planted in hills. Many other requisites to obtain a pre-eminent crop must also not be omitted, if we intend to enter the lists, as competitors with the wonder-working cultivators above mentioned. We premise this by way of stating the case, and hope Mr. Coleman will give the cause to the country.

For the New England Farmer.

NEW PLANTATIONS ON THE SEA SHORE.

MR. FESSENDEN—The following, from De Candolle's *Vegetable Physiology*, points out a method of arresting the progress of desolation occasioned by the motion of shifting sands in an open and sandy region. There are districts of country in New England on the sea shore, where this method of improvement may be of essential use.

And it may also be worth while for proprietors of naked fields near the shore to consider whether by adopting *Bremontier's* plan of planting new forests, or at least broad belts of trees as a defence against the tempestuous, inclement sea winds, a considerable melioration of climate and a more certain production of fruit and vegetable crops, may not be had; and at the same time an income obtained from the pines and other trees more than the cost of rearing the wood?

The eastern shore, and indeed the greater part of Cape Ann, has a desolate appearance for want of trees. It would be an error to suppose that, by its abounding in great masses of naked rock it is condemned to hopeless sterility. Some of the most fertile and picturesque country in the vicinity of Boston would exhibit an aspect as unpromising as Cape Ann, if denuded of shrubs and trees, and shown in the deformity of its rough and bristled surface of native ledges. The inland shore of Cape Ann presents to the eye of the traveller, in passing from *Sandy Bay* to *Gloucester*, a succession of neat and highly cultivated little farms, whose luxuriant grass fields and thriving trees, show plainly that the rich manures yielded by marine substances, have been bountifully used.

Cape Ann, with a broad belt of forest on the outer sides toward the sea, would acquire a new climate and a new agricultural character. Divided

into moderate farms, with neat white cottages, the human habitations of that most industrious thriving and intelligent people, the citizens of Gloucester, who drive with untiring assiduity a good trade with the most remote regions of the earth, Cape Ann would become one of the most productive and tasteful regions of the United States.

To the advantages of a strong soil and an inexhaustible treasury of manures, there is enterprise and money enough to spare in Gloucester to set on foot plantations for shelter, for fruit and for timber on an extensive scale. One is delighted in visiting the island of Nantucket, to see how much has been done by the hardy and respectable inhabitants to put the best face upon this dreary sand island.—They are the very people to turn to account *Bremontier's* successful experiments.

"*Bremontier's* plan is wonderful for its great simplicity. He sows, in the dryest and most shifting sand, the seeds of the broom (*Genista scoparia*), mixed with those of the sea pine (*pinus maritima*), and then covers over the spaces that are sown with branches from the nearest pine forests, by which means the sand is to a great extent prevented from shifting. The broom springs up first, and thus serves the double purpose of further restraining the sand, and nursing the young pines. The latter grow for seven or eight years under the shelter of the broom, whose foliage becomes mingled annually with the sand, which it thus partially fertilizes. After this period the pine overtops the broom, and frequently entirely kills it with its shade. In ten or twelve years the rising forest is thinned for the manufacture of tar, and for procuring branches to cover the newly sown districts. These forests placed on the drifting sand-hills along the sea side, shelter the whole country behind them from the continuous action of the sea winds; and thus, while themselves yield a supply of an important article of commerce, they protect the produce of the rest of the country. It is highly desirable that this prodigious undertaking, the most splendid agricultural enterprise of our age, should gradually be completed, and thus provide a shelter for the whole district between the mouths of the *Adour* and *Garonne*."

"I have herborized during a whole day in these forests sown by *Bremontier* on perfectly dry sand, on which before his time there could scarcely be seen a trace of vegetation."

SMOKING CHIMNIES ALTERED.

MR. ISRAEL KEYES, has discovered a method of making chimnies carry smoke, which have hitherto been defective in that important requisite. We have given some attention to his mode of effecting this desirable object, and believe it to be caused by a scientific application of the principles of pneumatics to its attainment. We have also seen a certificate, signed by a number of very respectable gentlemen of this city, stating that Mr. Keyes has been perfectly successful in altering their chimnies, which had been accustomed to smoke, in such a manner as to give them a perfect draught. Mr. Keyes is entitled to much credit for his discovery, which many philosophers have sought for and attempted with but partial and uncertain results.

In a part of this impression, the Engraving on the first page was reversed by mistake.

MISCELLANY.

From the Amaranth.

BURNING LETTERS.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

FIRE, my hand is on the key,
And the cabinet must open!
I shall now consign to thee
Things of grief—of joy and hope.
Treasured secrets of the heart
To thy care I hence entrust,
Not a word must thou impart.
But reduce them all to dust!

This—in childhood's rosy morn,
It was gaily filled and sent,
Childhood is forever gone!
Here! devouring element.
This was friendship's cherished pledge—
Friendship took a colder form;
Creeping on its gilded edge.
May the blaze be live and warm!

These—the letter and the token
Never more must meet my view:
When the faith has once been broken,
Let the memory perish too!
Here comes up the blotted leaf,
Blister'd o'er by many a tear!
Hence! thou waking shade of grief!
Go, forever disappear!

This was pen'd while purest joy
Warm'd the breast and lit the eye,
Fate that peace did soon destroy;
And its transcript, so must I!
This must go! for, on the seal,
When I saw the solemn yew,
Keener was the pang than steel—
'Twas a heart-string snap'd in two!

This—'tis his who seem'd to be
High as Heaven, and true as light;
But the visor rose: and he—
Spare, O mercy! spare the sight
Of the face that frown'd beneath—
While I take it, hand and name,
And entwine it with a wreath
Of the purifying flame!

These—the hand is in the grave,
And the soul is in the skies,
Whence they came!—'tis pain to save
Cold remains of sundered ties!
Go, together all, and burn,
Once the treasures of my heart!
Still, my breast shall be an urn
'To preserve your better part!

From the People's Magazine.

TOOTHACHE.

THE toothache is rendered more distressing, if not more acute, by there being no commiseration for the wretchedness it occasions. The belief in this, and a keen recollection of bodily and mental sufferings, have produced the following little narrative:

Some years ago, a tremendous tooth, with three enormous prongs, confined me to my room, and irritated me to a state but little short of distraction. With my head tied up in a bandanna handkerchief, both hands on my afflicted jaw, I sat swaying my body to and fro, as if endeavoring to calm a fractious infant; at other times I stamped about like a lunatic, or plunged on my bed like a frog swimming. Being at length reduced to a state of exhaustion, I was anxious to retreat from all inter-

course with the world; yet knock after knock at the door continued, as if only to increase my already excessive nervous irritability. Many of the persons I had no desire to see, but some were those interwoven with my professional pursuits, and I was compelled to be at home. I had to account for my disconsolate appearance—to describe my tormenting pangs, till I was weary of speaking upon the subject.—To all my fervid description, I received the cold remark, and the chilling advice, that it was *only* the toothache, and that I had better have it *extracted*. All this time, the salivary glands were pouring their fluids into my mouth, the gastric juices were wasting their powers, and I was in a paroxysm of excruciating anguish. It was astonishing how persons could calmly behold such a complication of miseries. Nothing could be eaten; slops became offensive; the sight of a spoon frightful; and a basin revolting as a perpetual blister. Even the air could not be taken!—it was too much for the petulance of my capricious tooth. On it raged, as if torments were its delight. In all my reading, I never met with any author but Burns who had a proper idea of the toothache. He wished his enemies to have it for a twelve-month. Oh dear! he must be more or less than man who could endure this. He must despair and perish.

How true is it, that out of evil often some good will spring; for while I was enduring this thumb-screw on my gums—this gout in my jaw—this rack of nerves, this destroyer of brains—amid this desolation I acquired much useful information respecting the toothache. One friend informed me that half the suffering was occasioned by a nervous irritability; for, if I went to a dentist with a determination to have the tooth extracted, the moment I entered the door the tooth would cease to give me pain.—He had proved it more than once.

Another friend smiled at my deplorable situation, and laughed at my desire to retain in my mouth such a *thing*, that had ceased to be a tooth; it is a mere stump, with a carious triplex fang; worse than useless; it was positively injurious. If the case were his, he should give such tenant immediate notice to quit. With a pair of pincers he would serve the ejectment himself, as an empty house was preferable to a bad tenant.

Another friend requested me to be careful in selecting an operator on my tooth, for that he went to a dentist once, under anguish scarcely endurable, to have a large double tooth like mine extracted. He made a round O on his mouth; the operator popped in the instrument, and u-g-h—a-h—it slipped. He felt as if a loaded wagon had passed over his head. The dentist apologized, saying, "It was a common occurrence; gentlemen did not mind it much because the next attempt was always successful."

A gentleman who had been waiting for me in the parlor was now introduced, who exclaimed:

"My dear friend, I can cure you in ten minutes."

"How? How?" inquired I: "do it in pity."

"Instantly," said he.

"Have you any alum?"

"Yes."

"Bring it, and some common salt."

They were produced; my friend pulverized them, mixed them in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powders to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.

"There," said he; "if that do not cure you, I

will forfeit my head. You may tell this in Gath, and publish it in the streets of Askelon; the remedy is infallible."

It was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt, I experienced a sensation of coldness, which gradually subsided, and with it the torment of the toothache.

ADVERSITY.

THOUGH foul be the lightnings, they freshen the air, Though rough be the tempests, the ocean they clear, The herb which is bruised sheds the sweetest perfume, The glow-worm shines brightest when deepest in gloom, And the stars which gleam forth on the bosom of night, From the darkest of heaven, give fairest the light.

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Mountain and Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

IMPROVED HEARING TRUMPET.

THIS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable manner, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of those who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of rendering conversation as distinct between persons who are removed to the full extent of the Tube, as with those who are immediately near each other.—For sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist, 46 Milk st. opposite Federal st. sept 11 eow6w

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 25, 1833.

NO. 24.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT ON FARMS, &c.

The Committee on Agricultural Experiments, Farms, Shrubs, Fruit and Mulberry Trees, have attended to the duty assigned them and ask leave to report:

THERE were but two applicants for the Society's Premiums on Farms, viz:

*Abraham How, of Marlborough,
Abel Moore, of Concord.*

We, the undersigned Committee, feeling ourselves incompetent to do any thing like justice so important a station, yet we are unwilling to refuse our services in the cause of Agriculture; it being of vital importance to the growth of any nation.

Mr. How's Farm contains 117 acres, well proportioned with the various kinds of soil, which are necessary to make a farmer more active. This farm, purchased by Mr. How about 40 years ago was destitute of fences, except brush and wood; and the buildings nearly decayed; and not more than one ton of English hay cut on the farm. By the industry and hard labor of Mr. How, the farm now is in good state of cultivation, with 933 rods of wall, 400 rods of ditches, a large house, 2 barns, sheds and out buildings, necessary for a farmer, built by Mr. How; a good stock of cattle, and now cuts 20 tons of English hay, 10 tons of meadow hay; grain and other produce in proportion. The improvements on this farm have been made chiefly by draining the low lands, and taking the manure from the ditches and putting it on the high land, previously passing through the cow and hog yards, and also by levelling with hoes rough and boggy land, and covering the same with sand or gravel, manure and hay-seed; which your Committee think far better than ploughing where the soil is wet and heavy. The labor that has been performed on the farm was chiefly done by Mr. How's own hands and team. We are of the opinion, that much of the labor on the walls must have been done at a season of the year, when many other farmers have been sheltered from the severity of the cold. We cannot select any part of the farm as having any extraordinary mode of cultivation; but each part has been made subservient to the benefit of the whole. By a long and steady course of industry and good husbandry, the farm which was of little income, has now become a profitable field. The labor of cultivating and gathering the crops are performed by Mr. How and a boy with a team; it is now a very productive farm according to the labors.

Mr. Moore's Land, which we have examined, is about 60 acres, chiefly swamps and meadow land. In 1826 the produce was equal to keeping one cow. In 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833, there were from 40 to 50 tons of English hay cut annually. This land lies about half a mile east of Concord meeting house, and is known to a large portion of the county. The mode of cultivation has been first by taking from the soil from 6 to 10 inches, then levelling with sand or gravel, and spreading manure; second, by ploughing and hoeing; third, by levelling the ground with the hoe and covering with sand or gravel and manure. The last mode is thought to be the best; it being less labor, and

frequently covering it with a little gravel and manure, it will always hold good. Some of this land is worth from 100 to 150 dollars per acre; bearing from 1½ to 2½ tons per acre, which for seven years previous the income was not one cent per acre. It is difficult to ascertain the expense of reclaiming an acre of this land; but no man need fear to undertake, for it will amply compensate him for his labor. Your Committee are of opinion, that if more labor was laid out on swamps and meadow lands, that do not produce any wood, and less on high and rocky land that might produce wood, it would be much for the interest of the farmer and country at large. Although but few applications were made us to examine farms, your Committee did not pass by any without casting an eye on them; they are happy to say that many of the farms made a fine appearance, and as they had two premiums not disposed of, they would have been willing to have awarded them if application had been made. There were many farms which needed great improvements, and the Committee would recommend their owners to double their diligence, that they may obtain premiums; they would also strongly recommend to farmers and all others a little attention to their door yards, and the highway near their houses. A little time spent in removing such things as are not necessary, would add much to the appearance of the situation, and to the convenience of their visitors.

The applications for premiums on Fruit Trees were four, viz:—

*James Eustis, of South Reading,
Asa Parker, of Acton,
Robert Chafin, of Acton, and
Darius Hubbard, of Concord.*

James Eustis had 150 apple trees, set in 1826, 1827 and 1828, in a thriving state generally; had been well pruned, bid fair for very fine trees. Much skill had been used in shaping the tops of the trees.

Asa Parker had 125 apple trees, set in 1827 on the easterly side of a large swell of land; the trees are on a good soil, and in a thriving state; they have been neglected in some measure as to being pruned, but they bid fair to make a fine orchard.

Robert Chafin has an orchard of 115 trees, generally in a thriving state; the situation is well chosen, being on the southerly side of a rise of land.

Darius Hubbard has the largest orchard we examined, containing 300 trees on a very rich soil on the westerly side of a large hill; the trees are not in so flourishing a state as others we visited, owing partly to the quality of the trees when set, partly to the want of cultivation and pruning; but by attention for 2 or 3 years it may be made one of the finest orchards in the county. There appear to your Committee to be two very important things respecting an orchard, which are not well attended to; one is the selection of the trees; none should be set excepting those which are straight and have smooth bark; the other is the pruning the trees and keeping them in proper shape.

Your Committee are of opinion that sufficient attention has been generally paid to manuring, and perhaps too much; for, by forcing the growth of

the tree, there is danger from the early cold in the fall. The wash that is generally used, and which your Committee think is best, is a strong lye made from ashes or potash. The orchards that we have examined have been grafted generally in the nursery.

Your Committee had but one application to look at Mulberry Trees; that was from *Anthony Wright, of Concord*. He has 200 trees, set in 1828, 70 of them are very large; in 1832, 130 were set; and a nursery of about 6000 planted. These all look in a thriving state and much improved the year past; part of these trees stand in a light soil, but they are thrifty and in a flourishing state. Mr. Wright has spent much time in cultivating these trees and gaining information upon the subject of the Mulberry tree, which knowledge he is ready to communicate to others. Your Committee would recommend the culture of the Mulberry tree. At no distant period it will be one important branch of agriculture. It can be performed with little hard labor.

The Committee award the following premiums:
Abraham How, Marlboro', for the best farm, \$25
Abel Moore, Concord, 2d best, - - - 20
James Eustis, South Reading, best orchard, 15
Asa Parker, Acton, 2d best, - - - 12
Robert Chafin, Acton, 3d best, - - - 6
Anthony Wright, Concord, for the best Mulberry trees, - - - 25

Your Committee close their services with their best wishes for the success of the agriculturer, knowing in his hand are the destinies of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN,
BENJ. DIX.

Concord, Oct. 2d, 1833.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE CORN HUSK MATTRESS.

THE season is now approaching when farmers will have leisure to prepare mattresses from Indian corn husks. Except in winter, these are much superior in our estimation, to feather beds, as being more conducive to comfort and to health; and for the information of such readers as are not skilled in the manufacture, we have prepared the following directions:

Take bright clean husks, and separate them from each other. Trim them neatly at each end with the shears; and pass them in little bunches, one at a time, through a fine hatchel, exactly in the manner that we hatchel flax.

When the mattress is to be made up, spread the tick on the floor, and over rather less than one half of it, scatter the shreds of the husks evenly, making them lie across each other, as much as possible in every direction. This not only renders the mattress more elastic, but the shreds are less liable to collect into wads. When the whole quantity intended, is scattered in this manner, turn over the upper fold of the tick, and secure it by sewing. A few bits of strong twine, as in curled hair mattresses, should be passed through in different places to keep the shreds from shifting.

We have tried stuffing the mattress by handfuls, after the tick is made up, but we prefer the mode which we have recommended.

This manufacture may serve as a preventive against drowsiness in the long winter evenings.

THE LARGEST TREE IN THE WORLD.

THE boabab or monkey-bread (*Adansonia digitata*) is the most gigantic tree hitherto discovered. The trunk, though frequently eighty feet in circumference, rarely exceeds twelve or fifteen feet in height; but on the summit of this huge pillar is placed a majestic head of innumerable branches fifty or sixty feet long, each resembling an enormous tree, densely clothed with beautiful green leaves. While the central branches are erect, the lowest series extend in a horizontal direction, often touching the ground at their extremity; so that the whole forms a splendid arch of foliage, more like the fragment of a forest than a single tree. The grateful shade of this superb canopy is a favorite retreat of birds and monkeys; the natives resort to it for repose, and the weary traveller in a burning climate gladly flies to it for shelter. The leaves are quinate, smooth, resembling in general form those of the horse chestnut. The flowers are white and very beautiful, eighteen inches in circumference. The fruit, which hangs in a pendant manner, is a woody gourd-like capsule with a downy surface, about nine inches in length and four in thickness, containing numerous cells, in which brown kidney-shaped seeds are embedded, in a pulpy acid substance. The timber is soft and spongy, and we are not aware that it is used for any economical purpose. It is very easily perforated, so that, according to Bruce, the bees in Abyssinia construct their nests within it, and the honey thus obtained, being supposed to have acquired a superior flavor, is esteemed in preference to any other. A more remarkable excavation is however made by the natives; diseased portions of the trunk are hollowed out and converted into tombs for the reception of the bodies of such individuals as, by the laws or customs of the country, are denied the usual rites of interment. The bodies thus suspended within the cavity, and without any preparation or embalment, dry into well preserved mummies. The juicy acid pulp is eaten by the natives, and is considered beneficial in fevers and other diseases on account of its cooling properties. The duration of the boabab is not the least extraordinary part of its history, and it has given rise to much speculation. In it we unquestionably see the most ancient living specimens of vegetation. 'It is,' says the illustrious Humboldt, 'the oldest organic monument of our planet; and Adanson calculates that trees now alive have weathered the storms of five thousand years.'

Ed. Cab. Lib.

From the Genesee Gazette.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE.

WE have selected an extract, from "James Stuart's three year's travels in North America." We have visited Mr. Stimson's farm, and can attest to the truth of its being well cultivated. If the wealthy farmers in Genesee Co. would pay as much attention to their farms, as Mr. Stimson does to his, they would be more profitable than his, as the land is certainly better.

"On the 18th of November, made an excursion to the township of Galway, with a view to see Mr. Stimson's farm, about eleven miles from Ballston Spa. Mr. Stimson is a very enterprising person, has an extensive farm, a large hotel, and great stores as a merchant. We are told that there is no farm within our reach at present, so well entitled to notice. Mr. Burtis, our Saratoga charioteer,

carried us to it. We were unlucky in not finding Mr. Stimson at home, but Mrs. Stimson was extremely communicative and obliging, most especially considering that we had no introduction to her.

The situation of the farm is very elevated, with the highway running through it. Of 800 acres, of which the farm consists, Mr. Stimson has about one half in cultivation. His fences, horses, farm-houses, and the whole establishment, are good, and in good order; and there is an appearance of activity and attention about the place that would do credit to the agriculturist of any country.

The whole land has been improved by Mr. Stimson; it is laid off in fields of about eight acres, enclosed with stones gathered from the land in the lower part of the fence, and a frame of wood on the top of them. There are two rails above the stone, and about twenty miles of this sort of fence.

The soil is generally light, but Mr. Stimson manures, though perhaps not so much as might here be done with advantage, yet a great deal more than most farmers in this country, and of course raises better crops. His general rotation is, 'Maize, or Indian corn, with patches of potatoes or turnips on the edges of the field; 2 Barley, or sometimes oats; 3. Wheat in which he sows five pounds clover seed, and two quarts timothy per acre. Then he cuts the timothy for two years and pastures for one. He breaks up the pasture for wheat, then takes a crop of maize and follows the above rotation, manuring either on breaking up or with the maize. Land is less overrun with weeds here than in Britain, and for some time after being cleared, much richer in point of soil. In this view the rotation by which crops of grain are taken consecutively may admit of justification to some extent. Yet I cannot but suspect that the return would, on the whole, be greater if the manure was always applied to the maize or green crop, followed by only one grain crop of wheat, or oats, or barley, with which grass seeds are sown. The land would thus constantly be clean, and in good tilth, and the lesser number of grain crops would be compensated by their superior quality.

Mr. Stimson has reported his produce from eighty-five acres to be what follows, after actual survey and examination; and while he can obtain such a return, he is well entitled to adhere to his own system.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 10 acres of Orchard ground produced | 25 tons hay |
| 8 do. Maize, | 560 bushels |
| 8 do. do. | 720 do. [hay |
| 10 do. do. | 300 do. and 16 t. |
| 4 do. Wheat, | 140 do. |
| 1 do. Flax, | 600 lbs. |
| 8 do. Oats, | 560 bushels |
| 8 do. Hay, | 32 tons |
| 8 do. do. | 36 do. |
| 1 do. Barley, | 60 bushels |
| 3 do. Hay, | 10 1-2 tons |
| 4 do. do. | 12 do. |
| 8 do. do. | 24 do. |
| 2 do. | 1000 bush. potatoes |
| 2 do. in vegetables raised | 400 chickens. |

Mr. Stimson has gained almost all the agricultural premiums in the county; for having the best managed farm; for having raised sixty-two bushels of barley on an acre; for having raised 357 bushels of potatoes on half an acre; and for having raised 5 tons of timothy hay per acre.

The field of maize on this farm, when well hoed and cleaned by the plough, cannot fail in summer to give a very gay appearance to the field,—even superior to that of the best dressed green crops to which the eye of a British farmer is accustomed; but at this season, the want of those green crops of turnips, mangel wurtzel, ruta baga, &c. which, as well as potatoes, are only raised in small portions in the margins of the fields, creates a great blank. The maize is the great article used not merely as the cleaning crop, but for feeding horses, cattle, and poultry, for which it is admirably adapted.

When we returned from the fields, we found a very nice dinner prepared for us, and a bottle of wine on the table. Mrs. Stimson had previously dined, but gave us the pleasure of her company; and was, I believe, not less inquisitive in putting questions to us respecting land. The county of Onondaga will fully sustain her rank among the counties of the state, leading perhaps the van, as of right she may claim to do, in the march of agricultural improvement.

FRANKLIN ON SWIMMING.

WHEN a swimmer is seized with the cramp in the leg, the method of driving it away is to give the parts affected a sudden, vigorous, and violent shock, which he may do in the air, as he swims on his back.

'When I was a boy, I amused myself one day with flying a paper kite; and approaching the banks of a lake, which was near a mile broad, tied the string to a stake, and the kite ascended to a very considerable height above the pond, while I was swimming.—In a little time, being desirous of amusing myself with my kite, and enjoying at the same time the pleasure of swimming, I returned, and loosing from the stake the string with the little stick which was fastened to it went again into the water, where I found that lying on my back and holding the stick in my hand, I was drawn along the surface of the water in a very agreeable manner.

'Having then engaged another boy to carry my clothes round the pond, to a place which I pointed out to him on the other side, it carried me quite over without the least fatigue, and with the greatest pleasure imaginable. I was only obliged occasionally to halt a little in my course, and resist its progress, when it appeared that by following too quick, I lowered the kite too much; by doing which occasionally I made it rise again. I have never since that time practised this singular mode of swimming, though I think it not impossible to cross in this manner, from Dover to Calais. The packet boat, however, is still preferable.

DIVING, by practice, may be carried to astonishing perfection. Pearls are brought up from the bottom of the sea by divers, who are trained to remain a considerable time under water. In ancient times, divers were employed in war to destroy the ships of the enemy; and many instances are related, by respectable authors, of men diving after, and fetching up nails and pieces of money thrown into the sea, and even overtaking the nail or coin before it has reached the bottom.

Diving may be performed from the surface of the water when swimming by merely turning the head downward, and striking upward with his legs. It is, however, much better to leap in with the hands closed above the head, and head fore-

most, from a pier boat, or raised bank. By merely striking with the feet and keeping his head toward the bottom, the diver may drive himself a considerable distance beneath the surface. In diving, the eyes should be open; the breath should be held.

TO TREAD WATER.—All that is necessary for treading water, is to let your legs drop in the water until you are upright; then keep yourself afloat in that position by treading downward with your feet, alternately; and, if necessary, paddling with your palms at your hips.

GARDEN RASPBERRIES.

Garden Raspberries should be pruned in autumn or in the early part of winter, and then tied up to good stakes. We will explain the reason of this practice. By pruning at the height of four or five feet, according to the strength of the stem, it has fewer branches to support in the following season; and all the nourishment, derived from the root being turned into these, they grow more vigorously and produce finer and larger fruit. For the same reason we recommend that not more than four or five stems be retained for each root.

But there is another consideration in favor of this practice. In one of our northern winters deep snow-drifts are often the consequence of an eddying wind over the garden fence; and though under these, the unpruned, bending and straggling stems of the raspberry may safely repose for a while; yet when a thaw commences, the lower part of the snow settles and the incumbent mass no longer supported, crushes the stem, not unfrequently snapping and separating it from the root. Such disasters are prevented by tying the stems in an upright position to a stake.

The insky flavor of the Antwerp Raspberry is not relished by some persons. It was so at first with ourselves; but with a little use it became the most pleasant of all the kinds. The stems in bleak situations, are often injured in the winter. One of our friends after pruning, has had them regularly cased in straw on the approach of severe weather, though we think it probable that the bows of evergreens would be more effectual. Another friend of ours, has them planted on the west side of his garden where they are sheltered from the cold winds; and in no ordinary winter have they sustained any damage.—*Genesee Farmer.*

ANIMAL FRIENDSHIP.

"In the war in Spain some years ago, two horses had long served together in the same brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and after the engagement the survivor was piquetted as usual, and his food brought to him. He refused, however to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them; and he shortly afterwards died, not having once tasted food from the time his associate was killed."

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Candle-Berry Tree of Carolina.—The "Veg-etable World," an old book, republished by Mr.

Dow, has many interesting things in it. Among others, we find the following curious account of the Carolinian candle-berry-tree, which seems to us to resemble very strongly, the bay-berry, or tallow tree, of the sea coast of New England.

"In November, when the berries are ripe, a man with his family will remove from home to some island, or sand-bank, near the sea, where these berries abound, taking with them kettles, to boil the berries in. He builds a hut with palmetto leaves, as a shelter, during their stay of four or five weeks. He cuts down the trees; the children strip off the berries and throw them into the vessels; and, on their being boiled, oil rises to the surface, which, when cold, hardens to the consistence of wax. It is afterwards purified in other vessels; and candles made of it, burn a long time, and yield a grateful odor."

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Mr. G. Yuill gives the results of eleven experiments in sowing clean and smutty wheat. The general conclusion seems to be, that wheat, known to be perfectly clean, should be kept dry, and sown in a very dry state. That which is washed and limed should be well dried. The object in drying the grain is to deprive the smut of moisture for its nourishment.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

From the Maine Farmer.

EXPENSE OF KEEPING STOCK.

MR. HOLMES—Enquirer wishes to know if there is not some error in public opinion, respecting the expense of keeping stock. So far as I have heard observations made on this subject, they go to show that it is believed that the expense of keeping depends on the size of the animal. This I doubt. Some sorts eat more than others, though of less growth. As to the same species, I believe there is no great difference in the quantity of food required. A small man, for aught that I have observed, eats as much as a large one. So with other creatures. Age and climate may make a difference, and no doubt do, more than size. I make these remarks to bring the subject forward for discussion; for if I am right, we need not fear to cross and enlarge our stock of all kinds.

BLOWING GLASS.

DURING the past week we have had an opportunity of inspecting a newly invented instrument for blowing glass, now in successful operation at the works of Messrs. T. & J. Robinson, in this city. This invention we consider one of the greatest and most fortunate of the age, as the action of the lungs in blowing, is almost entirely dispensed with—saving, no doubt, many valuable lives. Besides its merit in this respect, it has, likewise, the advantage of being exceedingly simple and cheap in its construction, the whole cost of making and fitting up, not exceeding one dollar. As we have learned that it is the intention of the proprietors to take out letters patent, we do not feel at liberty to give a description of the article.

Penn. Advocate.

THE WHOLE HOG.

A porker was raised in this town during the past season, touching which we have the following particulars: Weight, March 25th, 75 pounds; weight, December 16th, 470 pounds—increase in 267 days, 295 pounds—or 23 1-2 ounces per day. Average of corn consumed per day, 4 1-2 pints.

Nantucket Inquirer.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

A SWINE'S ATTACHMENT TO ITS BIRTH PLACE.

MR. GOODSSELL—I sent a short article to the New York Farmer, on the instinct of Swine.

I referred to the forcible return of a sow (which I had sold to my neighbor) to litter near her own birth place, and where she had littered before. I will add the following remarkable fact:

After littering, the sow and pigs were driven to the premises of my neighbor, the purchaser. But it was with difficulty that she could be kept from the lot which was her birth place, at this critical period; though she had been kept on my neighbor's premises, and much better fed there than I fed her, for about nine months. She was continually seen looking wistfully towards her birth place, and seeking every means for conveying her family back. Her pigs being too young for the journey, she often came alone, and slept whole nights in a shed on the premises, and seemed to return to her pigs "as if under the sense of duty, but with a heavy heart." She moaned (as far as a hog can moan) and grieved and pined away by degrees under the best of care, and without any apparent disease.

At last she crept into a shed on the premises on the last night of her life, and died in the morning, without returning to visit her pigs in her usual manner. If a hog can die of a broken heart, this was surely a case.

Since this occurrence, I have been told by several farmers that this is not an uncommon case, and that a sow must be indulged at and after her littering period, or she will thus pine away and die, or suffer much in health in most cases.

AMOS EATON.

Troy, (N. Y.) August 15, 1833.

GREAT CURIOSITY.

MR. B. PRITCHARD advertises himself in the Cincinnati papers as "the living Mammoth of the West." He is a Kentuckian, 43 years old, six feet two inches high and weighs 500 pounds—measures six feet five inches around the waist, five feet ten inches around the shoulders, and believes himself to be the largest man in the world.

PROFESSOR HENRY'S MAGNET.

AN artificial magnet has been constructed by Professor Henry, of Princeton College, which far surpasses in power every thing of the kind. A number of interesting experiments on the subject of electro magnetism, were exhibited by means of this wonderful instrument, in the presence of the students, and a large number of gentlemen assembled to attend the late commencement.

Upon one trial of its strength, it was found to be capable of raising between three and four thousand pounds; and we learn with further modification of the apparatus, the magnet will be able to sustain upwards of four thousand pounds.

Professor Henry has also made important improvements in the Galvanic Battery, when it is applied to the production of a magnetic power. The particulars of this improvement we are unable to explain, but for the sake of science, we hope that this gentleman will soon give to the public a full account of these improvements, and of their important results.—*New York Standard.*

TURNIPS

—Or any sort when fed to Milch-cows, must always have their tops first taken off, as they impart an unpleasant taste to the milk and butter. The tops may be given to other cattle.

From the New York Farmer.
USE OF THE TOMATO

IN QUICKENING THE ACTION OF THE ABDOMINAL
VISCERA.

Like most persons of studious or sedentary habits, I often am more or less incommoded, and my health impaired, by inaction of the stomach and bowels, so as to be under the necessity of resorting to medicine, principally cathartics. In order to enable our readers perfectly to appreciate what I am about to say of a remedy, this state of the bowels is always in some degree accompanied with a sense of straitness of the chest, and besides a general uneasiness, and lassitude, yet with the head ache, or some degree of pain in region of the liver. It seems to me a recurrence of those symptoms that accompany attacks of what is called by my physicians, a liver complaint, to which I have been a good deal subject. The appetite instead of being keen becomes imperfect, with a peculiar taste of the mouth, as if something was wanting, and in the functions of digestion, to constitute perfect health, for which cathartics are only a temporary relief, not a remedy.

The common *Tomato*, used in making gravy, at once removes this taste of the mouth; in a little time quickens the action of the liver, and of the bowels, and removes all the above noticed symptoms and feelings. I regard it as an invaluable article of diet, or, if you please, as of medicine, or of medical dietetics. With me it has always been my object of solicitude, to find out such diet, as should supersede the necessity of medicine. Except in pickle, which I cannot use, I eat the *Tomato* in every imaginable mode of dressing, and find it perfectly adapted to my wants. In the hope of being of some use to others, these facts are stated. The *Tomato* is of great use to me. It is raised with less trouble than any other vegetable that I have any knowledge of. It was first planted six years ago, drops its own seed into the ground, and has produced bushels, every year since, with no other trouble than once digging the same ground, in spring, and one or two hoeings, on a spot of perhaps six feet square. It makes a good pickle, and is raised with one hundredth part the labor and trouble of an equal quantity of cucumbers. But, one other object remains to be stated. I incline to the opinion, though without having yet fully tried it, that the *Tomato* may be made into a rich sauce, for meat, and be kept through the year, or from season to season of the fruit.* The gravy, I know, even in the hottest weather of summer, will keep perfectly unchanged for several days, in a common open dish in a pantry; and this I know, because, as my cook does not like the article, I have contrived to keep it over, when she neglects my directions. If properly prepared, and bottled, and well corked, it would certainly keep good, in an ice house, or perhaps in a common cellar, or under water, of a low and uniform temperature. At any rate if found to be as useful to others, as it is to me, it will be quite desirable to find out how it may be best preserved for use. As a pickle kept in brine, or vinegar, I could not use it, and I am inclined to think that its good qualities would be much diminished, for any one, by this mode of preservation. It seems to me, that, of all the articles of diet, or medicine, that have come to my knowledge, the *Tomato* acts

most directly upon the liver, and thus on the bile. Publish this if you please, and let others try it, and make their own observations. I know that several persons of my acquaintance have derived a like benefit from the use of it.

Constitutionally predisposed to a torpor of the liver, and the abdominal viscera, I have, through life, been subject to the necessity of using cathartics, until having discovered the good effects of the *Tomato*. In all cases, except in such above described, my flow of animal spirits have always been uniform, rather abundant than otherwise, sustaining severe mental effort, even to 12 and 16 hours each 24, for weeks in succession, always without other stimuli than ordinary food and drink. Wine never exhilarates, except as it increases my general health; and ardent spirit always depresses the tone of my mind. How far they may be regarded as peculiarities, I know not, but think proper to state them, for the sake of a clear understanding, and in a sincere desire to be useful to others. I have never known the effect, even in the slightest degree, of any sort of intoxicating drinks. Health exhilarates, and ailments depress my spirits.—When afflicted with inaction of the bowels, head-ache, a bad taste of the mouth, straitness of the chest, and a dull and painful heaviness of the region of the liver, the whole of these symptoms are removed by *Tomato* sauce; and the mind, in the course of some few hours, is put into perfect tone, like a new violin. The facts certainly merit a narration, and I can but hope they may be of use to many persons. The true plan of life for men of mind, and especially for men of study, and much mental effort is, so to live, as to have our food supply all that is necessary of medicine. A wise man will soon learn to relish what agrees with his temperament, and reject all else, in food and drink. To which I will only add, that much employment of the mind, particularly in men of slow habits of the body, slow action of the bowels, calls for a larger proportion than they generally use, if temperate men, of liquid food or drink.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

USEFUL PROPERTIES OF THE COMMON
ARTICHOKE.

We find among the thicket of dull and speculative essays that crowd the late numbers of the English Medical Journals, a few of rare practical value, which we shall not fail to transplant to our pages. At present we wish to ask the attention of the Faculty to the medical use recently made of the common artichoke. Several cases are detailed in the London Medical and Surgical Journal, in which rheumatic affections yielded very decidedly and speedily to the internal use of the juice of this plant.

The botanical name of this plant, as the reader well knows, is *cynara scolymus*. The leaves should be gathered before their vitality is affected by the frosts. The fibrous and fleshy portions of them should be cut into strips, and by bruising in a marble mortar the juice is readily extracted. In order to preserve this juice, one-fifth part of its weight of alcohol may be added to it, and in this way it is equally valuable for use, if not more so, than when wrought into the more expensive form of extract or tincture.

The efficacy of this medicine in rheumatism has been stated by several medical gentlemen within a few months, and we will content ourselves at

present with offering the 1st and 4th of the cases last published, in the work before mentioned.

"The first case is Elizabeth Harper, ætat. 75, a hale and strong woman, inhabiting a very exposed situation. On June 10th, complained of acute pain in both wrists, which on examination I found to be painful on being touched, and very much tumefied; bowels very regular, free from fever; pulse 80; tongue clean; pain aggravated at night. Gave the following mixture:—R. Succ. cynaræ, 3iv. Syrup. simp. 3ij. Aq. font. ad 3vj. M. Capiat partem iv. am octavis horis.

11th. Pain much relieved; swellings slightly reduced; has passed a better night.—Continue medicine.

12th. Pain has ceased; swellings considerably less, and wrists no longer tender. A gentle aperient was to-day necessary.—Cont. Mist. Cynaræ.

14th. Quite well. The wrists have regained their proper size, and the hands their use. This patient continued quite free from pain until the 3rd of this month (August), when she complained of pain in one shoulder, similar to what she had felt at the wrists, and begged that she might have some more of such medicine as she had had on the former occasion. It was immediately sent to her, and she was relieved as before.

August 3rd. Samuel Fleur, ætat. 36, complains of considerable pain in his right shoulder, which prevents his taking any rest at night, when it appears to be slightly aggravated. Bowels confined; pulse 90, and tongue white. Gave—R. Magnes. Sulph. ʒiiss. Syrup. Sim. ʒss. Aq. Ment. Pip. ad 3vj. M. Capiat coch iij. mag. pro re nata, secundis horis.

4th. Bowels relieved soon after finishing the mixture; pain in the shoulder unabated, limb incapable of being moved from extreme pain and stiffness; pulse 80.—R. Succ. Cynaræ, 3vj. Aq. Ment. Pip. 3vj. M. Capiat part. iv. am nocte maneque.

5th. Relieved; pain in shoulder less; has slept for the first time for three nights.—Perstet.

7th. Gradually improving; bowels in good order; tongue clean, and pulse 70; shoulder less stiff.—Perstet.

12th. Is now so far recovered as to be able to go out to glean corn, and has discontinued medicine.

In more acute cases I have found the same medicine equally useful after bleeding, and in many cases where I had previously given the *Puls. Ipec. c.*, antimonial, and the whole tribe of medicines usually esteemed in the treatment of this class of disease, without effect.

INDIA RUBBER.

We learn from the Boston Centinel that there is a manufactory of India Rubber leather cloth, &c. which employs about one hundred persons. Some years since, an American Chemist discovered a method of dissolving India Rubber and reducing it to a paste, which, being spread with a brush over the surface of cloth, and dried, rendered the cloth water proof. He obtained a patent, and sold it to the Roxbury Company, and is now in their employment. They manufacture beds and pillows without sewing, which a man may almost carry in the crown of his hat, and at night blow them up to any size and sleep on them. They make gas-pipes, engine-hose, garments of every description without stitches or seams, &c. These garments protect the person from rain and storm as complete-

* French cooks have a method of preserving them in the form of cakes first having cut them into small pieces or ground into powder.

ly as if made of iron. They also make many garments of cloth, and then cover them with a coat of India Rubber. This coating can be applied from the thinness of paper to any required thickness. About 40 girls are employed in sewing the garments and applying the rubber. The cloth made entirely of rubber is said never to crack, and of its durability there seems to be no end. The Company cannot half supply the demand, and their shares, which cost 100 dollars each, are now considered worth from 300 to 400 dollars.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

From the Maine Farmer.

PROCESS USED BY C. VAUGHAN, ESQ. IN THE MAKING OF CHEESE.

1st. If possible, to make a cheese at each milking.

2d. To heat a small quantity of the milk, so as to bring the milk taken from the cows to the heat of 96°, which is the temperature of the milk as it comes from the cow.

3d. To use liquid rennet, and to make the cheese of equal quality. The rennet should be prepared the first of the season and kept in small bottles; and it being of equal strength, it ought to be used by measure, according to the gallons of milk to be turned.

4th. When turned to a curd, a wooden knife should be passed across the curd in the tub, and when the whey is properly separated it should be placed in a basket, in which a strainer is first placed.

5th. When strained, it should be broken up into small particles, but not hard squeezed, and then salted, and put into the cheese hoop.

6th. It is then to be put into the press, and the pressure to be gentle at first, and gradually increased, and turned twice each day; the last pressure may be considerable. In this manner the rich part of the cheese is kept in at first, and at the last the moisture is pressed out, which in the common mode is dried out, by time.

7th. The cheeses, after they are taken out, should be put where there is air, and where the flies cannot get to them, and turned and rubbed over twice a day. The outside ought to be rubbed with butter—some use fat pork. The cheeses treated in this manner have been better fit for use in three months, than common cheeses in nine months.

The press best fitted is a lever or beam press made out of timber seven or eight inches square, and ten feet long. The end secured by a strong pin between two upright pieces, and when parallel with the bench it is over, it should be as far apart as to admit the largest cheeses that may be made, with the follower to go under at the heel. The cheese when first put under, should be put as far from the heel as possible and light weighted—every time it is turned it should be put further under, and the fourth time, which is the end of the second day, it should be as near to the heel as possible.

When two cheeses were made in a day, they were put into one press. There is a simple and new kind of press which is said to have the quality of pressing as much or as little as is wanted.

There are several English receipts for preparing rennet. The rennet one season was prepared by soaking the bags in brine, and all the liquor was then mixed and put into small bottles, well corked and kept for use.

TO DESTROY WOODLICE.

PERHAPS in cucumber or melon frames nothing is more destructive than woodlice. Confining a toad in the frame or pit is an effectual remedy for the evil, but many persons would think the cure as bad as the disease itself, for they would be unable to eat the produce, from the recollection that the toad might have touched them. One method pursued with success is to make in the soil, close round the edges of the frame, a kind of hollow, basin about six inches wide, and to fill this up with short hay to about the thickness of two inches. This, in the course of the first night, will become a place of retreat for them, and at about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, having opened the frame pour upon this hay, with a wide nose watering-pot, a considerable quantity of boiling water. Then remove the hay and dead woodlice, and place a fresh supply of dry hay. Repeat this operation for two or three days, and you will see no more woodlice. Another system is to sink a pan half full of water in the soil, its rim being level with the surface, then to throw in a few slices of ripe fruit, and place a slate or piece of pot over it, leaving only sufficient room for the entrance of the depredators. Examine this every morning, and destroy all such as are found therein. The pan may also be filled with hay and pieces of fruit such as apricot, &c. being laid in, they will quickly entice these depredators, which on removing you may destroy. Another very effectual method, is to slice the tuberous roots of the Bryony (*brionia dioica*) a well known plant, and very common in our hedges, and to put a few of these slices into a common feeder, covering them over with a little moss or short hay, and placing them in different parts of the beds. Take out the pans the next morning, and after having removed the moss and baits, cast the woodlice into boiling water.—*Hor. Reg.*

TURNIPS.

WHERE Sheep are a part of the stock of fattening cattle to be fed, during Fall, on the common turnips, a quantity sufficient for them may be left in the ground. Thus, if they are to consume a fourth of the whole crop, leave every fourth row, and by this mean their manure will be distributed more equally over the whole ground. Ruta-baga may also be left in the ground, where Neat-cattle are to feed on them, as the bulb of this root is entirely above ground; and in such case, what is left by them may be eaten off by the Sheep.—*Farm. Assistant.*

TURNIP CULTURE.

I AM so fully persuaded, from the practice of many years, of the great advantage of the turnip culture to our husbandry, especially the sheep farmer, and am so anxious to commend it to particular notice,—on the sensitive ground of profit,—that I venture to give a statement of the expense of culture, of the product, and of the estimated profit, of a patch of ruta бага, the crop of which I have just secured for the winter. I do not vaunt of the product. The crop was but an ordinary one. The result will serve to show, that if the culture is profitable upon pine barrens, it may be rendered more so upon the rich lands of the west.

In the last day of June I gave a good dressing of manure to a sandy ridge, the poorest portion of my farm, from which I had just cut a crop of hay,—ploughed and harrowed the ground and about the 2d of July, put in the seed of ruta бага

with a drill barrow. The culture consisted in passing the cultivator through the crop and in thinning the plants at the first dressing. The crop has been gathered, and the produce found not to vary ten bushels from six hundred. I have to-day ascertained that the ground measures 138 rods, or about seven eighths of an acre. The roots were generally tailed, as well as topped,* which somewhat reduced the measure; but required very little additional labor and rendered them more comely and more valuable—for I consider the tap roots rather prejudicial than otherwise to cattle. The following is a liberal estimate of the expenses of the crop:

| | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| One ploughing, 1 day, | - - - | \$2,00 |
| Harrowing, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, | - - - | 50 |
| Man $\frac{1}{2}$ day drilling in seed, | - - - | 18 |
| Dressing twice with cultivator, half day each time, | - - - | 1,50 |
| Man 5 days twice cleaning and thinning crop, | - - - | 3,75 |
| Do. 5 days in harvesting and securing crop, | - - - | 3,75 |

Total expense of labor, - - - \$11,68
or something less than two cents the bushel.

But if we add,

20 Loads of manure, at 75 cents the load, 15,00

the total cost will amount to - - - \$26,68

for about four cents the bushel. The value of these roots depends upon circumstances. I have sold them in New York at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The ordinary price in Albany is 31 cents, and to market-men 25 cents. I consider them worth 18 cents for feeding to stock. At this last price the account would stand thus:

| | | |
|--|-------|----------|
| 600 bushels ruta бага, at 18 cents amount to | - - - | \$112,50 |
| And if we deduct expenses of labor and manure, | - - - | 26,68 |

we have a nett profit of - - - \$85,82

from one acre of land, in a season, two or three tons of tops, which are excellent for cattle, and one half of the benefit of the manure to the succeeding crops, none of which are taken into the estimate.

I venture to add some hints, which may be of service to the novice in the culture of the ruta бага.

1. Do not sow after about the first of July—(June in Maine) as the crop will not come to full growth.

2. Do not sow upon stiff clayey or wet ground—as such soils are not adapted to turnips.

3. Do not sow the Swede upon poor land without a good dressing of manure—because this kind is a strong feeder.

4. Do not leave the plants to stand at a less distance than 8 to 12 inches—otherwise the roots will be of a diminutive size.

5. Do not bury the roots for the winter without giving ventilation in the crown of the pit—otherwise the air in the pit will become warm and vitiated, and rot them. J. BUEL.

Albany, Nov. 15, 1833.

* An English laborer, who assisted in harvesting, performed this operation with wonderful expedition and neatness. I think he would pull, tail and top half an acre of heavy crop in a day with ease. He seizes the top and drawing the turnip with his left hand and while he is raising it perpendicularly from the ground, with a small bill-hook in his right hand, strikes off the tap root and the top with two rapid strokes, and he has hold of another top almost as soon as the root of the first reached the ground.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT AT THE MASS.
HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Horticultural Hall, December 21, 1833.

Apples. Enoch Bartlett, Esq. two different varieties of large White apples, names unknown, of very superior flavor.

Mr. Enoch Silsby, a very large red striped apple, of a flat form, a seedling of superior flavor.

Mr. Saml. Pond, White Calville.

Mr. Manning, Pennock's Red Winter, a large winter fruit, equal to Baldwin; Yellow Bellflower, Winesap.

Pears. Mr. Pond, Echasserie or the Ambrette of Cox.

Mr. Manning, Easter Beurre, a new Flemish fruit of high celebrity and great promise, a most productive variety, keeps till May.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

GOAT NURSES.

IN this age of improvement we shall expect to see the farmer advertising a fine fresh goat or ewe, giving milk sufficient to suckle two children; or a fine gentle heifer that will allow four children to draw at once—suitable for a public nursery.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

"I believe the best method of rearing children, when their mothers cannot nurse them, is by allowing them to suck a domesticated animal. I know a fine healthy young lady, now about 17 years of age, who was thus reared. A goat is the best animal for this purpose, being easily domesticated, ever docile, and disposed to an attachment for its foster child: the animal lies down, and the child soon knows it well, and, when able, makes great efforts to creep away to it and suck. Abroad, the goat is much used for this purpose, the inhabitants of some villages take in children to nurse; the goats when called, trot away to the house; and each one goes to its child, and it sucks with eagerness, and the children thrive amazingly."—(*Gooch's Lectures.*)

From the New-York Farmer.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

—We have heard it remarked by some of the best farmers of Dutchess, will insure the gradual improvement in fertility of a farm. The following extract comes in corroboration of this opinion. It is from "*Reports of Select Farms*," No. IV., and has reference to a Gloucestershire hill farm:

"The improvement of the soil which he occupies, ought to be the object of every farmer.—Land, in a natural state, if dry, undergoes a gradual improvement from the yearly growth and decay of the vegetable substances which grow upon it. But if the vegetable substances which grow upon it are eaten off by sheep, which drop their dung in return, and in small portions at a place, the improvement goes on much more rapidly. Hence, land that is always pastured by sheep, is always improving, while that which is always mown is deteriorating. The number of sheep, therefore, kept on the farm, tend much to its gradual improvement; and the regular deposition of sheep's dung over so great a portion of the farm, every year, in consuming the turnip crop, is an excellent preparation for the course of cropping that is to follow. The double manuring which the land thus gets, in the same year, may be thought by some to be too much; but the land of this farm, and the whole district, is so thin and

brushy, that it can hardly be overdone with manure."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 25, 1833.

ON MAKING BUTTER IN WINTER.

ALTHOUGH, as a general rule, it may not be the best of economy to attempt to make much butter in winter, yet when a farmer has good cows, good hay and roots, &c. and no market near for his milk, he may as well, perhaps better, make it into butter than apply it to any other use. But there is a difficulty in making butter in cold weather, which, to those who do not understand the philosophy of butter making is apt to cause the expense to exceed the profits, if not to cause a total failure in the attempt to obtain butter from cream or milk in the winter season.

Some degree of warmth is as necessary to make butter as it is to cause that fermentation in the juice of apples which changes it into cider, or causes it to work as the phrase is; and in process of time, under certain circumstances to change cider to vinegar. Butter is formed by slightly souring and stirring the cream from which it is churned. But this souring will not take place as long as the cream remains nearly at the freezing point. If you make your cream warm enough, and keep it warm long enough, that is till it begins to change, you may, if your cows are well fed make butter as well in cold as in warm weather. This may be done by keeping your dairy room warm by a stove or some other means, or by setting metal milk-pans in vessels of wood, and surrounding them with hot water, and renewing the hot water, if occasion may require till the milk or cream is slightly soured.

Arthur Young, in his notices of Epping dairies, where the best English butter is made, states that "the dairy maids are particularly attentive to one circumstance, that there must be a certain proportion of *sour* in the cream either natural or artificial or they cannot ensure a good churning of butter. Some keep a little of the old cream for that purpose; others use a little rennet; and some a little lemon juice.

A letter from R. Smith to J. H. Powel, published in Memoirs of the Penn. Agr. Society, contains the following passage:

"Since the month of January, my dairy people have been in the practice of always placing the pans containing the milk in water simmering hot. The oily parts which constitute the cream, are by such heat separated from the other ingredients; and then from their specific lightness, they of course ascend to the top in the form of cream. Cream is thus obtained during the coldest weather in winter in the course of about twelve hours after the milk has been taken from the cows. And the operation of churning such cream never exceeds twenty-five minutes. The milk pans remain in hot water about thirty minutes. The butter has invariably been of a fine flavor, and of a beautiful yellow color; and in the nature of things it never can be otherwise, unless the dairy woman should be utterly ignorant of the art of making sweet butter."

Another mode of making butter in winter has been practised by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, Mass. and has been by him thus described:

"The milk, when taken from the cow is immediately strained into earthen pans, and set in the coldest part of the house; as soon as the frost

begins to operate a separation takes place; the cream rises in a thick paste to the top, and leaves the milk without a particle of cream frozen in the pan. The cream is not so hard but that it can be easily scraped off with a spoon, down to the solid ice; it is then set aside until a sufficient quantity is collected for a churning, when it is warmed just so much as to thaw the cream, and sufficiently to put into the churn: I have never known it require more than five minutes to convert cream into butter after the churning had commenced.

"All the butter that was consumed in my family the last winter has been made in this way, and I think I never had finer. I ought to state that I think this method injurious to the cream for certain purposes; such for instance as whip syllabub, as my domestics found after the cream was mixed with other ingredients, that the least agitation brought it to butter."*

Butter made from Scalded Cream. Another mode of making butter recommended in English publications is as follows:

"As soon as the milk is taken from the cow let it be placed on a steady wood fire, free as possible from smoke, and scalded for thirty minutes—particular care must be taken not to allow it to boil. It must then be placed in a cool situation, and on the following day a thick rich cream will appear on the surface of the milk (which is excellent for dessert purposes.) This may be taken off, and made into butter in the ordinary way." It is said that a greater quantity of butter, and of a better quality can be made by this than by the common modes.

Loudon has the following remarks on this subject:

"As winter butter is mostly pale or white, and at the same time of a poorer quality than that made during the summer months, the idea of excellence has been associated with the yellow color; hence various articles have been employed in order to impart this color; those most generally used, and certainly the most wholesome are the juice of the carrot, and of the flowers of the marigold, carefully expressed and strained through a linen cloth. A small quantity of the juice (and the requisite proportion is soon ascertained by experience) is diluted with a little cream, and this mixture is added to the rest of the cream, when put into the churn. So small a quantity of the coloring matter unites with the butter that it never imparts to it any particular taste."

THE BLACK TONGUE.

An experienced Farrier has communicated to the Canandaigua papers the following Recipe for the cure of this disease:

Take of Borax and Alum, an equal quantity, say 1 oz. of each to a creature, with half an oz. of copersas, pulverize them together; make a strong tea of sage (the above in it), and sweeten it with Honey. When cold swab the mouth every hour or two. After the disease is checked, oil the mouth and the cure is soon effected.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SLOBBERING HORSES.

A practical farmer in the Bucks Co. Intelligencer says, he has occasionally observed timothy, herd, and clover, produce this disease; during 20 years' observation on orchard grass, he has known only one instance of its producing this effect, and this from hay cut in November.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. p. 253.

MISCELLANY.

SYMPATHY.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

A KNIGHT and a lady once met in a grove,
While each was in quest of a fugitive love;
A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.

"O never was knight such a sorrow that bore!"
"Oh never was maid so deserted before!"
"From life and its woes let us instantly fly,
And jump in together for company!"

They search'd for an eddy that suited the deed,
But here was a bramble and there was a weed;
"How tiresome it is," said the fair, with a sigh,
So they sat down to rest them in company.

They gazed on each other, the maid and the knight,
How fair was her form, and how goodly his height;
"One mournful embrace!" sobb'd the youth, "ere we die!"
So kissing and crying kept company.

"Oh, had I but loved such an angel as you!"
"Oh, had but my swain been a quarter as true!"
"To miss such perfection how blinded was I!"
Sure now they were excellent company.

At length spoke the lass, 'twixt a smile and a tear,
"The weather is cold for a watery bier,
When summer returns we may easily die,
Till then let us sorrow in company."

DELICATE WOMEN.

"A delicate woman," said Byron, as recorded in Lady Blessington's Conversations, "however prettily it may sound, harrows up my feelings, with a host of shadowy ills to come, of vapors, hysterics, nerves, megrims, intermitting fevers, and all the ills that wait upon poor weak woman, who when sickly, are generally weak in more senses than one.

The best dower a woman can bring, is health and good humor; the latter, whatever we may say of the triumphs of mind, depends on the former, as according to the old poem,

'Temper ever waits on health,
As luxury depends on wealth.'

But mind, when I object to delicate women, that is to say, to women of delicate health, *alias* sickly, I don't mean to say that I like coarse, fat ladies, *a la Rubens*, whose minds must be impenetrable from the mass of matter in which they are encased. No! I like an active and healthy mind, in an active and healthy person, each extending its beneficial influence over the other, and maintaining their equilibrium; the body illuminated by the light within, but that not let out by any chinks made by disease or time.

Buxom health, with rosy hue, gives me a better idea of female loveliness, than 'lanky languor, sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought;' that is, I think bad health, and bad humor are often synonymous, making tomorrow cheerless as to-day. Then see some of our fine ladies, whose nerves are more active than their brains, who talk sentiment, and ask you to administer 'to a mind diseased, and pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,' when it is the body that is diseased, and the rooted sorrow is some chronic malady.

In short, I like as who does not? a handsome healthy woman, with an intelligent and intelligible mind, who can do something more than what it is said a French woman can only do *habille, babille, and dishabille*, who is obliged to have recourse to

dress, shopping and visits to get through a day, and soirees, operas, and flirting to pass an evening.

I am moderate in my desires; I only wish for perfection."

HINTS TO FAMILIES.

To comply with the prevailing fashion of the times; to receive, and attend large parties; to associate on terms of equality with those who are considered influential and genteel people, and whose circumstances can enable them to sustain such expense, doubtless has its advantages, especially where there are families of sons and daughters just coming on the theatre of life; but these advantages may be too dearly bought. Those families who spend their whole yearly income from year to year, for the sake of appearing with the more wealthy and fashionable, keeping nothing in reserve 'for a rainy day,' must under a change of circumstances, find abundant cause to regret such an unthrifty course. There is perhaps no way so sure to lay the foundation for future discontent and wretchedness of children as to educate them above their circumstances and condition in life, and especially daughters of families in moderate circumstances, giving them a little music, and just enough of what is denominated a fashionable education, to form in them a distaste for every sober employment, and render them discontented, useless and worthless through life. Those families in New England, who begin with little, and rise gradually, by industry and economy, to the first rank in society, are with few exceptions, the only happy families among us. If life were to be one continued, bright, sunny holiday, and nothing to be hoped or feared beyond it, that course of education, which by discarding common sense, disqualifies so many of our daughters for the ordinary duties and sober employments of life, would be less excusable. But storms as well as sunshine are to be expected and provided for. Affliction and adversity, at sometime, are the lot of all—and what is more, those chastisements are necessary, and are sent in mercy to reclaim us from our wanderings. Is it not wise therefore to teach our children to expect and be prepared for those scenes of life, which are most certainly before them?—*Northern Farmer.*

STEAM COACH.

Sir C. Dance's steamer, which makes its trips three times a day from Wellington street to Greenwich, continues to attract an immense crowd of curious spectators, both on its departure and its return; and such is the demand for places that the applicants exceed the power of accommodation, and many wait for two hours to gratify their desire for an excursion in this new mode of conveyance. The journey continues to be performed with safety and certainty, and all seem pleased with the ease and equable motion of the vehicle.

The passion for railway undertakings seems to be undiminished, and in some cases appears to overstep the bounds of sobriety. We see continually in the local papers announcements of fresh projects. Besides numerous additions which are contemplated to the railroads within the limits of Lancashire and the coal districts, where railroads may be said to have become naturalized, there are now plans in agitation which if they take effect, will intersect the country with the following, among other great lines of iron. The railway from Manchester and Liverpool to Birmingham, and from Birmingham

ham to London (actually commenced) a line from London to Brighton forming, with the line first mentioned, a line from Liverpool to the southern coast; a line from London to Bristol continued to Exeter, and we believe to Plymouth, thus cutting the whole south of England: a line from Milford Haven, in the western extremity of south Wales to London; a line cutting the western side of the island and from Falmouth to Liverpool, connected by a steam navigation across the Bristol Channel; a line from the east to the west coast of the island between Carlisle and Newcastle; another from sea to sea, farther south from Liverpool to Hull (or Selby.) Here is some work cut out for engineers.



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Peonies, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17.

IMPROVED HEARING TRUMPET.

THIS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable manner, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of those who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of rendering conversation as distinct between persons who are removed to the full extent of the Tube, as with those who are immediately near each other.—For sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist, 46 Milk st. opposite Federal st.

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THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

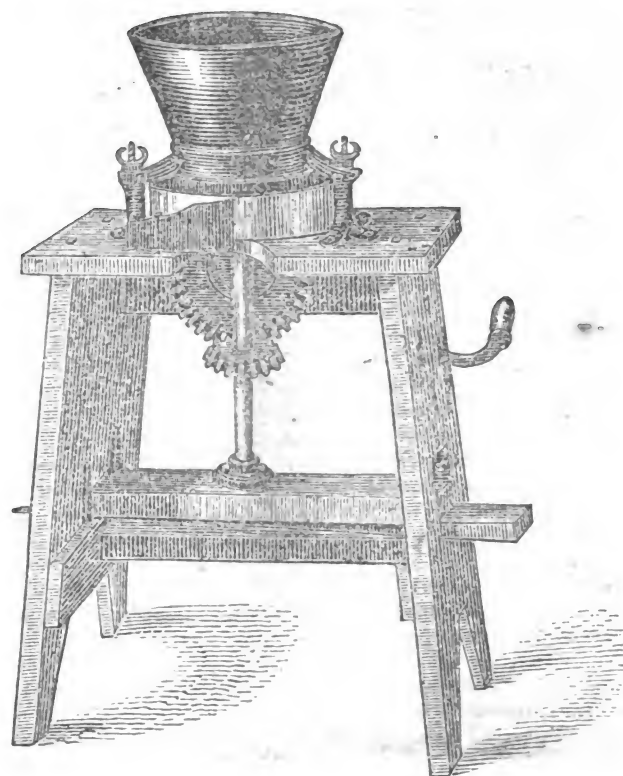
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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1834.

NO. 25.

HARRIS' PATENT PREMIUM
PAINT MILL.



For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
No. 52, North Market Street, Boston.

J. R. NEWELL, AGENT.

PERSONS wishing to purchase, by examining this machine critically, and using it according to the directions accompanying each Mill, will find that it possesses many important advantages, over any other mill heretofore invented; among which are, that the grinding parts, or parts which necessarily get painted, can, in less than a *quarter of a minute*, be taken entirely from the frame and thrown into water, which, (this last improvement,) supersedes the necessity of cleaning, except for a change of colors. And also, this Mill is always kept in any order the user wishes, by *filing*, which is a very important advantage over any other mill heretofore invented.

Purchasers will please recollect that they are generally finished in order for *common painting*, and using will wear them fit for the finest work.

One of these machines has been exhibited at the late *Annual Fair of the American Institute*, of the city of New-York, and obtained the *First Premium* for its superiority in construction.—Certificates to the following effect were produced, (all from persons who have used other mills, and thrown them aside to give place for the kind here offered): That its durability and simplicity in its construction—the unparalleled quantity which it grinds to each revolution—the ease with which it is taken apart and cleaned for different colors, and the small quantity wasted in grinding fine colors; together with several other important advantages over any other mill which the undersigned has seen, entitle it to the approbation and encouragement of coming into general use, signed by Messrs. KELLY & CURRY, J. T. MOORE, jr. P. S. CARPENTER, D. O. MACOMBER, LUKE TORBOSS, and J. B. ELMENDORF, New-York; G. HALL, Brooklyn; PRESCOTT & PERRY, Troy; WARD & ROSS, Schenectady; EDGERTON & ANNABLE, Little Falls, and W. & G. F. WICKER, Utica. Another signed by WM. HANLEY and G. W. HARRIS, certifying that they have seen one of them grind 150 lb. of White Lead in 45 minutes. Another signed by E. TRASK, H. H. HOLMES, R. MONTGOMERY, certifying that they have seen one of them grind 50 lb. of white lead, by hand, in 15 minutes, the diameter of which is no more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Subscriber will now warrant his mills to grind as above asserted, on special contracts. Many other certificates, from an equally respectable source, might be presented, but these are deemed abundant for this place.

These mills are as well calculated for *water* as *oil colors*.—PRICE single, \$18. A liberal discount made to purchasers by the dozen. Purchasers will please leave their name and place of residence with those of whom they purchase.

☞ All communications addressed to the Agent, will be punctually attended to.

CHINESE MULBERRY.

If the following article is correct, and we know nothing to the contrary, it is highly important that those who are concerned or feel an interest in the American manufacture of silk should be apprised of the facts it contains. It is, likewise, an important question whether the *Morus Multicaulis* will endure the severity of the winter in the northern States.

In an article, written by Judge Buel, and published in the *New England Farmer*, Nov. 2, 1831, vol. x, p. 121, it is stated as follows:

"We had two plants of the Chinese mulberry in our nursery last season, one budded, the other on its natural roots. They both grew vigorously, and both were killed by the severity of the winter, root and branch. I mention this fact as suggesting a doubt, whether this desirable plant will endure our winters. I would like to learn how it has fared in your neighborhood, during the last winter."

We hope some gentleman acquainted with the subject will give us the information sought for.—ED. N. E. FARMER.

From the American Farmer.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, (New Chinese Mulberry).
—This variety of mulberry continues to attract the attention of foreign silk cultivators, and must soon exclude all other varieties from use. As we are gradually becoming a silk producing people, it is of the utmost importance that our mulberry orchards should be commenced with the best varieties, because it will cost no more to plant an orchard with the best, than it will to set out the very worst. But it is quite another thing, after all the expense of money and time has been incurred in planting the white mulberry, to be obliged to dig them all up and replace them with the one which shall then be found indispensable to profit. That this will be the case with all who are now planting any of the old varieties, we have no doubt; for the *Morus Multicaulis* is so much better adapted to the feeding of silkworms, and those who possess it will be able to make silk so much cheaper than those who use any other kind, that they will be able to monopolize the market—or at least compel those who use the latter to sell silk at a loss and thereby compel them to adopt the new kind or quit the business. Our readers may be assured of the sincerity of these remarks, and we entreat them not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of the cause of American silk culture itself, to give them due attention. Europe, with its cheap labor and the assistance of this new variety of mulberry, will be able to undersell us, and thereby contend successfully with our more favored climate and more intelligent and skilful people. To enable us therefore, to meet her in the market upon, at least, equal terms, we must avail of all the means in our power; and at this time the *Morus Multicaulis* is the most important, and should not be neglected. In the end, it is the cheapest variety for an orchard, because its extreme facility of propagation renders it capable of being multiplied ten-fold at least every year. Its rapid growth is another high recommendation. The writer of this has gathered ripe fruit from a tree only *thirteen months old*, and has at this time a tree growing from seed ripened

at that time. Any person may make an orchard as large as he can desire in three years, by planting 20 or 30 trees, and laying them or planting cuttings from them. The leaves contain a much larger quantity of nutritive matter than those of the white, or any other variety, and consequently one pound of them will produce a much larger quantity of silk. The leaves are also so large that one half, at least, of the expense of gathering is saved—one leaf of *morus multicaulis*, being equal to at least a dozen of the white variety. We have thought it our duty to call public attention to this subject once more, as it is all important in all new beginnings, with individuals or nations, to take such a start as not to be obliged to turn back and begin again.

PERSIAN MANAGEMENT OF SILKWORMS.

The Asiatic method of managing silk-worms, is preferable to that formerly practised on the Aktourba, where much time and expense were wasted in feeding the silk-worms with gathered leaves, which soon decayed, and rendered the frequent shifting of their beds necessary. The Persian or Boukharian rears his mulberry trees, to about six feet high, which they attain in four or five years, he then begins to lop their tops and branches, which are given to the insects, as soon as they have sufficient strength, by placing them gently on their beds. By this means the shoots remain fresh and succulent, and the worms devour them even to their woody fibres, so that no part of the nutritive foliage is wasted. As these insects are every day supplied with food, the leafy branches gradually form a kind of wicker work, through which the impurities pass, so that the cheerful worms preserve the requisite cleanliness without trouble to the cultivator, and speedily obtain a vigorous state. In this manner they are continually supplied with leaves, till they prepare to spin, when small dry brush-wood is placed in all directions over the leafless branches; on this the worms spin their silk. Two persons, an adult, who lops the branches, and a child who collects them, are thus enabled quickly to procure food for a great number of silk-worms.

The mulberry tree, in our climate produces new shoots twice in every summer. These shoots acquire in the same year the firm consistence of wood. In Persia and Boukharia, where the summer is longer and the vegetation more vigorous, the shoots may be even cut twice a year. The tree by this method of cutting, always remains low, and produces a great number of young shoots from its trunk as well as from its branches, every subsequent year.

By stripping them of their leaves, however (on the contrary), many branches wither and not only the buds are lost, and much foliage wasted, but the worms receive less nourishment, as the leaves sooner decay. It has been remarked, in the silk establishment near Aktourba, that the worm, when compelled by necessity, eats leaves of the *Acer tartaricum*, which resemble those of the mulberry tree.

THE WEEVIL.

SALT is said to be a complete preventive against the destruction of wheat by the weevil. Mix a pint of salt with a barrel of wheat, put the grain in old salt barrels, and the weevil will not attack it. In stacking wheat, four or five quarts of salt to every hundred sheaves, sprinkled among them, will entirely secure them from the depredations of the insect, and render the straw more valuable as food for cattle.—*Hort. Register.*

ACCOUNT OF COMMON SALT.

It does now appear that the mineral kingdom contains a single species capable of being employed as food; but there is one mineral species which indirectly contributes to the nourishment of many other animals as well as man, and that is common salt, the flavor of which, to a certain extent, is not only grateful to the palate, but, practically speaking, mankind could not exist, or at least never have existed without the constant use of it. Thus, though employed in very small quantities at a time by any individual, and almost exclusively for the purpose either of preserving or of rendering his food more palatable, this substance may fairly be classed among the principal necessities of life; and correspondently with this statement, we find that nature has supplied it in abundance, indeed, in profusion often, in various parts of the globe: for, to say nothing of those apparently inexhaustible masses which occur among the solid strata of the earth, and which have been constantly quarried through successive ages from the earliest records of history, the ocean itself is a never-failing source of this valuable substance. In other instances salt springs afford the means of a ready supply; and throughout a considerable part of the sandy districts of Africa and Asia the soil itself abounds with it. The abundant supply of common salt coincides with its extensive utility. It is every where indispensable to the comforts of man; and it is every where found, or easily obtained by him. And, though not to the same extent, the same observation holds with reference to many other natural saline compounds. Thus carbonate of potash, and natron or carbonate of soda, alum, borax, sal ammoniac, and sulphate of iron, or green Vitriol, which are most extensively useful salts in many processes of the arts, are either found abundantly in various parts of the world, or may be obtained by very easy means: while a thousand other saline compounds, which are rarely of any practical importance, are scarcely known to exist in a native state.—*Kidd's Bridgewater Treatise.*

MILCH COWS.

We are frequently asked what breed of cattle we think best for the dairy; and as we have taken no inconsiderable pains to inform ourselves on this subject, both by actual observation and obtaining the opinions of a great number of practical men, we think proper to answer the question in this way: Were we about commencing a dairy, our choice would be, without hesitation, half blood Durham Shorthorns. We should be particular in selecting those by a first rate Durham Shorthorn bull, out of some of our best common cows, and if we could procure them from the hornless or buffalo breed, so much the better. Half blood shorthorns are almost always good milkers, and first rate butter makers, averaging, in good pasture, eight to ten pounds of butter per week. We have to support us in this opinion, the testimony of several practical and intelligent persons, who have had both full blood and half blood cows: and among these persons is a lady in Pennsylvania, whose husband owns some of the finest Durham Shorthorn stock in America. This lady superintends her cows herself, and has witnessed the milking of the full and half blood for many years; she has kept their milk and cream separate, and ascertained the quantities of milk and butter yielded by both; and has thus been able to decide with scarcely the possibility of error. Her trial of both

breeds has not been confined to one or two select animals, she generally has half a dozen of each and as her husband deals largely in this kind of stock, her cows are continually changing. She also has Devon cows, and half blood cows of the same; but her preference for the dairy is as stated above, decidedly in favor of half blood Durhams. It is true her cows run in good pasture, without which no breed can be good milkers. Where the pasture is short without doubt, the North Devons are the best, because they do keep in good condition in pastures that Durhams would fail in.

But a word to those who wish to obtain deep milkers. Whoever would have a large quantity of milk, and that of good quality, must provide good pasture and good water. You might as well expect a good crop of corn from a sand hill, without manure and rain, as a large quantity of milk from a cow in poor pasture with bad water. And, let us remark, good water is as essential to good milk yielding as good pasture. We had a cow last summer that yielded five gallons of rich milk a day. She ran in a tolerable pasture, but there was a stream of pure spring water running through it. We also kept salt constantly within her reach. The same cow this summer in a much better pasture, does not yield three gallons of milk. The reason of this falling off is, that she is supplied with water from a pump, occasionally, when her attendant conceives she wants it—not when she thinks she wants it, which is the great point. She also gets salt “as it happens.”

We have often heard of cows giving large quantities of milk, that “eat scarcely any thing” to which we always reply, “tell that to the marines, for old sailors won't believe you.” A cow cannot make milk out of nothing; and she can only give you milk in proportion to the quantity of good food you give her.

In giving our opinion of the best milkers, we know we render ourselves obnoxious to the criticism of those who own other breeds. There are three or four parties to this question, which may be named after the breeds of animals they prefer. They are full blood Durham Shorthorns, half blood Durham Shorthorns, North Devons, Alderneys, &c. The party to which we belong is indicated as above.—*Amer. Farmer.*

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the letter of one of our esteemed correspondents near Philadelphia we make the following extracts:

BREMEN GEESSE.—One of my neighbors, who is very curious about his poultry, has Bremen geese. He procured them last spring, when they were only a few weeks old; and early in the fall one of them weighed 16 lbs. without fattening. They would probably weigh twenty pounds each at this time. They are snow white, and most beautiful creatures. I hope soon to obtain some of the young brood.

OLD PEAR TREES.—One of the Bell Pear Trees at the back of our house is nearly one hundred and twenty years old. The other is a sucker from it, and both continue to bear abundantly.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Some of our farmers who have a rich soil, cultivate the Orchard Grass with profit. It would be more grown if its successful culture did not interfere with the usual rotation of crops in this district. It may be sown with clover and timothy: it will then come to its best after

these grasses have declined. A better plan, however, is to allot a field or two for its exclusive culture, where it must remain unploughed for many years.

THORN HEDGES.—The Potomac thorn is used for hedges in these parts on account of its rapid growth and quick maturity. The pear-leaved or Newcastle thorn is likely to be more durable, but requires more time to form an efficient hedge.

Genesee Farmer.

MORTALITY AMONG FISH.

SEVERAL cases of great mortality among fish have lately come to our knowledge. We record, and publish them for the benefit of men of science, and for the gratification of the curious.

In July last the fish in the south pond at Southwick died in great numbers. The pond is about three miles in circumference, and the dead fish that floated to the shore in one week, it is believed, would amount to twelve tons. They averaged about a dozen fish to the rod. The Hampden canal passes through the pond. The water abounded in dead fish, which were drawn off by the waste gates of the canal. There was no change in the appearance or taste of the water, and there was no apparent cause for their dying then, in greater numbers, than at other times. The mortality was principally among the pickerel and perch; scarcely a bull-head, with which the waters abound died. Some of the inhabitants in the vicinity attributed it to a severe thunder storm, but generally it was supposed to be owing to the prevalence of disease among them.

A similar mortality occurred among the fish in the north pond in 1803. It is separated from the south by a strip of land wide enough for a road. No cause of this mortality is known. The dysentery prevailed in Southwick and the adjacent towns during that summer and great numbers died. Some thought that the mortality among men and fish proceeded from the same cause.

A similar mortality occurred among the fish in the pond half a mile west of the meeting house in West Brookfield about the year 1812. Previous to the death of the fish the water changed its color, appearing as if containing clay in a state of partial solution. The pond abounds in bog iron ore; it is raked up from the bottom as oysters are from the bottom of the ocean. It was at the time a prevalent opinion that a bed of copperas or sulphate of iron was suddenly uncovered in the bottom of the pond and was dissolved in its waters. The fish floated to the shore dead.—*Westfield Register.*

GYPSUM, PLASTER OF PARIS.

THERE is a great difference of opinion, among farmers, with regard to the effect of gypsum, upon vegetation when used as manure, both in regard to the manner in which it acts upon vegetables, and its lasting beneficial effects when applied to soils.

The more common opinion has been that Gypsum attracted moisture from the atmosphere, and therefore was only useful upon dry soils, and mostly so in dry seasons.

Others have believed, that by the application of Gypsum the fertility of land was increased for a few years only, and that after a few forced crops which might be produced by its application the lands thus stimulated were left in a state of barrenness from which it was nearly impossible to recover them.

A little attention to the history of Gypsum, as to its component parts, and its properties, will correct any such prejudices as the above, and convince farmers that in much of our country, that it is not only the best, but the cheapest manure that can be applied to our soils, especially where the cultivation of wheat forms an important item in the rotation of crops.

Gypsum, Plaster of Paris, or Sulphate of lime, is composed of sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol and lime, forming a neutral salt, which in addition to the above, as it is commonly found contains a portion of water, in a solid form, which is called the water of crystallization. It contains nearly equal parts of the above, or according to *Chaptal*, one hundred parts contain 30 parts of sulphuric acid, 32 of lime, and 38 of water.

Sir H. Davy gave the following proportions, 75 parts of sulphuric acid, 34 of water, and 55 of lime.

When speaking in common of Gypsum we say it is insoluble in water; yet this is not strictly the case, as it dissolves in about 500 times its weight of water.

Dr. Black observes, "although this compound is difficult to dissolve, and requires much water to its solution, it can however be completely dissolved, when water enough is applied to it, viz. one ounce for each grain."

Sir H. Davy says "Gypsum is soluble in about 500 times its weight of cold water and is more soluble in hot water; so that when water has been boiled in contact with Gypsum, crystals of this substance are deposited as the water cools," hence it appears that the affinity of Gypsum for water is not very strong although it is capable of being dissolved in it.

That Gypsum is taken into many plants when growing, particularly the clover family, has been sufficiently proved by analysis; but the quantity thus taken into circulation, which probably enters the plant, by the roots, in solution is very small, and yet it appears to be absolutely necessary for their perfection. By experiment Sir H. Davy found that the quantity of Gypsum contained in one acre of clover would not amount to over three or four bushels.

Most of our good wheat lands in Western New York contain more or less Gypsum, some perhaps have as much as is beneficial to plants to be cultivated, and on such soils it will be found that the application of more will not increase its fertility, but upon others it will not only be found the best, but the cheapest manure that can be applied.

Lands that have much surface water upon them, are not suitable for receiving Gypsum, as a manure, for the reasons above given, viz. that it is dissolved in 500 times its weight of water, and would of course soon be carried off in solution.

If the theory is correct as we believe it to be, that the manner in which Gypsum acts upon plants, is by first being dissolved, and after entering the plant by the roots, then it becomes important to know at what time of the year it should be put upon soils, in order to derive the greatest benefit from the application, and it may also become important to inquire whether it should be ground to an impalpable powder, or to apply it in coarser particles.

It is well known that by reducing the particles, the quantity of surface is increased and also that the solution of different substances depends, as to time, upon the quantity of surface presented to the

solvent; hence the finer the Gypsum the sooner it would be dissolved.

If Gypsum is to be dissolved by the first sufficient quantity of water with which it comes in contact, then it would appear that fall is not the proper season for applying it, and that even when applied in the spring it should be omitted until after the snow water and heavy spring rains have passed from the surface.

On the other hand as water is necessary for its solution, it will be of little use to summer crops unless applied before the spring rains have altogether ceased.

The quantity to be applied should be regulated by circumstance. When the soil is a dry loose sand, four bushels per acre will be required and advantageously applied, but where soils are more retentive, or are found to contain this salt by nature, a smaller quantity will answer, as in such soils by deep ploughing that which has been dissolved upon the surface and has sunk into the soil, may by the process be brought again to the surface and prepared to be taken up by the roots of plants.—*Goodsell's Farmer.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS ON FRUITS.

At a meeting of the Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Dec. 7, 1833, the following premiums were awarded.

Apples. To John Mackay of Weston, for the Hawthornden apple, a premium of \$4

Pears. To Robert Manning of Salem, for the Julienne pear (of Cox), a premium of \$4

To E. Vose of Dorchester, for the Capiaumont pear, a premium of 4

To Micah H. Ruggles of Troy, (Fall River), for a native pear called the "Wilbur," premium 4

Peaches. To Cornelius Cowing of Roxbury, for the best peaches, a premium of \$4

Nectarines. To Thomas Mason of Charlestown, for the Elruge Nectarine, a premium of \$4

Strawberries. To P. B. Hovey, jr. of Cambridgeport, for the "Methven Castle," a premium of \$2

Apricots. To Samuel Pond of Cambridgeport, for the best apricots, a premium of \$4

Plums. To Samuel Pond of Cambridgeport, for "Pond's Seedling Plum," a premium of \$5

Gooseberries. To Samuel Walker of Roxbury, for several varieties, a premium of \$2

Green-house Grapes. To Jacob Tidd of Roxbury, for the "Nice" grape, a premium of \$5

To Joseph Balch of Roxbury, for the largest girdled grapes, Black Hamburg, a premium of 5

To Doct. S. A. Shurtleff, for the best Seedling grapes, Shurtleff's Seedling, a premium of 5

Cherries. To E. Vose of Dorchester, for the Black Tartarian Cherry, a premium of \$4

Raspberries. To Messrs. A. & J. Winship for the Barnet Raspberry, a premium of \$2

The Committee noticed with approbation the beautiful specimen of Bolmar Washington Plums exhibited by Mr. Edward Cruft, a variety than which no other is more worthy of extensive culture, as also the native apricot by the same gentleman; and a fine specimen of native nectarines presented by Mr. Blake; the native peaches by Mr. Weld, seedling grapes by Mr. Pond, and several varieties of currants recently imported by Messrs. Winship;—these are all valuable fruits, and are recommended as highly worthy of general cultivation.

Per order, ROBERT MANNING.

From the Oxford, (N. C.) Examiner.
"FARMERS' ARITHMETIC."

Profits of Agriculture.—If the great Franklin had ever lived in the country, his observing eye would have noticed, and his discriminating judgment have solved, the following difficult problems:

1. Farmers are more imposed upon than any other class of the community; they pay nearly the whole expense of the State Government, are sometimes oppressed by onerous measures of the General Government, and by the commercial regulations of foreign nations; never having much money, yet every industrious, prudent farmer grows rich!

2. The mechanic receives his 75 cents or a dollar a day, yet remains poor; the farmer earns his seventeen cents a day, and grows rich!

3. Merchants, Physicians, Lawyers, and others, receive their thousands per annum, and die poor, while the farmer scarcely receives as many tens, yet dies rich!

How are these strange results produced? All calculations in dollars and cents fail to account for it. Those who are determined to bring every thing to the standard of dollars and cents, pronounce agriculture to be wholly unprofitable, when the fact that nearly all the wealth of the country has been obtained by agriculture stares them in the face. In the opinion of calculators, agriculture is the proper pursuit of such only, as have not sense enough to pursue any thing else.

The mischief which such calculations are doing in our country, first induced me to call the public attention to the *Farmers' Arithmetic*. But having been more accustomed to handling the plough than the pen, I am altogether unable to do justice to the subject. If some abler hand would take it up, dispel the mist now resting on the subject, and show us clearly the whole truth of the matter, it would be sufficiently good to compensate the labor of the ablest patriot.

When the mechanic lays down his tools and the professional man is idle, they are sinking, because their expenses are going on and their profits are suspended. Not so the farmer; while he sleeps, his crop grows and his stock continues to increase, and when he spends a social evening with his neighbor, every thing continues to advance. The *Farmers' Arithmetic* shows that the farmer grows rich by saving, while others continue poor by spending. Others have first to make money and then give it for meat, drink, and raiment, while the farmer obtains all these at home. If he wants a lamb or pig, he has it without losing a day or two in trying to buy one. If he wants a new coat, the industry of his wife supplies it. In short, he wants but few, very few things which he cannot obtain on his own farm. Why, then, should the farmer repine because he has not the money to buy abroad? or measure his wealth by comparing his money with that of others, who must give it all for things which he has without buying! Surely a farmer may, without a sigh, resign to others the gaudy fabrics of foreign artists, while he is clothed by the labor of the hand that soothes his cares and strews with pleasure his journey through life. When I see a farmer appear in company genteelly dressed in homespun, I think of Solomon's description of a good wife—'her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders,' and most cordially do I congratulate the possessors of such a prize,

JACK PLANTER.

From the Journal of Health.
PLEASURES OF AGRICULTURE.

The employments of agriculture, independently of their profit, are most congenial and pleasing to human nature. An uncorrupted or untarnished mind sees in the progress of vegetation, and in the habits, and dispositions, and uses of those animals which man has subjugated to his sway, charms and beauties which the objects of art can seldom afford. The occupations of husbandry are most favorable too, to health, to plenty, to repose and to innocence. Can the pursuits of low and vicious gratifications, can luxurious indulgences, can the restless cares, the fears and anxieties of the ambitious, be compared with the labors and enjoyments of him whose days are spent in superintending the culture of his fields, his nights in quiet and refreshing sleep? Such a life is not inconsistent with a highly cultivated mind. It is by no means necessary that they who engage in rural labors should contract a coarseness of manners, or vulgarity of sentiment.

The superintendence of a garden is another source of simple and innocent pleasure. Nothing is better calculated to gratify the inherent passions of novelty, for nature is always renewing the varied appearance. She is infinite in her production, and the life of man may come to a close before he has seen half the beauties which she is able to display.

Short excursions into the country are, of themselves, the source of every sensible and innocent pleasure. But he who is engrossed by vice, or by business, will live half a life without admiring the beauties of a blue sky, basking in the vernal sunshine, or inhaling, with any consciousness of real delight, the balsam of a western gale.

In a proper intercourse, and behavior among our fellow creatures will be found, however, to consist our principal and most constant delight. To do good and to prevent evil, as far as the sphere of our influence or activity extends, is an infallible method of inspiring in ourselves pleasurable emotions.

MULES.

As the season has arrived when farmers have more time to enter into calculations as to the profit attending their raising different kinds of crops and breeds of cattle, sheep, horses, &c. we would recommend to them, an inquiry respecting the comparative profits attending the raising of horses and mules.

Where a farmer is acquainted with the different breeds of horses, and has procured breeding mares of such blood, as to ensure valuable colts, this may prove a profitable business, but where inferior mares are upon a farm, we are inclined to think that the rearing of mules would be attended with more profit than that of colts, for the following reasons:

First. The expense of breeding and rearing them is much less, as they may be kept upon a coarser kind of fodder than colts.

Secondly. They are saleable, at an earlier age than colts, and always command cash for a southern market.

Thirdly. They are not as liable to disease as horses, they live much longer, and are capable of enduring more hardships. They do not require as much cost of time in breaking before they are saleable, and purchasers are not as particular as to shape, as they are when purchasing horses.

There will at least be no disadvantage in examining the subject, and should they be found as profitable as horses, those who have lands but partially subdued, will find them extremely well calculated for the destruction of briars, and many coarse kinds of grasses, which would remain untouched by colts.—*Goodsell's Farmer.*

A VALUABLE JACK.

We recently copied from a western paper, an account of a sale of 160 mules by Gen. Shelby, of Kentucky, for \$11,840 cash. The country west of the Alleghenies is doubtless very favorable for the breeding of these animals, the real value of which for farm labor seems to be little understood in Maryland. We have had for several years near Baltimore a Jack, which for size, vigor, and all other requisites for a first rate breeder, is unrivalled by any other animal of the kind in America, so far as we have been informed. His height is but one quarter of an inch less than 15 hands, and every way well proportioned. Yet this splendid animal, has been suffered to pass season after season almost without use by our farmers. But this waste of valuable capabilities is now at an end—the animal has been seen by one who knows his value, and how to profit by it. He has just been purchased from Lloyd N. Rogers, Esq. by the Hon. Henry Clay, and taken to Kentucky. We understand that he was sold for \$1000, which was certainly not high, considering his great superiority over any Jack ever seen in the country.

—*Am. Farmer.*

HEAT PRODUCED BY FRICTION.

We stated a few weeks since, that a machine had been invented in this State to warm factories and all large public edifices by *Friction*. We had but little definite knowledge then of its merits or structure, but within a few days we have seen it in operation in this town. We now speak from personal observation. The machinery which generates the heat consists of a pair of horizontal circular plates of cast iron, enclosed in a brick oven, about four feet in diameter, and weighing 1600 pounds. They operate upon each other precisely like a pair of mill-stones, with this exception, the upper one is stationary and the lower one revolves. The ordinary speed is eighty revolutions a minute, and the velocity is sufficient in two hours to raise the thermometer in the oven in which they are enclosed to 500°. The size of the plates, their thickness and the velocity with which they revolve, are considerations which the size of the building to be heated must regulate. From the top of the brick enclosure or oven, a funnel is projected, and from this the heat can be thrown off, as through ordinary furnaces, to any part of the building. We saw the machinery put in operation when cold, and in fifteen minutes the heat from the mouth of the funnel in an upper story was almost too much for the naked hand to bear. There is yet much scepticism as to its final success, but we can see no reason for it ourselves. It has been thought the iron plates will soon wear out; but it is ascertained by experiments, that these smooth, hard surfaces will subtract from each other but very little. The machine is exceedingly simple in itself, can be put and kept in operation by a hand passed round a shaft inserted in the lower cylinder, and without danger or attendance, kept in operation day and night, with the aid of a water-wheel.—*Northampton Courier.*

POPULAR ERRORS IN MEDICINE. BY AN EDINBURGH PHYSICIAN.

A VERY common practice in eating such fruit as cherries is to swallow the stones, with the vague notion that these promote digestion. No error can be more fatally absurd. Many cases have occurred where such practices have been the cause of death, and that of a most excruciating nature. One instance is on record of a lady who died in great agony after years of suffering, and the cause was found to be several large balls found in the intestines, accumulated around clusters of cherry-stones. The husks of gooseberries are often swallowed with the idea that they prevent any bad effects from the fruit. On the contrary, they are the most indigestible substance that can be swallowed, and pass the stomach without any change, although they cause excessive irritation, and not unfrequently inflammation in the bowels.

Many people put great faith in the wholesomeness of eating only of one dish at dinner. They suppose that the mixture of substances prevents easy digestion.—They would not eat fish and flesh, fowl and beef, animal food and vegetables. This seems a plausible notion, but daily practice shows its utter absurdity. What dinner sits easier on the stomach than a slice of roast or boiled mutton, and carrots or turnips, and the indispensable potato? What man ever felt the worse of a cut of cod or turbot followed by a beef-steak, or a slice of roast beef and pudding? In short, a variety of wholesome food does not seem incompatible at meals, *if one do not eat too much*—here the error lies.

It is a common practice with bathers, after having walked on a hot day to the seaside, to sit on the cold damp rocks till they cool before going into the water. This is quite erroneous. Never go into the water if over-fatigued, and after profuse and long-continued perspiration; but always prefer plunging in while warm, strong and vigorous, and even with the first drops of perspiration on your brow. There is no fear of sudden transitions from heat to cold being fatal. Many nations run from the hot bath, and plunge naked into the snow. What is to be feared is sudden cold after exhaustion of the body, and while the animal powers are not sufficient to produce a reaction or recovery of the animal heat.

There is a favorite fancy of rendering infants and farther advanced children hardy and strong, by plunging them into cold water. This will certainly not prevent strong infants from growing stronger, but it will and often does kill three children out of every five. Infants always thrive best with moderate warmth and a milk-warm bath.—The same rule applies to the clothing of infants and children. No child should have so slight clothing as to make it feel the effects of cold—warm materials, loose and wide made clothing, and exercise, are all indispensable for the health of little ones. But, above all things, their head should be kept cool, and generally uncovered.

Many people so laud early rising as would lead one to suppose that sleep was one of those lazy, sluggish, and bad practices, that the sooner the custom was abolished the better. Sleep is as necessary to man as food, and as some do with one third of the food that others absolutely require, so five hours' sleep is amply sufficient for one, while another requires seven or eight hours. Some men cannot by any possibility sleep more than four or five hours in the twenty-four; and, therefore, true

to the inherent selfishness of human nature, they abuse all who sleep longer. No man should be taunted for sleeping eight hours if he can.

Many people do not eat salt with their food, and the fair sex have a notion that this substance darkens the complexion. Salt seems essential for the health of every human being, more especially in moist climates such as ours. Without salt, the body becomes infected with intestinal worms.—The case of a lady is mentioned in a medical journal, who had a natural antipathy to salt, and never used it with her food; the consequence was, she became dreadfully infected with these animals. A punishment once existed in Holland, by which criminals were denied the use of salt; the same consequence followed with these wretched beings. We rather think a prejudice exists with some of giving little or no salt to children. No practice can be more cruel or absurd.

AIR HOLES.

"Imperial Cæsar, dead, and turned to clay,
May stop a hole, to keep the wind away."

It is not uncommon to hear windows rattling in their frames, when two wedges in each, cut with a pen-knife, will do the service that the rhymes anticipate from great Cæsar's body. It makes no difference to comfort and very little to good taste, whether a room has one orifice as large as may be made by the passage of a twenty-four pound ball, or fifty unsoldered chinks, that admit an equal current of cold air. A good fire may warm a tight room; but the outward air cannot be warmed by flames less than those of Moscow.

"List, list, O list!"—list your doors, and caulk your floors and windows, all ye who complain of winter, because it is cold, or fuel, because it is dear. Carry a taper around your walls, and wherever its flame is waned by a breath of wind, put in a little cotton. It will be good both for you and the poor cotton planter. Let not the wind whistle through your key holes; it is dismal music—and for our nerves it has too many *shakes*.—*Boston Courier*.

From the Genesee Farmer.

GRAND ISLAND.

THE reader who has been so often pleased and instructed by our highly valued correspondent, *Ulmus*, (Lewis F. Allen, Esq.) may remember that, in reply to a call to write under his own proper signature, from Dan Bradley, Esq. which he declined on the ground that he was not a practical farmer, he said, that he "hoped one day to have a fine farm, well stocked with good horses, oxen, and sheep, and a good yard of poultry." We are happy to learn from the following notice in the *Buffalo Journal*, that he is in a fair way to have his wishes gratified; and we hope that we shall continue to receive the productions of his gifted pen, and the results of his experience as a practical farmer:

GRAND ISLAND.—This large and fertile island, in the Niagara River, containing nearly 18,000 acres, has, we understand, been nearly all purchased by our fellow-citizen, L. F. Allen, Esq. in connexion with the Hon. Stephen White, and some other wealthy capitalists of Boston. We learn that it is their intention to cut up for exportation the extensive forests of White Oak Ship Timber that abound upon it; and for that purpose they have already in employ about 100 men and teams, eating houses, a store, workshops, &c. A large

steam saw mill, with an engine of 80 horse power, and calculated to drive fourteen sets of saws, and a pair of mill-stones is about to be erected, which is intended to go into operation early in the spring. The engine was manufactured at the extensive establishment of Gibson, Grayson & Co. of Black Rock. The village which they are building up is on the eastern shore, nearly opposite Tonawanda; and the easy access from it to the Erie Canal, and the facilities of approach from Buffalo, by water at the distance of 8 miles, give it facilities enjoyed by but few places, in our neighborhood, and must soon render it an important acquisition to the business of our thriving city.

This valuable property has lain dormant and almost forgotten, since the renowned Jewish city of Ararat was founded by Judge Noah, on the very site of which the present proprietors are erecting their establishment. Aside from the timber on the island, the soil is said to be of the first quality for agriculture: and as it is the intention of the proprietors to clear the land and improve it, as the timber is cut away, it will shortly add its teeming fields and abundant harvest to our view.

Yet this is but another result, derived from the formation of the grand artery through our great state, and diffusing wealth and happiness to millions. But for the Erie canal, our magnificent forests would be considered a worthless load upon the earth that bore them; but now they are valuable objects of export to the Atlantic states, and annually add a vast increase to the wealth of the western country. Most heartily do we welcome the approaches of our Boston brethren, into this region, and hope that an enterprise so valuable to ourselves, may be most advantageous to them.

GRAPES.

THE West Chester, Penn. Register says that a vine is growing in the garden of Mr. Darlington of West Town, which bore grapes the present year, of which one measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and weighed 122 grains (about 47 grapes to the pound.) He has another vine that was transplanted in the spring of 1827, from which were gathered 3057 branches, many of which were from 9 to 11 inches long, with a branch from the upper part of the bunch, nearly half as large as the main bunch. The last mentioned is a native or chicken grape.

ON SALTING PORK.

As the season for salting pork has arrived, we would recommend it to those who wish a fine article next summer, to salt theirs without any bone in it. This requires but little extra labor, which is abundantly compensated for in the superior quality of the article. The bones may all be taken out with but little flesh upon them and that when cooked fresh makes some of our best dishes. Who is there that is not fond of a fine spare rib when roasted? and yet that very part, when salted, would be but indifferent. The action of salt upon the bones has a tendency to give to pork, when salted with them a different flavor from that in which they were all extracted. Be very careful not to put pieces in the barrel that have blood upon them. Use plenty of salt; that which remains undissolved will do for another year. Saltpetre is rather injurious to pork than otherwise, and should never be used by those that wish it in the greatest perfection.—*Genesee Farmer*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 1, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK.

On the feeding and management of Milch Cows. It is of great consequence in the management of a dairy that the cows should be treated with gentleness, so that they may not be afraid of being milked, nor dislike the milker. A cow will not yield her milk willingly to a person she fears, bates, or apprehends ill treatment from. Young cows, in particular, may have their characters for gentleness, and good milkers formed by the manner in which they are treated. This truth, of much importance to all concerned in a dairy or its products, is well established and illustrated by a communication from Mr. Russel Woodward, published in *Memoirs of the New-York Board of Agriculture*, in substance as follows:

Having formerly kept a large number of cows, I observed many amongst them that dried up their milk so early in the fall, that they were not profitable, while others with the same keeping, gave milk in plenty, until late in the season. I likewise have often heard my neighbors observe, that some of their cows, though very good in the forepart of the season, dried up their milk so early that they were unprofitable, and they should have to put them off; I accordingly found it expedient to find out the cause if possible: and when I brought to mind the ways that some of my young cows had been kept and milked, I attributed the cause to the milking of them the first season they gave milk; and by many experiments since, I have found that young cows, the first year they give milk, may be made, with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk almost any length of time required, say from the first of May to the first of February following, and will give milk late always after, with careful milking. But if they are left to dry up of their milk early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up of their milk each succeeding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give milk much past that time in any succeeding year. I had two heifers, which had calves in April, and after getting them gentle, I set a boy to milk them for the season, (which is often done the first season on account of their having small teats:) he was careless, and dried them both up in August. Although I was satisfied I should lose the greater part of the profit of them afterwards, yet I took it upon me the following year to milk them myself and give good feed, but to no purpose. I could not make them give milk much past the time they dried the year before. I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves until near the time of their calving again, and have continued to give milk as late ever since, if we will milk them.

Economy of Time and Systematic Farming. In the winter season you will do well to take breakfast by candle light. You will thus save an hour in a day at the least calculation, and in a week nearly or quite the working part of a winter's day. You may find a profitable amusement for several of these long evenings in contriving and laying out work to be done the next season.—You should have a plan of your premises, or at least a list of the fields or parcels of land of which they are

composed, together with notices of the soil, the preceding crops, the kind and quantity of manure, mode of culture, &c. &c. which have been bestowed on each. Then proceed to set down what is to be done in each field. Such as No. 1, Indian corn, the borders with potatoes of the Chenango sort, the corn in drills, after manuring with stable manure at the rate of — cords to an acre, spread evenly and ploughed under. No. 2, Spring wheat, &c. No. 3. Sowed with winter wheat last fall, to be ploughed immediately after harvest, for a crop of ruta baga, &c. &c.

Treatment of Domestic Animals. Keep up such a sort of social and friendly intercourse with the tenants of your stables, barn yards, and even your pig sty that they may be as tame as kittens, and prick up their ears and wag their tails with joy and gratitude whenever you approach them. Animals will not thrive even on custard and apple pye if they must eat their allowance with fear and trembling, expecting every moment to be all but annihilated by their cross keeper: who, we are sorry to say, is sometimes more of a brute than any quadruped under his care. Besides, if any of your stock should be sick, or lame and need doctoring, you can better handle, and give them their prescriptions, if they are accustomed to kind and familiar treatment, than if harshness and bad usage had rendered them as wild as partridges, and cross as catamounts.

Singular Modes of Fattening Cattle. In some parts of France according to an English writer on Agriculture, they fatten cattle with maize, [Indian corn] “but in order to render it tender, they pour boiling water upon it, cover it up close, and give it to the cattle the same day, and in this way it is a most excellent fattener, both of cattle and poultry. But in order to make them fatten sooner and better, they give them, every night, and sometimes of a morning, a ball of pork grease as large as an apple: they say this is both physic and food, and makes them thrive the better.

“The fact of hog's grease being given was confirmed at Souillac; it is given to increase the appetite, and answers so well, that the beasts perfectly devour their food after it, and their coats become smooth and shining. The most fattening food they know for a bullock is walnut oil cake. All here give salt plentifully, both to cattle and sheep, being but 1d. per pound. But this practice is, more or less, universal through the whole kingdom.

“In Flanders from Valenciennes to Orchies, for fattening beasts, and for cows, they dissolve linseed cake in hot water, and the animal drinks, not eats it, having various other food given at the same time, as hay, bran, &c; for there is no point they adhere to more than always to give a variety of food to a fattening beast.”

Young Cattle. Young's Farmer's Calendar, under January, contains the following observations. “Last year's calves should now be fed with hay and roots, either turnips, carrots, or potatoes; and they should be thoroughly well fed, and kept perfectly clean by means of litter: at this age it is a matter of great consequence to keep such young cattle as well as possible, for the contrary practice will inevitably stop their growth, which cannot be recovered by the best summer food. If hay is not to be had, good straw must be substituted; but their roots should be given in greater plenty, and with more attention. To steers and heifers two years old, the proper food is hay, if cheap;

or straw, with baits of turnips, cabbages, &c. It is not right to keep yearling calves, and two year olds together; because in general the younger cattle are, the better they should be fed.”

Sucking Calves. Although the following article was published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. viii, page 76, we republish it for the benefit of those of our subscribers, who may not be in possession of that volume, or may have forgotten or overlooked the information which the communication contains.

A very intelligent and practical farmer states that he considers nothing more conducive to the thriving of sucking calves than to keep in their pens an ample supply of dry yellow loam, of which they are at liberty to eat as freely as they choose. They will use it eagerly, and he regards it as of more value to them than Indian meal. There is no better evidence of its utility than the fact that no man's calves find a readier sale or bring a higher price in our market than his. The philosophy of it we do not pretend to explain. S. X.

From the Genesee Farmer.

SEEDLINGS FROM GRAFTED AND UNGRAFTED FRUIT TREES.

We lately thought the Indian peach had produced no distinguishable sub-variety. We had seen a great many seedlings of that kind which were not distinguishable from each other; but we have very lately had ocular proof that when the parent tree grows amongst other kinds, the offspring is liable to vary. In one small lot we have been a number of seedlings, all sprung from seedlings, some ripening their fruit several weeks before others, and some having fruit of a much finer red than others; yet all of it has the long oval shape and the tartness of the Indian peach.

By these observations we are therefore confirmed in our former opinion that the offspring of seedlings, under similar circumstances, are as liable to vary as the offspring of grafted trees.

If we were called on to give a reason for the origin of the contrary opinion, we should suggest that it sprung, like other erroneous opinions, from a neglect to take into view all the facts. Where only one kind is cultivated, the offspring is not subject to the changes arising from hybridism; neither would the offspring of any other solitary variety, though grafted, be subject to these changes. Those who graft however, are the most likely to introduce different kinds which will almost as certainly introduce changes into the seedlings. It is not uncommon to mistake one cause for another.

From the Fall River Recorder.

WONDERFUL CURE.

ELIAZER Chase of this town, some seven or eight years ago, in cutting stone broke off a piece of cast steel from some of his tools that flew into one of his eyes and caused the loss of its sight. The steel remained, which made the eye extremely susceptible of heat and cold, and caused frequent severe inflammations, with great pain and suffering. Last winter and spring he suffered extremely, and serious fears were entertained by himself and friends that he would go off in a consumption. One alternative alone presented itself, to prevent this fatal catastrophe; and that was to have his eye cut out, the steel that remained in continued to irritate to that degree, and without hope from any other means, and fast declining, and continually tortured by this direful malady, he at last came to the conclusion to submit to the advice of his physician,

and have this shocking operation performed. About this time a friend of his told him of a remedy; which was, to apply to his eye a magnet and draw out the steel. One was procured of great power and applied—the second time of application the steel came out and relieved his eye from the irritation that had been so very severe; and he is now about his usual avocations, and saved the dreadful operation of having his eye dug out.

Let this be remembered; it may be of great use to some other sufferer. It is quite possible that had the loadstone been applied in season that it might have saved the sight of his eye. I hope this circumstance will be generally known through the country, as it may be the means of doing much good to those suffering from similar causes.

A PANTHER IN SUSSEX, N. J.

A PANTHER was killed last week, by Mr. Joseph Curran 4 or 5 miles east of this town. He had been prowling round the neighborhood for some time, and on one occasion had caught and dreadfully lacerated a dog belonging to Mr. C. At length the animal grew so bold that he gave chase to a woman, who fortunately reached the house before her pursuer came up with her. Mr. C. immediately set his dogs upon him, and seizing his gun and axe, sallied out to give his savage visitor a suitable reception. He was soon driven up a tree, from which, after having received three bullets, he descended, and gave battle to the dogs, when Mr. C. by a fortunate blow with the axe, laid him lifeless on the ground. The animal measured about six feet in length, and was stout in proportion.

SEEDS FOR 1834.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer Office:

- 200 bushels finest Early Peas;
- 100 " Large Marrowfat do.;
- 25 " Dwarf Blue Imperial do.;
- 50 " other varieties;
- 100 " Best Garden Beans;
- 100 " Dwarf and Pole, Early and Late, do.;
- 300 lbs. superior Long Blood Beet Seed;
- 100 " Early Turnip " " "
- 300 " Cabbage Seed, 14 different kinds;
- 250 " Fine Long Orange Carrot;
- 100 " Early Horn, do.;
- 200 " Common Cucumber;
- 150 " Long Green, do.;
- 100 " Early and Head Lettuces;
- 25 " Pure White Portugal Onion;
- 100 " Silver Skin " "
- 100 " Large Deep Red, " "
- 200 " Large Dutch Parsnip;
- 150 " Early Scarlet Short Top Radish;
- 50 " Long Salmon, do.;
- 25 " Turnip Radishes;
- 100 " Spinach;
- 150 " Early Scollop Squash;
- 50 " " Long " "
- 50 " Long Winter, do.;
- 25 " Salsafy;
- 100 " Early White Dutch Turnip;
- 200 " English " "
- 100 " Rota Baga, " "
- 200 " Mangel Wurtzel For Cattle.

Also—Cauliflower; Broccoli; Celery; Cress; Egg Plant; Leek; Endive; Musk and Water Melons; Martynia; Pepper; Parsley and Tomato Seeds by the lb. or oz. *Herb Seeds*, of all kinds.

50,000 Papers in 200 to 300 splendid kinds of *Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds*.

GRASS SEEDS, Wholesale & Retail.

The above comprises in part the stock of seeds raised expressly for the establishment, and the quality and goodness will be warranted superior to any ever offered heretofore. Dealers and others will please file in their orders immediately, and they shall be faithfully executed for the spring.

Bags of Garden Seeds for the country trade, neatly papered up, with directions on each paper, for sale at a large discount from marked prices.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c. will be supplied in the spring, and orders are solicited.

GEORGE C. BARRETT, Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT a stated Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held this day, it was voted to call a SPECIAL Meeting of the same, to be held at the Hall on SATURDAY the 4th day of January next, at 11 o'clock; and to request that the following Committees of the Society should be present:

On Fruit Trees, Flowers, &c.
On Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden.
On Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Green Houses.
On the Library.
On the Synonymes of Fruits.

A general and punctual attendance of the Members of the Society is expected.

Dec. 21, 1833. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. Vice President.



FRUIT TREES.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

NOTICE.

A capable, faithful and industrious young married man who should be disposed to take a Farm (upon fair terms) consisting of about 90 acres of good tillage and pasture land, within eight miles of Boston, and within half a mile of a growing neighborhood, where he would find a profitable, ready and sure market for a regular supply of vegetables—which advantages, with that of supplying milk in the City, would ensure him a lucrative and encouraging support—may hear of such an opportunity, on a personal application to the publisher and proprietor of the New-England Farmer, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market St., Boston—possession may be had the 1st of April next.

Boston, December 18, 1833.

STEAM RICE MILL, AT SOUTH BOSTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Rice Machines of Messrs. Strong, Moody & Co. of Northampton, with the exclusive privilege of using them in Boston and a large vicinity, has put them in operation at South Boston, near the Free Bridge. It is well known that rice in its rough state, or with its outer hull on, will keep many years, and that after been cleaned, it is subject (particularly in warm weather) to weevil, and other insects, and is usually put in bad casks—he therefore hopes, by having this article always in a fresh state, in casks of different sizes, to meet with a ready sale. The mode of cleaning being entirely different from any other now in use in any other country, the grain is kept quite whole and very clean. It will be put in good casks of usual size, for export; also in barrels and half barrels, and in bags of 100 lbs. each, (which may be returned;) also ground into fine Flour, in quarter barrels—it will be delivered in any part of the city, for a reasonable charge, and will not be sold in smaller quantities. Also, the fine Bran, or Flour, so called in the Southern States, being the inner coat of the grain, excellent food for horses, cows, hogs, sheep and poultry—and the outer Hull, a prime article for packing glass, crockery, bottles and fruit, and is believed will prove valuable in making Coarse Paper, will be sold at a low price in large quantities.

This Rice is particularly recommended for whaling ships and others going long voyages, as from being highly polished, and free from dust and flour, and being put into their tight iron-bound casks, it will be free from any insects, until exposed to air.

An Order Box is placed in Mr. Roger's Foreign Letter Office in the area of the City Hall, and a sample of the Rice in several Insurance offices. State street. JOHN PRINCE. South Boston, Nov. 16, 1833.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 00 | 10 50 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 25 | 9 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| BEEZWAX, (American) | pound | 17 | 20 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 15 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 30 | 3 00 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 6 25 | 6 50 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 73 | 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 63 | 64 |
| white, | " | 64 | 65 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 85 | 95 |
| Barley, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 41 | 45 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 37 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 20 | 22 |
| 2d quality | " | 18 | 19 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 20 | 21 |
| " upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 25 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 06 | 1 12 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect, extra clear, | barrel | 29 00 | 21 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 13 50 | 14 50 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 100 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | | 9 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 35 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, | " | 5 1/2 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 34 | 35 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|-------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 11 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| POULTRY, | " | 9 | 10 |
| BUTTER, (trib) | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 17 | 18 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 22 | 25 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality.) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 780 Beef Cattle, 30 Stores, 1520 Sheep and 66 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—Dull; and prices reduced; about 160 Beef Cattle remain unsold. We noticed one or two yoke taken at \$5 50; we quote prime at \$5 a 5 25; good at 4 50 a 5; thin at 3 50 a 4 25.

Sheep.—Demand fair for the season. We noticed sales at \$1 67, 1 84, 2, 2 12, 2 33, 2 50, 2 67, 3 and 3 50.

Swine.—In demand; those at market were principally from the neighboring slaughter-yards; none were taken in lots; retail price 6 for Sows and 7 for Barrows.

JUST RECEIVED,

3 Cases Fox & Sable Boas, White, Black & Brown. For sale cheap, at 414 Washington Street.

ELIAS STONE BREWER.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1834.

NO. 26.

THE HON. JUDGE STRONG'S ADDRESS,
Delivered before the Worcester Agr. Society, Oct. 9th, 1833.
[Published in the N. E. Farmer at the request of the Trustees.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WHEN first invited by your Board of Trustees to address you on this occasion, I felt such a diffidence, and distrust of my powers and qualifications for the suitable performance of such a duty, as almost induced me to decline the honor. When I considered the high respectability of the audience, which I should here meet; when I considered the many eloquent addresses which had, from time to time, been delivered to you; and the high standard of excellence which you and the public would require from any person who should stand in this place on the day of your anniversary: I doubted whether it would be possible for me to satisfy you, or even myself. I considered that I was not a practical agriculturist; that I was not particularly acquainted with the subject; and, that I had not for many years been in the habit of addressing public bodies, unless the regular discharge of the duties of my office may be considered an exception. In the discharge of those duties, however, confined as they are within such narrow limits, little scope is given to the powers of oratory; and they are very little, if at all calculated for improvement in eloquence. On the other hand I considered, that I had been invited to the task by men highly respectable, representing a society equally respectable; that I was myself a member of this society; and, though I highly approved of the objects of the association, and saw with the greatest pleasure, from year to year, the beneficial effect of their exertions in every part of the county, I have myself done little or nothing to promote these important objects. It seemed to me to be my duty under the circumstances, having such a favorable opportunity, to make one effort to discharge in part the obligation which I and every one interested in the subject, owe to this society.

It will not be disputed that agriculture is a subject of great importance; and that every proper mode should be adopted for its encouragement and improvement. Agriculture is the foundation of the subsistence, the comfort, and even the luxuries of society. It supplies the necessities of life, and furnishes most of the materials of manufactures and commerce. It spreads the table of the cottager, provides the substantial comfort of the middle classes, and administers to the luxury of the rich. It feeds, it clothes, and furnishes employment directly or indirectly for almost the whole community. Agriculture is at once the cause and evidence of civilization. No nation has ever made much progress in civilization without making a correspondent progress in the art of agriculture. When nations subsist by hunting and fishing, they are always savages. When nations subsist by pasturage, by driving large herds of cattle over an immense extent of natural pastures, they are but one degree removed from the savage state, and the arts of civilization can hardly be said to have dawned upon them. Though they have more of the principle of association than the savage; and, to a limited extent, a community of interest; yet there exists among them the same predatory disposition, the same disregard of the rights of others,

the same looseness of principle as it respects individual property; very little progress is made among them in the cultivation of the social affections, or in the establishment of the lowest, plainest, and fundamental principles of moral duty. But, when nations begin to cultivate the earth, as a principal means of subsistence, when the individuals fix themselves upon particular portions of the earth's surface to obtain subsistence from the fruits thereof, the products of their own labor, a foundation is laid for something like a regular government, law, order, regard to the rights of individuals, and protection to private property. From this period, improvement in agriculture and amelioration of government mutually act upon and favor each other. The improvements made in agriculture require, and necessarily require a correspondent amelioration in the government; and as the government makes greater and greater progress towards perfection, it reacts upon agriculture and accelerates its progress. In the course of time, manufactures and commerce spring up, as the necessary result of an enlarged, extended and greatly improved agriculture; and we at last see that elevated state of civilization which we now enjoy. Though other countries and other climes are blest with warmer suns, with brighter skies, and with a greater degree of fertility, the surface of the earth covered with a more exuberant vegetation, and the native and adopted products have a more extensive circulation, and occupy a larger space in the commerce of the world than the substantial and useful plants adapted to our soil, and the temperature of our climate; yet the productions of our agriculture are highly important to us; and when their various and important uses are considered, may well be the subject of eulogy. We cannot produce the sugar cane, the cotton plant, or the tea plant; but wheat, rye, Indian corn and the potato will flourish here in all their luxuriance, and make the most abundant returns to the well directed industry of the cultivator. The orange, the lemon, the pine apple, the fig, the olive, and other rare fruits of tropical climates, cannot be seen here except as an article of commerce brought from distant countries; but we have the apple, the pear, the plum and the peach—fruits which from the beauty of their appearance and richness of taste, may well vie with those of any other country. We have not as yet, and it is doubted by some whether we ever can raise the grape in a climate of our temperature, so as to produce wines of the richness of flavor of those which come from warmer climates. But we have the apple, from which by a proper attention in the selection and cultivation of the best fruits, and the making and preservation of the liquor, a beverage may be made equal or nearly equal to the wines of other countries.

Wheat is a most valuable vegetable. It furnishes the most abundant, the most palatable, and the most healthful of all farinaceous food. It seems to have been given by Providence to man to sustain him in all his wanderings over the widely extended surface of the earth. The number of species of this genus is greatly multiplied, and some one is adapted to grow, and flourish, and furnish food for man in almost every part of the habitable globe. From the great number of its species, and

their adaptation to different climates and soils; from the ease with which it may be raised in many soils; from the facility with which it may be manufactured into flour, and transported to every part of the earth; and from the portableness, nutrition and healthfulness of the food which it furnishes, this may be ranked among the richest products of agriculture.—Rye is a very useful plant to the New England farmer. It is, to him, an important bread stuff. When used alone, or mixed with Indian corn, it furnishes a substantial and healthy food. It may be made to grow and flourish in many soils where wheat and Indian corn cannot be successfully cultivated; and where the soil is properly adapted to it, perhaps there is no crop raised by the farmer, where the value of the return bears so great a proportion to the labor bestowed upon it.—Indian corn is a highly valuable plant to the farmer. It is more hardy than wheat, and will grow advantageously in many situations where wheat will not flourish. This plant is peculiarly valuable in the rough and hilly portions of New England where wheat cannot be advantageously raised, except when the lands are first cleared. It furnishes a wholesome bread for the farmer's family, a grain better adapted than any other for the fattening of swine, and is valuable fodder for his cattle.—The potato is emphatically the poor man's plant, and the poor man's food, though it now constitutes a portion of the food of all classes. It is the cheapest food which can be raised in New England. This vegetable will grow almost anywhere. If planted on good land, and good care taken of it, a good crop will be produced; if planted on poor land, and very little care taken of it, a considerable crop will be raised; and let the season be what it will, hot or cold, wet or dry, a moderate crop at least will always reward the labor of the farmer. It is not only very cheap, but very healthy food; and those who subsist chiefly upon it find it to be not only very wholesome and nutritive, but also greatly conducive to strength and vigor. The judicious and intelligent farmer will also find an important use for this vegetable in the fattening of his swine, and neat cattle; and also, to increase the quantity of milk for his dairy.

Grass is also an important product to the New England farmer. As much land in the present state of agriculture is probably employed to furnish food for cattle as food for man. In a climate where, for so large a portion of the year, it is necessary to feed animals with fodder prepared and stored for the purpose, it will continue to be the case, as long as animals furnish the motive power to so great an extent as at present. This vegetable furnishes the principal food for the horse, the ox, the cow, and the sheep, all in their respective places most valuable animals to the farmer. The farmer cannot place too much importance upon the production of food for cattle in sufficient quantities and of an improved quality. How much depends upon this in carrying on the various operations of agriculture the immense interior transportation, the business and the pleasures even of the whole community! That valuable animal the horse, by whose cheerful services the numerous and various assemblages of men for purposes of business, of benevolence, or pleasure, are effected

by which distant relations and friends are brought together and enabled to enjoy the highest pleasures of social intercourse; by which our comforts and luxuries from foreign countries are brought from the sea coast to our own doors, and the almost infinite variety of exchanges of our interior productions are accomplished; by which, in short, we are enabled at will to change our locality, and move from place to place for the accomplishment of all the infinitely diversified business, employments, enjoyments and improvement of life, should, surely, be kindly treated, and at all times furnished with suitable food and in sufficient quantity. The patient ox, whose steady and uniform exertion of that superior strength with which nature has endowed him turns up and subdues the most stubborn and refractory soil, pulverizes the earth, and thereby enables the farmer to cover his fields with abundant harvests, should certainly be cared for by the farmer; and allowed to partake liberally of a portion of those products, which he has been so greatly instrumental in raising. The valuable milch cow, who daily delivers to her owner her rich treasures of ready prepared food; and the sheep, who gives the covering of his own body to furnish materials for the clothing of man, should not be stinted in their allowance of food. Perhaps the time will come, in the progress of improvement, when the services of some of our useful animals will be dispensed with. May we not anticipate the time when the greatest portion of the lands which are now appropriated to the raising of food for the horse and the ox, will be released from this burden, and be employed in the more pleasing use of raising food for man; thereby increasing and cheapening human subsistence, and leaving a large surplus of property or time, or both, for the improvement of his moral and social condition? This is not the proper place to enlarge upon this subject; but I cannot refrain from saying that it does not require much of the spirit of prophecy to foresee, that soon, and sooner than many are aware, we may see steam carriages of every size, traversing our common roads in every direction; and steam horses, ploughing our lands, and transporting the rich-burdens of our farms. Does any one say that these are the dreams of a visionary? Let him look back thirty years, and see what would then have been thought of a man who should have predicted what is now actually come to pass, what we can see with our own eyes, and what is daily exhibited to our senses, of the wonderful power of steam; and consider, that this mighty power is almost daily, by the ingenuity and enterprise of man, applied in some new way, pleasing and beautiful and useful; extending gradually, constantly and certainly, to almost every object of human pursuit industry and enterprise. The examples which I have taken of the principal product of our own climate, and our own immediate vicinity, are but examples. Other products, numerous, various and valuable, too numerous to be noticed in this limited address, are the productions of our farms, and greatly administer to the necessities, comforts and luxuries of the cultivator. The employment of a New England farmer, the business of agriculture as it respects him, is not confined within narrow limits, but takes an extensive range, and includes all those products which can be advantageously raised upon a farm, either as food for man, or food for beast; either as furnishing materials for manufactures or articles of commerce;

either as administering to necessity, or to comfort and luxury. Horticulture, which is but a branch of agriculture, with all its numerous, useful and beautiful variety of production; the cultivation of fruit trees; the introduction and cultivation of the grape, so far as it may be suited to our soil and climate; the mulberry tree, to furnish food for the silk worm; and the production and preservation of forest trees for fuel and timber, are all legitimately within the limits of a farmer's industry, and should be, as circumstances are favorable, the objects of his care. While I am upon the subject of the importance of agriculture, I will briefly notice some of the rich products of other countries. The *cotton plant* seems to have been the gift of a beneficent Providence for the special purpose of furnishing clothing for the greater part of the human race, and especially the poor. It is the cheapest material for clothing yet known, and probably the cheapest that ever will be known. Almost the whole clothing of the inhabitants of warm climates, and a considerable portion of those of colder countries, is supplied by this valuable plant. When we consider how great a portion of the earth's surface is adapted to the cultivation of this plant, the ease with which it can be produced, and that its production may be increased to an almost indefinite extent, what limits can be assigned by a warm and benevolent heart to the gratitude which is due to the Creator, for so great a boon? Did I say the production of other countries? It is the production of our own country, though a different climate. Yes, within the limits of the United States there is land enough adapted to the cultivation of this plant, and more than enough to clothe all its inhabitants. How pleasing, if time would permit, to trace this material from the simple state in which it appears, as an article of commerce, through the almost infinite variety of its manufacture, from the coarse garment of the day laborer, to the rich muslin of the palace; administering to the necessities, the comforts, the luxury, and the pride even, one or all, of every individual in the community? But, I forbear; the task though pleasing would be inappropriate, and I will merely say that if this simple material, the cotton of commerce, should be traced through all its variety of manufacture, and all the modifications of its use throughout the greater part of the habitable globe, it would manifestly appear, to any benevolent mind that its gift to man was a signal instance of the benevolence of the Deity.—The *sugar cane* is also the production of our country, though not of our climate. Sugar was once a luxury; it is now a comfort most extensively diffused, and has almost become a necessary of life. It is a nutritious and healthy food, enters extensively into the cookery of the middle and higher classes, and gives a zest to the delicacies of the epicure. The extensive and various use of this article among all classes of the community capable of purchasing it, show it to be one of the most important productions of agriculture. It shows, satisfactorily, how much the discovery, cultivation and use of a single useful plant will conduce to the comfort and happiness of man; and affords ample encouragement to the farmer to discover and introduce to cultivation other extensively useful vegetables.

The *tea plant* is of extensive use, and furnishes a valuable article of commerce. Though the countries where this plant is cultivated, to which it is indigenous, and where alone probably it can

be cultivated to advantage, constitute but a small part of the earth, yet a sufficient quantity may be produced to furnish to every member of the community at a moderate expense the indulgence of this favorite beverage. It is not necessary to take up time in eulogizing this vegetable. Its good qualities are known to all. It enters so extensively into the domestic economy of every civilized community; it has such an intimate acquaintance with household affairs, that every individual has felt its comforting, consoling and exhilarating power. It is sufficient merely to name it among the agricultural productions of the earth which are most distinguished for extensive usefulness. It may seem inappropriate in an address to the farmers of New England to speak of the valuable productions of distant countries. But agriculture is the art of cultivating the earth in such a manner as to render it useful to man, and the successful cultivation of useful plants in other countries may afford to the farmer here useful information as to the cultivation of our own important products, and at some future period lead to the discovery of some plant which by its congeniality to our soil and climate and skill in its cultivation, may take the same place in the commerce of the world and the extensive benefits which it distributes, as the cotton plant, sugar cane and tea plant.

Let not the circumstance that other portions of the earth produce plants apparently more valuable, calculated to have a more extensive circulation, and to occupy a larger space in the commerce of the world discourage the New England farmer, or lessen in his eyes the importance of his own agriculture. The productions of your agriculture are such as are adapted to your soil and climate, and though not so showy, nor so well calculated for distant transportation, being bulky; the same value cannot be brought within so narrow a compass, and they are not in such extensive demand over so great a part of the earth as the products of some other countries; yet the productions of your agriculture are substantially useful and highly valuable. They furnish to you and your families the necessities, comforts, and some of the luxuries of life; and there is sufficient demand for the surplus to enable you to purchase in sufficient quantities the rich products of those seemingly more highly favored countries. Though your lands may not be so fertile, though your productions may not furnish such valuable articles of exchange and an extensive commerce as those within the tropics, yet the climate in which your products are raised is comparatively mild and temperate, and you have the means of personal comfort and happiness to a much greater extent than the inhabitants of warmer countries. The same fervid sun, the same heated atmosphere which ripens and brings to perfection the vegetables of the tropics, enervates the body, diminishes the strength greatly, impairs the comfort and endangers the health of the laborer; and at the same time brings into existence myriads of reptiles and insects. Let not then your comparative agriculture be undervalued, and because you cannot produce what are called the great staples of the world neglect and under-rate those useful productions with which Providence has blessed you. It is enough that there are plants adapted to your soil and climate, which, if properly cultivated, will abundantly supply all your wants, either directly by their own use, or indirectly by furnishing the means of purchasing others. It is enough that the farmer here, by a

a well directed industry can supply himself and family with the necessities, comforts, and some of the luxuries of life, and by a sale of the surplus furnish all those comforts and luxuries of foreign countries which can add any thing to the enjoyments of life.

It should be enough, even if your agriculture labored under considerable disadvantage compared with that of other countries, that you, here, enjoy a temperate and healthful climate, a free government, political, benevolent, moral and religious institutions, decidedly superior to that of any other country. It should be enough to satisfy the New-England farmer of the happiness of his lot that the climate in which he lives, the soil he cultivates, and the plants which nature has adapted to that soil, are all calculated to promote health of body, and vigor of mind: and if he will be true to himself, and improve the advantages, within his power, he has greater means of real happiness, greater means of a comfortable subsistence, greater means of improving his mind and social condition, than the cultivator of the soil in any other part of the world. Agriculture, which, strictly speaking, is merely the cultivation of the earth, may be carried on by different nations and different individuals in a very different manner. It may be carried on in such a manner as merely to afford a miserable subsistence to the cultivator of the soil, and leaving large portions of the earth's surface to the dominion of the primeval swamps and forests: or it may be carried on in such a manner as to extend over the entire cultivable portion of the land, and so as to leave a large and abundant surplus of produce beyond the subsistence of the laborer for comfort and luxury: to furnish the raw materials of numerous and valuable manufactures: and to provide the means of a rich and flourishing commerce. When I speak, then, of the importance of agriculture I speak of it not as simply the cultivation of the earth; but I speak of agriculture improved, enlarged, systematically and successfully pursued. An agriculture which spreads over the greater part of the surface of the country: occupying, and usefully occupying most of the land capable of profitable tillage: an agriculture which not only subsists, and comfortably subsists the laborer, but also furnishes to himself and family numerous comforts and luxuries, the materials of manufactures and commerce. And also indirectly, by a sale of the surplus products, the means of education, and of moral and religious improvement. [To be continued.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

APPLES FOR SWINE.

FARMERS seem very generally, to think that sour apples are useless as food for cattle or swine. But this opinion is very incorrect. Sour apples were not made in vain. When mellow they make excellent food for hogs, and probably for all other stock. Let farmers who doubt this decide it by experiments. For myself I have no doubt.

To feed apples to hogs make them into pomace by cutting them with a shovel, or by mashing them. Then put in some meal or bran, and let them stand till they get into the saccharine fermentation, then as you feed put in your sour milk or whey. Hogs fed with this food will fatten very fast, and do not seem to cloy as on richer food.

Fermentation takes place very soon in warm

weather. The quantity of meal used should vary according to circumstances.

W. H. S.

Winchester, Conn. Dec. 30, 1833.

PUMPKIN.

GEORGE C. BARRETT, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I send you a hard shelled Pumpkin, weighing forty-two pounds and a quarter. Its formation is very uncommon, and may be a subject of interest to gentlemen who visit your very useful establishment. It is of the kind most common in this county, and most highly esteemed. If the seed be planted in the interior of the country, the pumpkins soon degenerate, and become soft shelled.

Yours, &c.

L. T.

Edgartown, Jan. 1, 1834.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Horticultural Hall, Jan. 4, 1834.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

APPLES. By Mr. A. Painter of Cummington, Ms. *Roxbury Russels*, the growth of 1832, in good condition, preserved in sand. Another specimen of the same fruit, preserved in the open air. Also *Winter Sweet*, a round fruit of a russetty color, and good size, of a sweet and pleasant flavor—another kind of winter sweet, a round fruit of medium size, a native of a russetty color, mixed with russetty red, of good flavor—Another kind, name unknown, striped with red on a yellow ground, below medium size; its flavor pleasant; and resembling the *Wine Sap*.

By Mr. Nathaniel Davenport of Milton, *Seaver Sweeting*, sometimes called *Winter* or *Grafton Sweeting*, a fine, fair fruit, well known—it keeps till April.

By Mr. Downer, an apple, name unknown, rather large, roundish, or conically formed, of a white color, with a blush next the sun, of a rich, agreeable, spicy and peculiar flavor. Also another variety, without name, very large, flattened, of a red color, striped; of a rich, pleasant, subacid, and excellent flavor. This fruit was sent from Genesee, N. Y., 137 filled a barrel.

PEARS. By Mr. Payne, a variety without name, of a rich and agreeable flavor.

AMERICAN CITRON, by Mr. L. Ellis of Franklin. A preserve of the *Citron Water Melon*, and resembling in taste and substance, and equal in quality to the imported citron.

Per order of the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

From the New York Farmer.

CAPE FLORIDA NURSERY.

I AM told that the St. Helena will suddenly start to-morrow, at 9 A. M. I fear these dilatory Mexicans will not have the hive of stingless bees ready. I want also to send you, if possible three young plants, viz: a true *pulque* Agave, a true *Henequen* Agave, and a true Pita plant, Bromelia or Furcraea, which you should have the greatest possible care taken of, as they give a death-blow to the voracity and intelligence of Humboldt. Should they go, exhibit them likewise at the American Institute, if they arrive in time. As I can keep my nursery under way, provided J. Dubose of Cape Florida is persevering, through Sagra, at Havana; and as my fellow trustees in the T. P. Company seem to hold back for the law giving the township

of land, I shall remain here till I have news of its passage. Perhaps I will have time to-night to write a short address to the Horticultural Society, which I wish you to present and explain. If they and their brethren throughout the Union would do any thing in their own way, to forward the enterprise, it would soon be completed.

H. PERRINE.

Sept. 16, midnight, 1833.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

FOREIGN GRAPE VINES.

MR. GOODSSELL—Sir:—I have some fifty grape Vines of different foreign varieties.

They are now loaded with their third crop of fruit, all of them are suffering more or less from mildew. This I suppose was to be expected. But there is one fact in regard to them, which I noticed to day, while looking them over and applying Prince's remedy, to which I wish to call your attention, viz: That the fruit farthest from the ground suffers the most from mildew; and that without reference to its nearness to, or remoteness from the root. Vines which grow up 3 or 4 feet, and then bend over near the surface of the ground again, have the fruit on their two extremities almost free from mildew, while that on their centre branches, being the farthest from the ground, is almost ruined; and some clusters lying directly on the ground and hid by the leaves, have escaped the malady entirely.

I have never known low training recommended as a preventive to mildew, but my experience this season would seem to point to it as such.

Yours,

H. M.

From the Northern Farmer.

RECIPES IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Pressed Beef.—Take a piece of the flank, brisket, or other part, freed entirely from bone, pickle it, for five or six days, in a brine made of common salt and sugar in the proportion of a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pint of salt; then boil it gently till very tender; wrap it in a strong cloth, and press it under a heavy weight, or in a cheese press till perfectly cold. It is fine, when eaten cold, or for Sandwiches.

Hunter's Beef.—Remove the bone from a round of beef weighing twenty-five pounds; and when it has hung two or three days, take three handfuls of salt, four ounces of brown sugar, one nutmeg, half an ounce of cloves, and some pimento; reduce them all to a fine powder, and rub well the beef, turning and rubbing it daily for two or three weeks.—When to be dressed, dip it into cold water to take off the loose powder; bind it tight with tape; put it into a pan with a teacup of water at bottom; put over the pan a brown crust and paper; and bake it five or six hours.—When cold remove the crust and fillet. Cut with a sharp knife, and serve cold.

Italian Beef Steaks.—Cut your steak large, from a rump, that has been well hung, or from any tender part; beat it with a rolling pin, and season with pepper, salt, and onion, if approved; lay it in an iron stew-pan, with a close cover, without water; set near the fire, let it have a strong heat; but be careful it does not burn. In two or three hours, it will be quite tender; serve with its own gravy.

D.

REVIEW OF THE BRIGHTON MARKET For the Year 1833.

First Quarter—ending March 25.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 4658 Beef Cattle,—Estimated sales | \$186,320 00 |
| 127 Stores, do | 3,275 00 |
| 7648 Sheep, do | 21,032 00 |
| 3265 Swine, do | 13,876 25 |

\$224,503 25

Second Quarter—ending June 24.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 3561 Beef Cattle,—Estimated sales | \$160,245 00 |
| 374 Stores, do | 10,112 00 |
| 4816 Sheep, do | 12,040 00 |
| 3017 Swine, do | 13,576 50 |

\$195,973 50

Third Quarter—ending September 30.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 7646 Beef Cattle,—Estimated sales | \$244,672 00 |
| 805 Stores, do | 16,100 00 |
| 40950 Sheep, do | 81,900 00 |
| 4210 Swine, do | 10,525 00 |

\$353,197 00

Fourth Quarter—ending December 30.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 33315 Beef Cattle,—Estimated sales | \$799,560 00 |
| 1980 Stores, do | 35,640 00 |
| 37308 Sheep, do | 74,616 00 |
| 6916 Swine, do | 27,664 00 |

\$937,480 00

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 49180 Beef Cattle, | \$1,390,797 00 |
| 3286 Stores, | 65,127 00 |
| 90722 Sheep, | 189,588 00 |
| 17408 Swine, | 65,641 75 |

\$1,711,153 75

| | 1830. | 1831. | 1832. |
|--------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Beef Cattle, | 37,767 | 33,922 | 40,807 |
| Stores, | 13,685 | 15,400 | 9,886 |
| Sheep, | 132,697 | 84,453 | 100,583 |
| Swine, | 19,639 | 26,871 | 14,697 |

From the Maine Farmer.

MANURE FROM SHEEP.

I wish farmers to rightly understand the value of the several kinds of manure. I have heard that some people apprehend that the manure from sheep is useless for the purpose of growing vegetables. Will such tell me if a ton of hay is eaten by sheep, as they chew the cud, or are ruminating animals, as well as what are called black cattle, why that ton of hay thus passing sheep, is not as valuable for manure as though it passed oxen or cows. The fact is, it is as good; and as no animal makes hay finer by mastication than sheep, I believe no manure is better, except that all manure, as to its quality depends much on what the animal eats. Thus while you are fattening a beef creature, its manure is richer than if it eat hay or grass only. That from swine or the back-house proves this. So far from sheep manure not being useful, much more might and should be made of it—it is a waste to let sheep lie in their pastures during the summer nights. Their manure being fine is carried off soon into the air, and if that element can be enriched, it takes place by such slovenly practice.

Let the sheep be placed in the night, if you have 50 or 60, in about an acre of ground fenced off with some suitable fence—let a boy place them there every night. Plough or harrow it frequently; and my word for it, they will manure it abundantly for any crop the next season, or for turnips in the fall of the same season. If sowed to turnips they may reasonably prepare another acre that year. Thus we obtain the advantage of their urine, and all their droppings. A farmer who will manage in this way, will never complain that his sheep manure is worthless. Horses are not ruminating animals; their manure, of course, is not so fine, but lighter. For low or moist land the same weight of it is as valuable as other manure. As it is more open, its effects are sooner exhausted if we reckon by bulk and not by weight. If any farmer thinks the above ideas incorrect, the writer hopes he will show his views through the Farmer, and oblige

A CORRESPONDENT.

From London's Magazine. CROPPING BORDERS IN WHICH FRUIT TREES GROW.

SIR, Having for some years been an advocate for not cropping the borders of fruit trees, I have noticed, with pleasure, that you have several times called the attention of your readers to the subject. I beg leave therefore, on the present occasion, to make a few observations for the consideration of those who are of a different opinion; as I think that, before long it is very likely that, instead of having a border of 10 or 12 ft. wide close to the wall to be constantly dug and cropped, and a gravel walk 4 or 5 ft. wide beyond it, we shall see a wide gravel walk close to the wall over a previously prepared border; for I am persuaded it is owing more to the digging and manuring the border, than to any other circumstances, that there are so many failures of fruit trees. I have seen the above method (of gravelling the borders to walk upon) practised on a small scale and I am not aware of a single failure. I have often noticed that, in the formation of borders to vineries or green-houses where vines were to be planted, after much expense and labor bestowed, it has ended in disappointment; the cause of which I consider to be the planting of the border with vegetables if in the kitchen garden, and with flowers if in the flower garden. Perhaps it may not be amiss to mention here, that many persons who are very particular about pruning their vines in the autumn, to prevent their bleeding, will nevertheless delay digging the borders till February or March, when all the roots within the reach of the spade are sure to be cut and made to bleed, without being observed. In many cases where prepared borders have failed to produce fruitful vines or other trees, it is very often to be seen that a tree or vine, planted against a building merely for the sake of hiding it, seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit, although it has nothing below but the natural soil, and this covered over with gravel, or other materials to form a walk. I could mention several instances of this kind, some of which are within a few yards of where I am writing, and many others in the neighborhood; and I have no doubt that many of your readers will be able to see the same, after it has thus been pointed out to them. One of the instances which have come under my observation is within a short distance of my cottage. It is an extensive range of glass, used chiefly for stove and green-house plants, with a vine trained up each rafter, not one of which is worth the trouble bestowed on it annually in tying, &c. The roots of these all running directly into the borders and clumps of a flower garden, it is not thought that the fault can be in the soil, as it is so well cultivated for the plants in it, but this I consider to be the only cause of their failing; as within a few yards of these is a building of considerable height and length, of the same aspect as the others, having vines trained all over it, which are planted (as far as I can learn) in nothing but the natural soil having a wide gravel walk over their roots, beyond which they have nothing else but a lawn. They have, therefore, in all probability never been disturbed since they were planted. These I have known for several years, but I do not recollect ever having heard of their failing to produce good crops. Young vines also, which have been planted among them, have begun to bear. Instances of this kind are so numerous, in front of dwelling houses and other buildings, that it is unnecessary for me to say any more on the subject; I shall therefore conclude with hoping that those who have hitherto attributed it to the soil will reflect whether in some measure it may not be owing to the cause I have mentioned.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

R. T.

Feb. 26, 1833.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

STRAWBERRIES.

The Fruit of Strawberries preserved free from Grit, and the Attacks of Slugs, by covering the Soil under the Fruit with a Layer of the short Grass mown off Lawns.—As the fruit of the strawberry is, with many, a thing of consequence, the preservation of it from the several casualties to which, on its attaining maturity, it is liable, is, or ought to be, an object of as much solicitude: to point out a preservative from one or more of the evils which endanger it, will be my endeavor in the present communication. I generally grow the large sort in rows from 20 in. to 2 ft. apart, and a considerable quantity in a single row between the box edging and the gooseberry bushes, which form the narrow border of the quarters. These distances I consider the best for Keen's seedling, Wilmot's superb, &c., the crop of which is as good in the fifth year as in the third, and better than that in the second. The small sorts, as the early scarlet, Duke of Kent's scarlet, the Roseberry, &c., may be grown with as much advantage on narrow beds, 3 ft. or 4 ft. wide, and if renewed every three or four years. In the case of the smaller sorts, they being so close together, the following method might be dispensed with, or, at least, it is not necessary; but in the large kinds above named, owing to the isolatedness of the rows, and the heaviness of the bunches of fruit, these latter lie on the soil, and, when rain falls, are covered with grit; and they likewise lie so convenient for slugs, that many are destroyed by them. To obviate these liabilities, I have tried several expedients, but none had the required effect, until it occurred to me this season that short grass laid between the rows would answer the purpose. This I have applied with perfect success, especially as to the grit. There is no gentleman's place without the material at the time at which it is required for this purpose, and the application of it 2 in. or 3 in. thick does not consume much time. It is not only useful in the above instances, but it acts as a non-conductor of evaporation from the soil below, whether you water it artificially, or the more general rain administer the moisture; it also chokes most sorts of weeds, and destroys the vegetation of their seeds; and it may be taken off, or allowed to remain, after the crop is done. It is best to ap-

ply it in a dry time, before the strawberries begin to get ripe; when the slugs have sought shelter in less exposed situations; after which it forms so bad a path for them to slide along, that they cannot overcome the difficulty. If any should remain, a watering with lime-water, or urine (as Mr. Gorrie recommends), will extirpate them. The above may not be new to some gardeners; but, as I have never heard it suggested, nor seen it done, it may be to a few, if not to many.—*George Thomson. High Elms, July 1, 1833.*

GREAT TURNIP.

A Norfolk Tankard Turnip grown in Ireland to the Weight of Thirty-Six Pounds Avoirdupois.—Sir, As a matter of curiosity, and to show you that we have both a fine climate, and a productive soil (indeed I do not remember ever seeing an old abbey or cathedral situated otherwise), I may mention that a Turnip of the Norfolk tankard variety was pulled in this demesne, which weighed no less than 36 lbs. avoirdupois.—*J. Elles. Palace Gardens, Armagh, Dec. 1832.—Gardener's Magazine.*

HINTS AND RECEIPTS.

If you have a greater quantity of cheeses in the house than is likely to be soon used, cover them carefully with paper, fastened on with flour paste, so as to exclude the air. In this way they may be kept from insects for years. They should be kept in a dry cool place.

Woollens should be washed in very hot suds and hot rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Suet and lard keep better in tin than in earthen vessels.

Suet keeps good all the year round if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

To cook Salsify or Vegetable Oysters.—Cut the roots transversely into thin pieces, boil them in a little water—when boiled soft, mash them, and thicken the whole with flour; and then fry them in fat of salt pork, or in butter. They are a luxury.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

HORSES.

Sore Tongue. This distressing disease, we learn, prevails extensively among horses in this vicinity. We have handed us for publication the following Recipe, with the assurance that it is an effectual remedy for this sore disorder.—*Amh. Cab.*

Cure for Horses sick with the Sore Tongue. Take 2 oz. alum, 1 oz. borax, half oz. blue vitriol, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. copperas, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. honey, and one quart of vinegar, with a little sage—steep, and make a wash, with which cleanse the mouth of the horse three times a day, taking care to keep him from taking cold.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

Black Tongue.—Preventive. Take one ounce of assafoetida, divide it into two parts, wrap them in clean linen rags, and nail one part in the bottom of the manger where the horse is fed, the other in the bottom of the bucket in which it is watered. These will last for three months. A small piece confined to the bridle bit when the horse goes from home will act as a preventive.

Cure when the disease has commenced. Take one pint of Castor Oil, two ounces Balsam Copaiva, two ounces Sweet Spirits of Nitre, let these ingredients be well mixed in a bottle and given.

Symptoms of the disease, are soreness in the mouth, tongue red, raw in spots, slaver.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

We gather the following items from a variety of sources.

French cake.—Take five common sized tumblers full of sifted flower, three tumblers of powdered white sugar, half a tumbler of butter, one tumbler of rich milk or cream, and a teaspoonful of pearl-ash, dissolved in as much lukewarm water as will cover it. Mix them all well together in a pun. Beat three eggs till very light, and add them to the mixture. Throw in a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon or nutmeg, and beat the whole very hard about ten minutes, butter a deep pan, put in the mixture, and bake it in a moderate oven.

To cure Hams.—A friend recommends the following receipt. He ate hams preserved in this way in May last, and found them superior to any he had ever before eaten. Take one pound of salt, one ounce of saltpetre, well pulverized and mixed, with about two quarts of molasses, rub the hams thoroughly with this mixture, lay them flesh side up, and let them remain for 18 or 20 days.

To improve Candles. Steep the candlewick in a strong solution of saltpetre and water, and dry it well before dipping them. Try it once and you will find the advantage gained.

To take Ink Spots out of Cloth or Linen. Wet immediately the place with lemon or sorrel juice, or with white soap diluted with vinegar.

To prevent Snow-Water from penetrating Boots and Shoes. Take equal quantities of beeswax and mutton suet, and melt them together in an earthen pipkin, over a slow fire. Lay the mixture while hot on the boots and shoes, which ought to be made warm also, let them stand before the fire a short time for it to soak in, and then put them away till quite cold: when they are so, rub them dry with a piece of flannel, in order that you may not grease your blacking brushes. If you black them well before you put the mixture on, you will find them take the blacking much better afterwards.

Cure for Oxen strained by overdrawing. About half a pint of common soap stirred up with a quart of milk, poured down the throat of the creature, will, we are told speedily effect a cure.

From the Northampton Courier.

STUMP EXTRACTORS.

THE Genesee Farmer, a few weeks since, made inquiries about the operation of Stump Extractors, and wished for information respecting them. A correspondent who has seen them in operation, furnishes us with the following particulars:—

"The common method and that with which I have been longest acquainted, consists in a perpendicular lever from 18 to 24 feet long, (according to the size of the stump to be removed). One end of the lever is made fast to a large root of the stump as near as possible to the trunk; the highest part of the stump is next fastened to the lever at a point which becomes the fulcrum. The power is then applied by a long and heavy chain to the end which is in the air, and thus the stump is easily torn from the earth. Two yoke of oxen will remove a stump of the common or midling size without difficulty; but the earth must be previously removed from around the stump, and some or all of the roots must be cut away with the axe."

Another and better method is the *Horizontal* lever, one end of which is fastened to a root of the stump and to its trunk, (others say to a neighboring stump where there are many in a field) the power is then applied to the remote end of the lever, and the stump at the opposite end, or the stump which is used as a fulcrum, must give way, more commonly the former. A small wheel is advantageously placed under the end where the power is applied; causing it to run over the ground more easily than otherwise. By this method two yoke of oxen and three men may easily remove about 40 stumps in a day, if they are of hard wood, and somewhat old, (in which case little or no digging will be necessary,) or perhaps 20 green stumps of hemlock, pines, &c.

The last and best stump machine I have seen or heard of consists in a *wheel and axle*. A large but simple frame is supported by two upright posts within the frame, and upon the uprights an axle is made to revolve by a wooden wheel of some ten or twelve feet circumference, with a strong chain passing around its periphery. Two yoke of oxen will turn the wheel, and thus another chain fastened to the axle and to the stump under the machine is wound around the axle until the stump is torn from the earth. The machine though light is somewhat unwieldy; but the difficulty of transporting it from one stump to another might be removed by affixing wheels to it, and this would in no wise interfere with the operation of the machine. It is difficult to say how many stumps might be pulled in a day in this manner, for such computation would be influenced by a variety of circumstances, such as the character and size of the stumps, the nature of the soil, &c.; but many hundred acres of the New England territory have been cleared by this machine at the rate of ten dollars the acre; and in some instances large tracts of land which were once thickly wooded have been rendered stumpless for the small sum of eight dollars the acre, every stump exceeding six inches in diameter, being removed."

From the New-York Farmer.

GRASS CLOTH, &c.

I observe in the advertisements of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, of August 16th, under public sales, the following: 66 cases assorted bleached and brown grass cloth, and fine and extra fine grass cloth, handkerchiefs; 850 bales and cases Chinchu, Bamboo, and other fancy baskets; 40 cases Suchan Pongees, 20 do. Cochineal and white Pongee handkerchief; 60 dozen fancy cane seat chairs. Cannot you enlighten us in your next number relative to the vegetables which furnish these materials?

H. PERRINE.

FLORIDA PRODUCTIONS.

I presume you have observed that the Charleston Mercury remarks that "no doubt can longer exist that the productions of the West Indies may be profitably cultivated in the peninsula of Florida. The Sloop Capital, arrived yesterday from near Cape Florida with a quantity of bananas, plantains, and limes, as a part of her cargo, being the first shipment for commercial purposes, of fruit, produced at that place. A bunch of bananas, and of the plantains, and a few of the limes, may be seen at this office, all remarkably fine."

H. P.—ib.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1833.

TYRANNY AMONG HORNED CATTLE.

It is a fact of some consequence to be borne in mind by every person who has any thing to do with barnhold economy, that neat stock do not pay any regard to the rights of cattle, but every animal is a tyrant to the extent of its power, and a slave to the amount of its weakness and its fears. The right of the strongest is apt to be exercised by the higher orders, over the more puny and pusillanimous without measure or mercy; and some aristocratic animals appear to take as great delight in worrying and tormenting their inferiors as if they belonged to the classes of bipeds called emperors, kings, conquerors, &c. On this and other accounts it is important to give your stock plenty of room for feeding ground, racks, troughs, &c. The size of a barn yard should be large in proportion to the stock kept in it. A small yard gives the stronger animals a greater chance to gore and harass the weaker than if there was room for the latter to escape from the assailants.

"The spirit of domination" says an English writer "is so remarkably prevalent among horned cattle that I have a hundred times observed the master beasts running from crib to crib, and absolutely neglecting their own provender for the sake of driving the inferior from theirs. This is, much oftener than is suspected, the chief reason of that difference in a lot of beasts after a winter's keep. It is likewise a very common, and very shameful sight, in a dairy of cows to see several of them gored and wounded in a dozen places, merely from inattention of the owner, and the neglect of clipping the horns of those that butt. The weaker animals should be kept apart; and in crib feeding in the yard, it is a good method to tie up the master beasts at their meals."

Dr. Deane observed "There should be more yards than one to a barn, where divers sorts of cattle are kept. The sheep should have a yard by themselves at least; and the young stock another—that they may be wholly confined to such fodder as the farmer can afford them."

Foddering Cattle. It is important to make the most of your materials for foddering. Corn butts and straw, which are often thrown away, with a little pains may be made useful as fodder, by being cut with a straw cutter, mixed with a little cut hay or corn, and the mixture sprinkled with a pretty strong solution of salt and water. "There is a remarkable difference" (according to Lisle, an English writer on husbandry) "in cattle's eating straw when fresh thrashed, and when it has been thrashed several days, especially if the straw is indifferent fodder."

Breeds of Domestic Animals. "Mr. Bakewell of the Dishley farm in England has rendered himself famous by his breed of cattle. His principal aim is to gain the best, whether sheep or cow, which will weigh the most in the most valuable joints; and the same time that he gains the shape that is of the greatest value in the smallest compass, he finds by experience that he gains a breed much hardier and easier fed than others. In his breed of cattle, his maxim is, the smaller the bone the truer will be the make of the beast; the quicker it will fatten, and the weight will have a larger proportion of valuable meat."

The shape which should be the criterion of an ox, bull, sheep or cow, is that of a hoghead or barrel, truly circular, with small, and as short legs, as possible; upon this plain principle that the value lies in the body, and not in the legs. All breeds, whose backs rise in a ridge, are bad.

By proper management Mr. Bakewell brings up his cattle to amazing gentleness; his bulls stand still in the field to be handled; they are driven from field to field with a small switch. His cattle are always fat, and this, he insists is owing to their breed.

The small quantity, and inferior quality of food that will keep a beast, which is properly well made, in good order, is surprising. Such an animal will grow fat in a pasture which would starve one with great bones and ill made.

Mr. Bakewell is equally curious in the breed of his sheep. The bodies of his rams and ewes are as true barrels as can be seen; round broad backs and legs, not more than six inches long. An unusual proof of their kindly fattening is their feeling quite fat between the fore legs upon the ribs, where the common kinds never carry any fat.

He finds that hardly any land is too bad for a good breed of cattle, and hardly any good enough to make a bad breed profitable.

Mr. Bakewell was remarkably attentive to the business of watering his stock. All his horned cattle were tied up in open or other sheds during the winter, and fed, according to their kind, on straw, turnips or hay. Young cattle, which require to be kept in a thriving state, and fattening ones, were fed on roots. His farm consisted of 440 acres; 110 under the plough, and the rest in grass. He kept 60 horses, 400 large sheep, 150 horned cattle, and had generally 15 acres of wheat, and 25 of other Spring grain."

The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, under the article Agriculture, gives the following notices of some of the improvements above adverted to:

"By Bakewell's skilful selection at first, and constant care afterwards to breed from the best animals, he at last obtained a variety of sheep, which for early maturity, and the property of returning a great produce of mutton for the food they consume, as well as for the small proportion which the weight of the offal bears to that of the four quarters, are altogether unequalled either in this or any other country. The Dishley or New Leicester sheep and their crosses, are now spread over the principal corn districts of Britain; and from their quiet, domesticated habits, are probably still the most profitable of all the varieties of sheep, on farms where the rearing and fattening of live stock are combined with the best courses of tillage crops.

"The practice of Bakewell and his followers furnishes an instance of the benefits of a division of labor, in a department of business where it was little to be expected. Their male stock was let out every year to breeders from all parts of England; and thus, by judiciously crossing the old races, all the valuable properties of the Dishley variety descended after three or four generations to their posterity. By no other means could this new breed have spread so rapidly, nor have been made to accommodate itself so easily to a change of climate and pasture. Another recommendation of this plan was, that the ram-hirer had a choice among a number of males, of somewhat different

properties, and in a more or less advanced stage of improvement, from which it was his business to select such as suited his particular object. These were reared by experienced men, who gave their principal attention to this branch alone; and having the best females as well as males, they were able to furnish the necessary supply of young males in the greatest variety to those farmers whose time was occupied by other pursuits. The prices at which Bakewell's rams were hired, appear enormous. In 1789 he received twelve hundred guineas for the hire of three brought at one birth; two thousand for seven, and for his whole letting, at least three thousand guineas."

GAMA GRASS SEED.

EXTRACT from a letter from Mr. M. Bartlett, Editor of the Southern Planter, to the Proprietor of the New England Farmer.

"Enclosed I send you a few seeds of the Gama Grass which at this time is exciting a good deal of interest in the southern states, as you will perceive by the papers. It has but lately been brought into notice in this State, and experiments with it have not been fully tested. It promises, however, the most beneficial results. It is perfectly naturalized to our climate, being found wild in almost all parts of the state; yields abundantly, and the roots withstand our severest winters. But it may be no object in your climate and section only as an article of curiosity. It can never, probably, compete with your fine grasses and clovers."

Mr. Bartlett then requests some exchanges of seeds, lucerne, white mulberry &c. and promises in return to send us seeds and roots. We shall be happy to reciprocate favors of this kind, and are very much obliged to Mr. Bartlett for his kindness. The Gama grass seed which we have received shall be put into the hands of such of our friends as we think will turn it to the best account.

The Editor of the N. Y. Farmer gives the following notices of this grass.

"The seeds are put in drills 18 inches apart, and the plants should be hoed sufficient to prevent the growth of weeds. The first season they spread and cover the whole surface. During the second, they are cut once a month from May or June to October or November. Being a perennial, it will probably continue to produce for several years without renewal. Those who are zealous advocates for the introduction of this grass into southern husbandry in particular, say that it will produce 70 to 80 tons of green hay or 20 to 30 of cured hay to the acre.

Some botanists describe four species of *Trip-sacum*, but that called Gama Grass is supposed to be the *T. monostachyon*; others enumerate only three, and, in the opinion of some writers, two of these are identical. Professor Eaton describes only two, considering the *T. monostachyon* a variety of the *T. dactyloides*.

BLACK TONGUE.

The following Recipe was furnished us by a gentleman who has tried and proved its efficacy.

Take of Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum and Loaf Sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of each, and 1 pint of Brandy. Simmer them together, so that the ingredients be well mixed, and apply it as a wash. The mixture should be heated over a slow fire, as it is very inflammable, and should it boil over it would burn like gunpowder.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The London Times states, that the British Ministry have in contemplation an important plan for the relief and benefit of the people. They intend to form an establishment in every parish, under the guaranty of Government, for the granting of annuities. A person paying 9d a week from the age of 15 is to be entitled after the completion of his 60th year, to an annuity of £20 for life; and if he prefers to pay 18d a week, to an annuity of the same amount from the age of 35. Persons paying £671 10s. once, are to have considerable advantages held out to them, and the annuity of £20 will be allowed at a stated period. The poor who may become subscribers, are to receive the benefit now enjoyed by the proprietors of those institutions in which annuities are granted. If at any period a subscriber chooses to withdraw what he has thus deposited he is at liberty to do so, but will have no claim to interest, though from the time when the annuity becomes payable, the privilege of withdrawing the principal is to cease.

A train of one hundred and forty cars, containing upwards of 3600 barrels of flour passed over the Baltimore Rail Road, destined for that city.

A letter from the Pacific, to a house in New York, received via Panama, states that Arica and Tacna were nearly destroyed by an earthquake on the 18th of Sept.

A Deer of the largest size was lately killed at Freetown Furnace, the first that has been seen there for a number of years—and dearly he paid for his temerity.

A farm one mile from Norristown, (Pennsylvania) of 155 acres, was sold on the 7th ult. for \$252 per acre. The purchaser has since refused \$5000 for his bargain. Norristown is a small village, situated on the Schuylkill river, 17 miles from Philadelphia.—*Poughkeepsie Jour.*

A shocking accident occurred in Clay, N.Y. last Tuesday night. Two young ladies, Miss Ricord and Miss Hufftailing, went to bed in perfect health and were found dead in the morning by their parents in consequence of a Charcoal fire in a tight room.

TO BE LET

THE whole, or part of a Farm, in the vicinity of Boston, containing about 95 acres of good land, with a convenient House, Barn, and out houses—of which possession may be had on the 1st of April next—Provided application is made by a capable, steady and industrious man, of good moral character, and who has been educated in the business of Farming, and who will produce a good recommendation of such qualifications—and none other need apply.

For further information, enquire of the proprietor and publisher of the New-England Farmer, at his Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

100 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED,

GROWTH of 1833, just received at G. C. BARRETT'S Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

SOUTHERN CLOVER,

GROWTH of 1833, just received by G. C. BARRETT.

FINE EARLY PEAS.

Earliest Dwarf Peas—the earliest variety of Peas, grown from 20 to 24 inches high—consequently require no sticks.

Early Washington Peas; a very productive early variety.

Charlton " Early Golden Hotspur, do.;

Bishop's Early Dwarf, do.; very dwarf and early.

Also—Dwarf Scymetar Peas—A new variety from Scotland; this Pea will be found a great acquisition for a very productive and delicious late sort.

Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea; Knight's Dwarf do.;

Large Dwarf Marrowfat, do.; &c. &c.

All the above were raised expressly for the NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

MANUAL OF THE MULBERRY.

Just published, the second edition of Cobb's Manual, containing information respecting the growth of the *Mulberry Tree*, with suitable directions for the culture of SILK, in three parts. This edition is an improvement. Price 50 cents.

For sale, by GEO. C. BARRETT, N. E. Farmer Office.

CATALOGUE FOR 1834.

Just published for distribution gratis a Catalogue of GARDEN & GRASS SEEDS, of the growth of 1833, raised expressly for, and warranted of first quality by, GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store, Boston.

SEED BARLEY.

Seed Barley for sale, at G. C. BARRETT'S Seed Store.

FOR SALE.

A Cow and Calf of good Breed and good for Milk, by S. POND, of Cambridgeport. Jan 8.

NOTICE.

A capable, faithful and industrious young married man who should be disposed to take a Farm (upon fair terms) consisting of about 90 acres of good tillage and pasture land, within eight miles of Boston, and within half a mile of a growing neighborhood, where he would find a profitable, ready and sure market for a regular supply of vegetables—which advantages, with that of supplying milk in the City, would ensure him a lucrative and encouraging support—may hear of such an opportunity, on a personal application to the publisher and proprietor of the New-England Farmer, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market St., Boston—possession may be had the 1st of April next. Boston, December 13, 1833.

STEAM RICE MILL, AT SOUTH BOSTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Rice Machines of Messrs. Strong, Moody & Co. of Northampton, with the exclusive privilege of using them in Boston and a large vicinity, has put them in operation at South Boston, near the Free Bridge. It is well known that rice in its rough state, or with its outer hull on, will keep many years, and that after being cleaned, it is subject (particularly in warm weather) to weevil, and other insects, and is usually put in bad casks—he therefore hopes, by having this article always in a fresh state, in casks of different sizes, to meet with a ready sale. The mode of cleaning being entirely different from any other now in use in any other country, the grain is kept quite whole and very clean. It will be put in good casks of usual size, for export; also in barrels and half barrels, and in bags of 100 lbs. each, (which may be returned;) also, ground into fine Flour, in quarter barrels—it will be delivered in any part of the city, for a reasonable charge, and will not be sold in smaller quantities. Also, the fine Bran, or Flour, so called in the Southern States, being the inner coat of the grain, excellent food for horses, cows, hogs, sheep and poultry—and the outer Hull, a prime article for packing glass, crockery, bottles and fruit, and is believed will prove valuable in making Course Paper, will be sold at a low price in large quantities.

This Rice is particularly recommended for whaling ship, and others going long voyages, as from being highly polished and free from dust and flour, and being put into their tight iron bound casks, it will be free from any insects, until exposed to air.

[P] An Order Box is placed in Mr. Roger's Foreign Letter Office in the area of the City Hall, and a sample of the Rice in the several Insurance offices, State str. JOHN PRINCE. Boston, Nov. 16, 1833. if

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES. ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 3½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|---------|---------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BRANS, white, | bushel | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 00 | 10 50 |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 8 25 | 9 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 17 | 20 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 14 | 15 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 30 | 3 00 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skinned milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 6 25 | 6 50 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 73 | 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 63 | 64 |
| white, | " | 64 | 65 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 85 | 95 |
| Barley, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 41 | 43 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 37 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 20 | 22 |
| 2d quality | " | 18 | 19 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 20 | 21 |
| " upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 13 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 25 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 06 | 1 12 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | barrel | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 13 50 | 14 50 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 1 1 1/2 | 1 2 1/2 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | | 9 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| (Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|-------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 11 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| POULTRY, | " | 9 | 10 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 17 | 18 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 22 | 26 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 458 Beef Cattle, (including 110 unsold last week); 20 Stores, 1360 Sheep; and 190 Swine. About 60 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—A small advance from last week, particularly on the best qualities. We noticed two or three yoke, very fine, taken at \$6; we quote prime at 5 a 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 3 75 a 4 50.

Sheep.—'Dull.' We noticed lots taken at \$1 92, 2, 2 25, 2 50 and 3.

Swine.—We noticed one lot taken at 4 3-4 for Sows, and 5 3-4 for Barrows; one at 4 1-2 for Sows, and 6 for Barrows. At retail, 5 a 6 for Sows, and 6 a 7c for Barrows.

25,000 YARDS COTTON FRINGE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale by ELIAS STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street.

if

oct 31

MISCELLANY.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TO COMING EVENINGS.

In summer days I till the ground,
And tug, and toil and get my bread;
No interval can then be found
Between my labor and my bed;
My wife declines to knit by night,
And I to read by candle-light.

But when the south receives the sun,
Beyond the equinoctial line—
When all my summer work is done,
Substantial pleasures then are mine;
Then Jane begins to knit at night,
And I to read by candle-light.

I am content and never sigh,
Nor fly from home some bliss to find;
And Jane is pleased as well as I,
It so completely feasts her mind,
To sit her down to knit by night,
And hear me read by candle-light.

For when I read, she always hears,
And what she hears she tries to scan;
When aught obscure to her appears,
Then I explain it if I can.
O how she loves to knit by night,
And hear me read by candle-light.

But when she drops a stitch and gapes,
Soon gapes again and nods her head,
I close my book, and say "perhaps
'Tis time, my dear, to go to bed—
So knit again to-morrow night,
And hear me read by candle-light."

From the London Quarterly Review.

FIXED STARS.

We are as yet, and doubtless ever shall be, without the means of numbering those tenants of the firmament. Every new improvement of the telescope brings within the range of vision countless multitudes which human eye has never seen before. Some stars are double, and even triple; that is to say, they appear to us within a barely distinguishable distance of each other. Upwards of three thousand double stars have been discovered; and it is justly supposed that even this number by no means exhausts the fertility of the Heavens in these twin productions, some of which have been actually observed to move round each other in orbits requiring for their entire completion twelve hundred of our years. Such systems as these give the mind a faint glimmer of eternity.

Astronomers conjecture, not without reason, from the analogies of our own system, that these suns do not revolve round each other, shedding their light in vain, but that each is accompanied by its circle of planets, which being opaque bodies, would of course be forever shrouded from our view by the splendor of their respective orbs of day. This idea leads us to conclude that the stars which are separated from each other by distances at least as great as that of Uranus from our sun—that is to say, some eighteen hundred millions of miles—have also their respective planets, their Mercuries, their Earths, their Jupiters, and Saturns, and are the centres of peculiar systems throughout the whole firmament. If these planets be peopled by intelligent beings, as Earth is, and the other planets of the Solar System are supposed to be, the contemplation in thought of such myriads of globes with their inhabitants, overwhelms the mind.

We have no mode of ascertaining the distance

of any one of the stars from the earth. We have measured the circumference which we describe in our annual journey round the sun; we take the diameter of that circle, and with it form the base of a triangle whose vortex should be at the nearest of those luminous bodies. The angle thus formed, however, at the star, would be unappreciable with the most perfect instrument of human invention. Now an angle of one second of a degree is appreciable; consequently the distance of the nearest fixed star must exceed the radius of a circle, one second of whose circumference measures one hundred and ninety millions of miles; that is, it must exceed two hundred thousand times the diameter of the earth's orbit. If the dove that returned no more to Noah, had been commissioned to bear with her utmost speed, an olive branch to the least remote of the spheres, she would therefore still be on her journey: after towering for forty centuries through the heights of space; she would not at this moment have reached the middle of her destined way.

No Machinery has yet been invented, indeed it seems at present impossible that we should ever devise any means, by which we might estimate the magnitude of even the least of the stars, since we never behold their distances. We become sensible of their existence by rays of light, which must have taken, in some instances, probably a thousand years to reach our globe, although light is known to travel at the rate of one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles in a second. Sirius, the brightest, because perhaps the nearest to us of those luminaries, is conjectured by Dr. Wollaston to give as much light as fourteen suns, each as large as ours. An individual gazing through an instrument from a planet of Sirius to our sun, might suppose that he could cover our entire system with a spider's thread. He would set down the sun in his map as a fixed star, but to his eye it would present no variation, as the largest of our planets would not intercept much more than a hundredth part of the sun's surface, and could not therefore produce any loss of light of which he could take any estimate. For him this globe of ours, immense as to our finite faculties it seems to be, would have no existence. It would find not even a point's place on his chart, and if it were blotted out of space tomorrow, it would never be missed by any of the probably fifty worlds that are bathed in the floods of light that Sirius pours forth. Whose eye is it that watches over our sphere? Whose is the ever-extended arm that maintains it?

CASTOR OIL FOR LAMPS.

In the thirteenth volume of the American Farmer, page 207, we mentioned a discovery by Mr. Isaac Smith, of Eastville, Northampton Co. (Va.) which enabled him to render castor oil equal to the best sperm for burning in lamps. We mentioned, also, that it was Mr. Smith's intention to take out a patent for this valuable improvement. This, however, he has not done; and his son, Mr. Francis H. Smith of this city, called at our office a day or two ago, and gave us permission to make known, for the benefit of the public, his father's method of preparing the oil, which is merely mixing with it spirits of turpentine, with which it readily combines, in the proportion of one of the latter to four of the oil. The simplicity of this manner of preparing it, enhances the value of the commodity very considerably.

As to the excellence of the composition, for the purpose of lighting rooms, there can be but one opinion by all who have tried it.

It is at least equal to the best sperm we ever saw in its quality for combustion, and in its appearance decidedly superior. We are now writing by a lamp filled with it, and a finer light we never saw. The lamp has been burning three hours, and there is not the slightest appearance of crust; on the wick and on extinguishing the flame, there is no fire remaining in the wick as is generally the case with sperm oil, except of the very best quality—indeed, in the extinguishment and in the relighting of a lamp of this oil, there is a strong similarity to that of a gas light. Mr. F. H. Smith has used this mixture in his house these five years, and prefers it decidedly to the best sperm. It emits, he says, a clearer and more powerful light, and burns somewhat longer than sperm, and never congeals in the coldest weather. The present relative prices of castor and sperm oil, offer no inducement to those on the sea-board to substitute the former for the latter; but to our brethren of the West, the subject promises to be of much importance, as rendering them still further independent of foreign supplies for the necessities and comforts of life. The compound is likewise much cheaper to them, inasmuch as a double freight is saved—that on sperm oil from the sea-board and on castor oil, the abundant product of their fields, to a distant market.—*Am. Far.*

AMERICAN HEARTH RUGS.

JUST received at 414 Washington street, a fresh supply of Hearth Rugs, from the Tariffville Factory, manufactured expressly for the subscriber—they are superior in beauty and fabric to any imported. E. S. BREWER.

N. B. E. S. B. will receive orders to manufacture Rugs to match any carpet. iscopJ1 nov 23

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large stock of English and American Goods at reduced prices, among which are

Bales Black Bombazette of good quality, at 12½ cts. per yard.
" Green
" Blue and Brown Camblets of good quality, at 12½ cents.
" Scotch Plaids,
" English, Sup. & fine 6-4 Merino from 3s. to 8s. per yard.
" French " " " " " \$1 to \$2 " "

In addition to the above, the subscriber offers a more extensive stock of Woollen, Linen and Cotton Goods, than can be had at any other Store in the City, at prices proportionably low to those above named.

E. S. BREWER, 414 Washington Street.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[F] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1834.

NO. 27.

THE HON. JUDGE STRONG'S ADDRESS,
Delivered before the Worcester Agr. Society, Oct. 9th, 1833.

[Published in the N. E. Farmer at the request of the Trustees.]

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 215.)

AGRICULTURE, then, in its improved state, is to cultivate the earth so as to obtain the greatest number and quantity of useful products. To do this successfully, something more than mere labor is necessary. There should be judgment, experience, science. The crops of the farmer are the result of a process of nature called vegetation. A vegetable derives its nourishment from the earth, water, air, heat and light. It is only a portion of the earth, however, which affords nourishment to plants. It is supposed by geologists that the greater part of what is called the crust of the earth, that portion which is commonly called dirt or earth, is produced entirely by the pulverization of different kinds of rocks. This substance of itself, and unmixed with any other substance, the result of the decomposition of any one species of rock alone, will not afford any nourishment to plants. It is only by means of what is called vegetable mould, the production of the continued decay of vegetable matter, and the mixture of this vegetable mould with the different species of pulverized rocks, or the different species of pulverized rocks with each other, that any food for plants is obtained. This vegetable mould, of so much importance in agriculture, and so greatly increasing the fertility of land in new countries covered with forests, is of considerable depth. The leaves have been falling from the trees for ages; and these, with other vegetables which may grow upon the surface, have been constantly decaying and annually adding to the depth of that rich vegetable mould which is the means of the future farmer's abundant crops. This is the reason that the lands of new countries covered with dense forests, when first cleared are always fertile. After this vegetable mould is exhausted, as it is with respect to most lands in this vicinity, the skill of the farmer consists principally in procuring a substitute, by means of the various kinds of manure. The manure which is procured from animals, will furnish but a small portion of what may be necessary to the proper and skillful cultivation of a farm. This manure from animals should not be used in its raw state, or in its full strength; but should be thoroughly mixed with other substances in the formation of the various kinds of compost manure, so as greatly to increase the quantity, and also improve the quality. In making the most, then, of the manure from animals, and the various substances within his reach, to increase to the greatest practicable extent this very important article of compost manure, the farmer will need judgment, experience, and to a certain extent science. Great advantages may also be gained by the judicious, skillful and scientific farmer, by a mixture of the different soils upon his farm; and this to a certain extent will answer the purpose of manure. Some portions of his farm are comparatively barren by reason of an excess of one kind of soil and a deficiency of another. In other portions, the comparative quantities of the same soils are the reverse; and, by correcting these inequalities and restoring the proper proportions, the productiveness and com-

parative fertility of both portions will be greatly increased. To do this understandingly and successfully, the farmer should know where these inequalities exist and what are the proper proportions to afford the necessary corrective. Here, then, will be the most abundant scope for the judgment, experience and science, even, of the farmer. Much, also, of the success of the farmer will depend upon his knowledge of the adaptation of the different portions of his premises to different crops; to what extent particular crops will exhaust the vegetative powers of the soil, and a judicious rotation of crops. By proper knowledge and skill in these particulars the farmer will be enabled to keep up the vegetative powers of the soil for a much longer period; and derive greater advantages from this power, while it lasts. I trust I have shewn enough to make it clearly appear that it is not labor, merely, simple industry, which can make a good farmer. There must be a mind in active operation, judgment, skill, experience, science.

Having thus treated briefly of the importance of agriculture, and stated some of the requisite qualifications of a good farmer, I will proceed to consider the importance of agricultural societies. Are agricultural societies useful? Are sufficient benefits derived from them to individuals and the community, to compensate for all the trouble and expense of their operations? Might not the farmer, by staying at home without the aid of any society, by proper observation, reading and inquiry, make the same or greater improvement? In answer to these interrogatories, I will endeavor to show that agricultural societies are not only useful but highly useful, by two different modes of proof. First, from their nature and tendency; and secondly, by the effects actually produced by them. And first, as to their nature and tendency: The farmers, from necessity, are scattered over the country, at some distance from each other; and though they have intercourse with those in the immediate vicinity and in the same town, and sometimes to a greater distance; and by conversation with them, and their own observation, may make some improvements in the mode of managing their farms; yet the field of observation and knowledge is necessarily narrow when compared with the whole extent of a county. An improvement in raising some particular product may be known and practised in one section of the county for years, and the knowledge of it travel but a short distance from the place where it originated. But if there is a meeting of farmers for the special purpose of improvement in agriculture, each year, from every part of the county, this improvement will be the subject of conversation, and the knowledge of it will rapidly spread into every part of the county. The great utility of these societies, however, and of all associations of men to accomplish important objects, is to excite a spirit of emulation; of commendable rivalry; to excite in the farmer (which is frequently necessary to be excited) ambition and pride of character, as a farmer. This latter object cannot fail to be effected by a society having annual meetings. The mere circumstance of a great number of men meeting together to promote an important object, has this effect upon an ingenu-

ous and well regulated mind. The *esprit du corps*, the spirit of the association is produced; and no man whose mind is susceptible of pride and ambition, and who has any claims to the character of a respectable farmer, can go home from such a meeting of farmers without forming resolutions of improvement. He sees the subject in a new light. It assumes an importance in his eyes which it never did before. He has been accustomed to consider himself as a kind of isolated being upon his farm, necessary to attend to it to be sure, to furnish subsistence to himself and family, but of no farther importance. He now sees himself to be a member of a numerous and respectable association, all engaged heart and hand to promote improvements in farming. These improvements themselves appear of new and additional importance in his eyes. He feels elevated in his own opinion; his relative importance is increased; and he has new views altogether, not only of farming, but of the comparative respectability of the employment. Is all this nothing? Is it no point gained to inspire the farmer with such views and feelings as these? Those who are acquainted with human nature; those who know the proper means of directing the human character, and the secret of developing the powers and faculties of men, in such a manner as to operate with the greatest intensity to the accomplishment of great results, will answer these interrogatories in the negative. Yes, it is almost every thing in the accomplishment of great objects of improvement to collect men together and bind them in an association for that purpose. They see and hear and know new things; and see and hear and learn them in such a manner as not to forget them; in such a manner as to make an indelible impression; and to have a practical influence upon their conduct. The farmer who, when at home on his own farm, and when comparing it with his neighbor's thinks he does pretty well, and enjoys that self-complacency which is so pleasing to the mind, and which is so readily indulged, without examining with too nice a scrutiny his claims to participate in a feeling which affords him so much pleasure,—when he comes to see and hear and learn what others have done, how much greater improvement they have made, and how far short he falls of what may be done, his self complacency vanishes. He feels a momentary sense of mortification; and, then, with that elasticity of mind which appropriately belongs to an enterprising and ambitious man, in the next moment he resolves, that for the future no one shall go beyond him in any practical improvements which industry and enterprise can accomplish. When at home he thinks he has good horses, good cows, good oxen, good sheep and good swine. When he comes here and sees the animals of these various descriptions which you show him, he finds that his home ideas of excellence were quite limited, and goes back with the determination that, as soon as it is practicable, the stock upon his farm shall bear a closer resemblance to those which he sees here. A well regulated agricultural society not only furnishes information to its members at their annual meetings, but is the means of collecting and distributing knowledge upon the subject of agriculture through-

out the whole community. The publications which are from time to time made by these societies, and distributed among the members and others,—as also the periodicals devoted to the improvement of agriculture which spring up, which are brought into existence and supported by the emulation, zeal and ardor for improvement, which is raised and continued by the operations of these societies,—diffuse information upon this important subject extensively, and greatly promote the interests of agriculture. Every new discovery, every successful experiment, every useful hint or suggestion from any quarter, every valuable essay found in domestic or foreign journals are here collected, and at stated periods laid before the farmer for his guidance and instruction. The spirited farmer, seeing the details of successful experiments made by others is encouraged to make experiments himself; and, when successful, or if they afford useful information, these also are published for the benefit of others. The nature and tendency, therefore, of these associations, if managed as they ought to be, if carried on with judgment and spirit, is to excite emulation in the members and others, and to diffuse information upon the subject over the whole community, and cannot fail to have an extensively beneficial effect. Such I believe to be their usual operation.

I was also to show the utility of agricultural societies from the effects actually produced by them. And, here, I can only direct your attention to the various improvements in agriculture in this county, which it seems to me are in a great measure, if not entirely owing to the existence and efforts of this society. I would inquire of the members of this society, those of them who are practical agriculturists, whether they do not perceive its beneficial effects upon their own farms, upon the farms of their neighbors, and throughout the county generally, so far as their observation extends. Swamps are drained, old worn out pastures ploughed up, enriched by tillage a few years, and laid down anew—bushes mowed in pastures—belts of useless weeds and brush around tillage fields are less frequent—more stone walls made—cobble stones removed from tillage grounds—more pains taken to cultivate the rich upland grasses, and substitute them for the much less valuable water grasses; the quantity increased and quality improved of almost every article of tillage; in some instances new and useful products have been introduced; valuable fruit trees increased in number, and new varieties introduced; great improvement made in farming tools; the stock of the various animals kept by the farmer unquestionably improved; great advantages gained by a judicious rotation of crops; manure, that great desideratum of agriculture in cultivating our lands, where the original, vegetable, virgin mould, has long since been exhausted, has been increased in quantity and improved in quality; and various modes of making compost manure have been adopted; important improvements made in dairying and the feeding and fattening of cattle; farm houses and other buildings improved. In short, it has essentially altered the appearance of your farms, making them more beautiful to the eye, more useful to the owners, increasing the means of your subsistence; and though last, not least, it has diffused abroad a spirit of improvement and ambition, a professional pride, if I may be allowed to apply the expression to the employment of a farmer, which affords a propitious augury, and a sure pledge of still farther and great

improvements.—I will now notice a few considerations which should operate as encouragements, and subjects of congratulation to the New England farmer. That sense of degradation, or disgrace, which in most countries does now attach, and which once did attach to a certain extent in this country to the employment of the practical farmer, to the man who with his own hands labors in the cultivation of the soil, has, here, entirely passed away. The employment has become what it always should have been, respectable. It stands upon the same footing with every other occupation or employment in our happy community. Why should it not be so? What man among us is better entitled to the character of respectable than the industrious, active, enterprising and intelligent yeoman? a man who owns the land on which he lives in fee, to him and his heirs for ever, and is not obliged to pay tribute for the use of it to any one in the shape of rent, service, rent charge, rent rack, or any other rent: who can look around upon his many acres, covered with the various and rich products of agriculture, brought into existence by his own industry, and say, this belongs to me and my children, and my children's children: and will descend from generation to generation, with my name and blood. Another subject of congratulation to the New England farmer is that he is not only free himself, but his laborers and all those about him, are free. I do not mean here to touch the question of the lawfulness of slavery, the natural, moral or political right of one human being to enslave another, a subject which in another portion of the Union occasions considerable excitement; and, even here, some few individuals manifest what I cannot but consider an indiscreet zeal respecting it. It seems to me that we are not authorized to touch the question of private property in slaves. We have entered into the most solemn compact, the Constitution of the United States, that we will not interfere between the master and his slave, or do any thing to impair his right of property therein. But, surely, we may be permitted to congratulate ourselves that we are free from this great moral curse, for such it undoubtedly is to any people, where it is allowed to prevail. Without noticing the cruelties which are said to be practised in the slave holding states; and which, probably, are greatly exaggerated; the very position of the master with respect to his slave is calculated to impair his virtue, and bring out in bold relief, all the evil propensities of his nature. Power over the life or liberty of a human being is not favorable to virtue. The distinction between the laboring class, and other classes not only by their being of a different color, but also in a degraded condition, effectually precludes the superior class from all labor; and necessarily prevents them to a great extent from that activity both of body and mind, so essential to a healthy condition of both. The slave labors by compulsion. He has no interest in the success or produce of his labor. Such a subsistence as his master may think it his interest to furnish him to keep him in a vigorous and healthful state, to enable him to perform the greatest quantity of labor, is secure to him. This he will receive whether he labors little or much. The slave is interested, therefore, to do as little as possible; and generally nothing but the vigilant eye of the overseer, and the occasional use of the whip, will enable the master to procure from his slave even a moderate quantity of labor. This, however, is not the greatest evil of slavery. That slave la-

bor is dearer than free labor, that it exposes the master to many troubles and inconveniences, that it creates a distinction between different classes of human beings repugnant to the best feelings of the human heart, that it exposes the owner at times to serious alarm and apprehension, and disturbs the peace and quiet of families—these are evils. But the greatest evil of slavery is the moral effect upon both classes, the masters and the slaves. As I have before said, power over the liberty and life of a human being is not favorable to virtue. The tendency is to nourish pride, cruelty, hardheartedness, and to diminish and sink into the shade all the mild, affectionate, and sympathetic feelings of our nature. The very position of master and slave creates a diversity of interest, and, to a certain extent, an hostility of feelings. Though there are many commendable and honorable exceptions in both classes, the necessary tendency of this unnatural state, and the actual operation upon the greater number of those who are exposed to its influence are such as I have stated. How different is your situation? Free yourselves, you have none but freemen around you. Their labor is voluntary. You have no right, nor is it necessary to resort to any mode of coercion. They labor cheerfully. It is their interest so to do. Their interest and yours are identical. Well, then, may you congratulate yourselves that you are free from this great evil—this increasing, and it is too much to be feared this irremediable evil of slavery.

I have already hinted at the tenure by which you hold your farms; and this also should be encouragement and subject of congratulation. That tenure is usually a fee simple, an absolute estate. You have uncontrolled dominion over your lands while living, and when they can no longer subserve to your necessities and comfort, you dispose of them as you please. No rents, no tithes, no entailments. No bums-bailiff, or any other bailiff to seize your cattle or valuable products to pay the last quarter's rent. No clergyman to enter your fields, when your rich products are ready to be gathered into your barns, to require you to set out and deliver to him for his exclusive use, one full tenth of those products. No large tracts entailed upon particular families to descend entire, undivided, from generation to generation, the course of which cannot be altered whatever may be the necessities of the community. With what pride, then, may you walk over your fields, covered with the products of voluntary industry, and reflect that you hold them discharged of those onerous burthens, those numerous and vexatious claims, those odious restrictions, which in other countries reduce the cultivator of the soil to a miserable peasant elevated in condition and character but little above the slave. [To be continued.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

GROUND RICE.

MR. FESSENDEN—Your having published, a short time since in the N. E. Farmer some receipts for the using of *ground Rice*, a friend in the country, who has long been known for preparing nice dishes for her friends, has sent me some for both whole and ground Rice—and as the mill now established at South Boston produces both these articles of very superior quality, and always to be had *fresh cleaned* and ground—it is remarked by all our *Cooks* that this Rice is so very clean, as not

to require any picking or washing, and saves them much time. Your friend, &c. R.

Rice Cake.—Mix ten ounces of ground rice, three ounces of flour, eight oz. of powdered sugar; then sift these articles by degrees into 8 yolks and 6 whites of eggs, and the grated peel of one lemon. Mix the whole well together in a tin-stewpan over a very slow fire with a whisk, then put it immediately into the oven in the same pan, and bake forty minutes.

Another Rice Cake.—Beat 12 yolks and 6 whites of eggs, with the peels of 2 lemons grated. Mix 1 pound of rice flour, eight ounces of flour, and 1 pound of sifted sugar. Then heat it well with the eggs by degrees for an hour, with a spoon. Butter a pan thoroughly and put it in; a gentle oven, an hour and a half will bake it.

Rice Caudle.—Soak some whole rice in water an hour, strain it, and put two spoonfuls of the rice into a pint and a quarter of milk; and simmer, till it will pulp through a sieve. Then put the pulp and milk into a saucepan, with a bruised clove, and a little white sugar. Simmer 10 minutes; if too thick, add a spoonful or two of milk, and serve with thin toast.

Rice Milk.—Is made by washing the whole rice very nicely, and simmering over a slow fire, with a considerable quantity of milk, till very soft; then flavored with lemon, spice and sugar.

Ground Rice Milk. Boil 1 spoonful of ground rice, rubbed down smooth with three half pints of milk; a bit of lemon-peel, cinnamon, and nutmeg. Sweeten when nearly done.

Rice Paste.—Boil a quarter of a pound of ground rice, in the smallest quantity of water; strain from it all the moisture, as well as you can; beat it in a mortar, with half an ounce of butter, and one egg, well beaten. It will make an excellent paste for Tarts, &c.

Small Rice Puddings.—Wash two large spoonfuls of rice, and simmer it with half a pint of milk till thick; then put with it, the size of an egg of butter, and near half a pint of thick cream, and give it one boil. When cool, mix four yolks, and two whites of eggs well beaten; sweeten to taste and add nutmeg, grated lemon peel, and a little powdered cinnamon. Butter little cups, and fill three parts full, putting at the bottom some candied orange or citron. Bake three quarters of an hour in a slow oven. Serve the moment before to be eaten, with sweet sauce.

Plain Rice Pudding.—Wash and pick some rice; throw among it some alspice finely powdered, but not much; tie the rice in a cloth, and leave plenty of room for it to swell. Boil it in a quantity of water for an hour or two; when done, eat it with butter and sugar, or milk. Put in lemon peel if you choose.

Rice Pudding with Fruit.—Swell the rice with a very little milk over the fire, then mix fruit of any kind with it, currants, gooseberries scalded, pared and quartered apples, raisins, or black currants, with one egg in the rice to bind it. Boil well, and serve with butter and sugar. If apples are used, it is better to enclose them in the rice, as with paste. This makes a very delicious pudding.

A Dutch Rice Pudding.—Soak four ounces of rice, in warm water half an hour, drain the water from it, and throw it into a stewpan, with half a pint of milk, a stick of cinnamon, and simmer it till tender. When cold, add four whole eggs well beaten, two oz. of butter, melted in a teacupful of

cream, 3 oz. of sugar, a quarter of a nutmeg, and some lemon peel. Put a light puff paste into a mould or dish, and bake in a quick oven.

A rich Rice Pudding.—Boil half a pound of rice in water with a little salt, till quite tender, drain it dry. Mix it with the yolks and whites of four eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream, with two ounces of butter melted into it, four ounces of beef suet or marrow, finely spread, three quarters of a pound of currants, two spoonfuls of brandy, one of peach water or nutmeg and lemon peel, when well mixed, put a paste round the edge, and fill the dish; slices of candied orange, lemon or citron, if approved. Bake in a moderate oven.

Savory Rice.—Wash and pick some rice, stew it very gently in a small quantity of veal, or rich mutton broth, with an onion, a blade of mace, pepper and salt, when swelled, but not boiled to mash, dry it on the shallow end of a sieve before the fire, and either serve it dry, or put it in the middle of a dish, and pour the gravy round, having heated it.

CHINESE MULBERRY.

To the Editor of the N. England Farmer,

SIR:—The question proposed in your paper concerning the Chinese Mulberry, I consider of great importance to the people of New-England. Should we become unsuccessful in the first attempts to cultivate the trees from which silk is to be made, the whole business must soon fail with us. Those now engaged in the enterprise must be disappointed, and many will sustain loss. The community owe you thanks and generous patronage for calling their attention to this subject.

The article quoted from Judge Buel states that he had two plants of Chinese Mulberry in his nursery, both of which grew vigorously, but were killed by the winter, root and branch. This he mentions as a fact, suggesting a doubt "whether this desired plant will endure our winters." To your request for information upon this subject, I will give the little I possess.

In the spring of 1831, I procured from the nursery of Messrs. Prince and Sons, on Long Island, in New York, two Chinese Mulberry trees. They were of three years growth, if I rightly recollect, and as large as thrifty apple trees of four years growth. Mr. Prince, the senior, assured me that he considered them as hardy plants, they having been exposed to the winter in his nursery. I set them in my garden; they both lived and flourished through the summer. The next spring I found one perfectly alive, but the other apparently killed down to about two feet above the ground. In the summer of 1833, both grew finely, one of them blooming abundantly, and bearing some fruit. They have stood in the open air, unprotected by any special attention. I see no reason to doubt that they will live through this winter. I think I can account for the fall of one of them having been partly winter killed the first year.

One of these trees was set in a light deep loam, some mixed with gravel, and with a full exposure to northerly and northeasterly winds. This continues to be healthy and flourishing. The tree partly winter killed, was set in a deep rich loam, in a situation much less exposed than the other. It grew much more rapidly than the other, of course was more tender, and exposed to be winter-killed. This, in my judgment, explains the whole secret of the power of the winter upon the tree. I should like to know whether the plants lost by Judge Bu-

el were not lost by excessive growth? Will it not be found that all young trees like all young animals may be injured by excessive feeding? My observation convinces me that there can be no doubt of this.

One of the finest orchards, I will venture to say, that ever was seen in any country, was entirely killed to the ground in the severe winter of 1830-31. This orchard was in Billerica, about sixteen miles northwest of Boston. The enterprising farmer who raised it, had obtained the first prize of the Agricultural Society of Middlesex, to crown his success. But by the excessive growth of his beautiful young orchard, his hopes were entirely blasted. Many young thrifty trees, of various kinds, that winter met the same fate. But from such facts we do not infer that our country is unfavorable to the culture of the apple tree.

What is called the Chinese Mulberry, if I mistake not, has been long and successfully cultivated in various parts of Europe. It appears to be the species described by Dandolo. He says, "The best Mulberry leaf of any species, is that which is called the double leaf; it is small, not very succulent, of a dark green color, shining, and contains little water; the tree produces them in great abundance." This species corresponds with that described by Mr. Martleroy, an experienced cultivator of France, as the seedling or wild Mulberry tree. It is probably the same as that which flourishes at Peking in China, although the thermometer descends almost every winter as low as 20 degrees below zero. Much, undoubtedly, depends on the quality of the soil. Authors agree that "the proper soils for the Mulberry tree are dry, sandy, or stony;" that low, rich, and moist lands, never produce nourishing leaves, however vigorous the trees may grow. From all that I have seen, I should not hesitate to plant the Chinese Mulberry, and should consider it as preferable to any other species, if planted on suitable land, and not forced to a rapid growth. If doubt upon the subject remain, one half of the mulberry orchard might be planted with the Chinese, and the other with some other species, or in rows alternately. No measures of good calculation and care should be spared, to secure success to a branch of industry that now has the prospect of reward, in the course of a few years, of even its millions of dollars, adding to the wealth and virtue of the community, and to our common country prosperity.

It was given in evidence to a Committee of the British Parliament in 1821, that two millions of pounds of raw and thrown silks were annually imported into England, giving employment to 40,000 hands in throwing it for the weaver, whose annual wages were 350,000 pounds sterling. In various parts of the manufacture, 80,000 more hands were employed, whose wages amounted to three millions sterling.

Taking the whole business in all its branches, the evidence showed that "including infants and dependants, four hundred thousand mouths would be fed by this manufacture, the amount of which was estimated at ten millions of pounds sterling."

The great advantage to our country in the culture of silk I consider to be in its adaptedness to household industry, giving profitable employment to every one capable of gathering leaves, or turning a crank, or of performing the most delicate process in the use of a most delicate and beautiful article.

R.

Hingham, Jan. 8th, 1834.

For the New England Farmer.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, CHINESE MULBERRY, CONSIDERED AS A HARDY TREE.

Newton, Jan. 8th, 1834.

MR. FESSENDEN—Dear Sir, In the New England Farmer of the 1st of January inst. at page 193, I observe an article which you have republished from the same valuable journal of Nov. 2, 1831, vol. x, page 121. It is a statement of your highly respected correspondent, Judge Buel of Albany, and is as follows: "We had two plants of the Chinese Mulberry in our nursery last season, one budded, the other on its natural roots. They both grew vigorously, and both were killed by the severity of the winter, root and branch." A doubt is thence inferred, whether this desirable plant will endure the winters of northern climates, and a desire is expressed to learn how it has fared in our neighborhood. In reply to this candid statement of Judge Buel, I shall endeavor to dispel any doubts as to final success, which may have arisen on this head, so far as is practicable at this early day.

From my first knowledge of this new plant, I regarded it as one which might prove a most valuable acquisition to our country and climate, throughout the greater part, if not its whole extent, from South to North. For in addition to the fact, that the leaves appear to be preferred by the insects to all others, and the great reduction of labor in gathering the leaves from their extraordinary size, the promptitude with which they are renewed will enable us, by the introduction of this plant, to raise two successive crops of silk in a single season; the soil, the cultivation, the habitations for the successive generations of insects being yet the same—all thus converted to a double use and profit.

Considering the plants as new and highly valuable, and till I introduced them in 1831 as yet untried, I endeavored to multiply them by every possible means, leaving little or nothing to the chances of winter: I forbore risking even a partial loss with the yet young and tender plants of but a single summer's growth. With this view a new plantation, and much more extensive than that of the year preceding, is annually formed, the plants being set so close that by autumn the whole ground shall become occupied with a luxuriant growth of the young plants.

Before winter sets in the whole ground is cleared, and these, together with all seedling plums, cherries, quinces, and white mulberries, &c. are carefully and compactly placed in cellars, their roots buried in soil; or occasionally, the latter for protection, are laid in out of doors compactly, and in a slanting position, their bodies being in part protected by soil. For all of the last named species are liable either to be killed down occasionally to the root by the first winter, or to be utterly destroyed by being thrown out by the frost. Yet in the second winter it is far otherwise; their roots becoming strong and firmly established, the well ripened wood of the second year, and the wood of two years growth, becomes indestructible by any but very extraordinary winters.

The first winter I had opportunity of trying the experiment, was in the most destructive winter of 1831-2, a winter which destroyed so many trees, hitherto deemed hardy, even to the root. My stock of the *Morus Multicaulis* being at that time small, I risked only the experiment of a single one, and that a tender tree, it being only of the growth

of the preceding summer. This I left out in a deep, black, and moist soil, in a northerly and most exposed situation. The young roots only, were protected by a few inches of litter, whilst the top which was wholly exposed, escaped the destruction, except only the ends of the tender twigs. Last winter, I left out a very few of those of but a single year's growth, which were partially exposed. And although I have never lost a single *Morus Multicaulis* by winter, I cannot yet from my own experience alone, speak so decisively at this time as I trust I shall be enabled to do at no very distant day. I have left during the present winter, a few plants of but a single summer's growth, without any kind of protection whatever, and intend another winter to make trial of them on a more extensive scale.

At the Messrs. Prince, on Long Island, we are informed they sustained the rigors of this same winter of 1831-2 uninjured. And Madame Parmentier has assured us that all her *Morus Multicaulis* had sustained the rigors of the last seven winters on Long Island, uninjured and unprotected. During the last summer, I saw at Capt. Chandler's in Lexington, and in an exposed situation, young plants in a state of the most vigorous vegetation, which had endured unprotected the severity of the winter of 1831-2.

I have indeed sanguine expectations that the *Morus Multicaulis* may prove as hardy in our northern climate as the Peach which was originally from Persia, and the Cherry, when once their roots have become established. Its vegetation is rapid and luxuriant, and prolonged to a later period in autumn than most other trees, or till the tender and yet vegetating tips of the twigs are checked by frost. The ravages of the destructive winter of 1831-2 seem to have been principally confined to particular soils. The trees on the dry soils of certain plains and moist low grounds, appear to have suffered very considerably more than on the exposed hills. Even full grown and hardy trees of the Peach, the Pear, and the Apple were, in certain situations, unable to resist the effects of a winter so uncommon and extraordinary.

There is one particular in the statement of Judge Buel, which must not escape our notice. We have no reason to infer from his statement as above quoted, that the *Morus Multicaulis* is not equally as hardy as the *White Mulberry*; since the stock and root of the common *White Mulberry* on which the *Morus Multicaulis* must have been budded, was killed too—a stock and root of three years of age, which we know to be hardy.

In the case above referred to, we must look to other causes than the severity of winter—to some peculiarity of situation or soil. We are justified in this conclusion by a previous communication of the same distinguished philanthropist, wherein he has informed us of a more extensive destruction of other trees, which are deemed equally as hardy as the *Common White Mulberry*. The following are his words—"The past winter has been dreadful to our Cherries, Plums and Pears. We probably lost five thousand trees in our nursery alone." * * * See the "Extract of a letter from Judge Buel to a gentleman in this vicinity."—New England Farmer for August 7, 1829; Vol. VIII, No. 3, P. 28.

From your friend and most obed't serv't,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

N. B. Since the above was written, I have received a letter in answer to one I had written, from J. H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, containing

some other particulars than those which are inserted in the last edition of 1833 of his valuable "Manual on the Mulberry tree and the culture of Silk." The following are extracts from his letter, dated Jan. 4, 1834.

"Dear Sir, I received yours of the 2d inst. requesting me to relate my experience as to the hardihood of the new species of mulberry tree, *Morus Multicaulis*: I can hardly say I have had a fair trial of it as yet. Such is the demand for the cuttings that I have been obliged to cut mine down mostly. I have left several exposed this winter in order to try a further experiment. I have no doubt that they will succeed in our northern climate, but for the first two or three years they may require protection; after that they will not need it. The tips will always be lost, as you know they always are of the common *White Mulberry*, when young; but that we shall be able to rear it here is decided beyond a question.

"Your respectfully, &c. J. H. COBB."

For the New England Farmer.

MILCH COWS.

Pittsfield, Mass. 4th January, 1834.

Dear Sir,—In your paper of the 1st instant, is an article under the above head, taken from the *American Farmer*, who answers the question, "what breed of cattle is best for the dairy?" by recommending half blood Durham Shorthorns. He may be correct, for aught I can say; but you may judge, from the following account of three cows of *Native American Stock*, entirely free as I believe, from admixture with any of the foreign stocks, so much recommended.

I have made from these three cows between the 1st of January 1833, and the 1st of January instant, 535 lbs of butter. One of the cows calved in March last, another in May, and a third in July. They have been fed *exclusively*, on grass in summer, and hay in winter, with the exception of a few pumpkins in the fall. My family consists of ten persons, and we use cream almost profusely in June and July; during the season of the smaller fruits, which I raise in great quantities, we consume at least the cream of one cow. The greatest quantity of butter made in one month, was in September, when it amounted to 107 lbs. The cows are all of them large, one very large, perhaps the largest in the county. She calved in March, and upon the dry food of that season even made 48 3-4 lbs butter in four weeks. My pastures in summer are very fine, and I keep them so by sowing them every spring with *unleached* ashes, 15 bushels to the acre, which throws out a profusion of white clover. The soil is dry and gravelly. The extent of my pasturage is 6 acres divided into three lots, into which the cows are driven to feed alternately, and these acres afford an abundant supply until the first of September, when I let them in upon the rowen of my mowing lot. Besides, I have about half an acre of lucerne and tall meadow oat grass, which I cut and give them in the spring before they are turned into the pasture, and which, for the last two years, has afforded them an abundant supply of food for 12 days, besides allowing the pasturage to be well grown for longer use. I water them regularly three times a day from a well, having no other means; and they are carefully littered in winter. So much for *Cows of Native American Stock*.

Very respectfully, E. A. N.

From the Genesee Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND PREMIUMS.

THE utility of agricultural associations is yet doubted by many; it is also the policy of awarding premiums for excellence in agricultural products. It is said that labor and skill in agricultural as in other employments bring with them a sufficient reward. This may be true, as regards the individuals who exercise them; but it is the benefit of their example and the advantage of their skill upon others that particularly commends these measures. A profitable experiment in husbandry if known, will not long remain without imitators. These associations and premiums tend to bring into public view these profitable experiments, and to diffuse their benefits. Every man's skill and labor is emphatically a part of the common stock; and the more these are called into action, whether from a spirit of emulation, or the hope of pecuniary reward, the greater will be the accession to the public wealth and the public happiness; not that happiness and wealth are always synonymous, but that they are both particularly promoted by industry. Individual interests are essentially identified with the prosperity of the whole; and he who circumscribes his wishes to self, mistakes his interest as well as his duty to society. It is better to prevent want than to relieve it,—better to bring up a son to earn a fortune by industry, than to permit him to waste one in indolence. The object of these associations and of these premiums, is to call forth the latent powers of society, to stimulate the mind and the body to useful exertion, and to render them subservient to the general good. And this has been their happy influence wherever the experiment has been fairly made.

We have had occasion heretofore to illustrate this truth by reference to the County of Jefferson; and we appeal to the many of our readers who are as familiar with the concerns of that county as ourselves, whether they have not been a means of facilitating improvement in every branch of her husbandry, of increasing the profits of her labor, and of elevating the character of her population.

We recently spoke of the salutary influence produced by her Agricultural Society, upon the soil, the domestic animals, and the MEN, of Berkshire. That Society has existed twenty-two years; and it has gained in usefulness and in the affections of the inhabitants, as it has gained in years.

We have now another illustration to offer of the great public utility of these associations and rewards in the example of Scotland. Her Agricultural Society celebrated its half century anniversary last January. During the 50 years of its continuance, the agricultural products of Scotland have increased tenfold, in consequence of the improved system of her husbandry. Fifty years ago Scottish husbandry was in a miserably low condition; now it is surpassed in economical management and scientific accuracy, by no country probably in the world. What evidence, it may be asked, have we to offer that the Agricultural Society has been particularly instrumental in effecting this great improvement? We will content ourselves with stating some things that it has done, and leave the reader to judge how far they have conduced to so important a change.

The Highland Agricultural Society contains about 2000 members who pay annually £1 3s 6d (about \$5) or 12 guineas for life; and it embraces men of all professions, so intimately do all classes

there consider the interest of agriculture identified with their own.

This society expends about 2000 guineas (or more than 8000 dollars) annually in premiums: about one half of this is awarded upon live stock, the residue upon various objects, as for essays, plans and reports,—experiments and improvements, on crops and culture,—the laying down and managing pastures,—products of live stock,—on managing woods and plantations,—on implements of husbandry and useful machines, &c. &c.

It has also established a Veterinary School under a competent professor (Dick) which has 50 pupils acquiring a knowledge of the anatomy of cattle and the diseases to which they are incident, and the methods of cure. A museum of anatomical preparations, and a hospital for animals under treatment is attached to the school.

It has published several volumes of papers, comprising satisfactory information on subjects connected with every department of rural and domestic economy.

It has by its rewards, called into exercise the mechanic skill of the country; and brought into use many of the most perfect machines and implements of husbandry now in use.

It has formed a museum of models of agricultural implements, made to a uniform scale, "the most complete collection of the kind any where to be met with." And

It has contributed much to the construction of roads, bridges, and canals. B.

CARE OF FARMING TOOLS.

A TOPIC not yet sufficiently enforced on the attention of farmers, is the wasteful negligence evinced in the exposure of agricultural implements to the injuries of the seasons. The sled curling and cracking by the side of the wall in summer, and the cart half buried in snow and seasoning in the winter storms, are symptoms of waste and extravagance, which ripen into a consumption, to be hastened to premature termination by the visits of the sheriffs. The whole secret of wealth consists in economy, and the prudent care of those small rills which without great vigilance, are slipping through the chinks of the best woven purse; and it may be considered quite as safe to predict that none of these slovenly gentlemen will be prosperous, as to write in the style of the calendar soothsayers, through the printed pages of the month of January, "expect snow about these days." The price of the time lost when it is most valuable, in putting the exposed articles in proper repair, not speaking of the cost of the materials and the interruption of business, would defray the expense of erecting ten such cheap sheds as would cover them from the storms, protect them from decay, and keep them ready for immediate use.—*National Egis*.

CURE FOR GANGRENE.

In an account of a fight between a party of Waccos and Tawackanies, Indians, and a small party of Americans, in Texas; in November, 1831, recently published in the Philadelphia Post, we find the following singular method of curing the leg of one of the party, which was shattered during the action by a musket ball. It was lucky for David Buchanan that no surgeon attended the party, or he would have been 'a peg shorter' all his days:

"David Buchanan's wounded leg here mortified, and having no surgical instruments, or medicine of any kind, not even a dose of salts, we boiled some live oak bark very strong, and thickened it with pounded charcoal and Indian meal, made a poultice of it, and tied it round his leg, over which we sewed a buffalo skin, and travelled along five days without looking at it; when it was opened the mortified parts had all dropped off, and it was in a fair way for healing, which it finally did, and his leg is as well now as ever it was."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. Buisson is said to have discovered an infallible remedy for hydrophobia, which he has communicated to the Academie des Sciences, in Paris. He had no expectation of recovery, and went into a vapor bath heated to 42 degrees Reaumur (126 Fahrenheit), as the easiest mode of suffocation. To his astonishment, the whole symptoms vanished at once, and he has never since had the slightest recurrence of this dreadful disease. By the same means he has cured upwards of eighty patients, and he intends to try its efficacy in cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever and gout.

CHOLERA.

THE disease called spasmodic Cholera appears to have been unknown previous to 1817, when it appeared in India. Since that time till near the end of 1832, a period of about fifteen years, there has been throughout the world, as nearly as can be estimated, one hundred million cases. Of these fully one-half at least, must have died—which gives a mortality from this single disease, of 50,000,000 in the above period, or upwards of 3,333,000 annually. In India alone, the mortality has exceeded 18,000,000. These calculations have been made by Jonnes, the celebrated French physician, and it is estimated they are rated under rather than above the truth.

SKATE RUNNERS.

At Drontheim, in Norway, they have a regiment of soldiers, called Skate-runners. They wear long gaiters, for travelling in deep snow, and a green uniform. They carry a short sword, a rifle fastened by a broad strap passing over the shoulder, and a climbing-staff seven feet long, with an iron spike at the end. They move so fast in the snow, that no cavalry or infantry can overtake them; and it does little good to fire cannon balls at them, as they go two or three hundred paces apart. They are very useful soldiers in following an enemy on a march. They go over mountains and marshes, rivers and lakes, at a great rate.

When King Charles XII. was shot at Fredericks-hall, a Skate-runner carried the news four hundred miles, twelve hours sooner than a mail messenger, who went at the same time. There were then seven thousand Swedes laying siege to Drontheim. When the news came, they broke up their quarters, and retreated as fast as possible. They were obliged to go over the mountains, and the snow was deep, and the weather exceedingly cold. Two hundred Skate-runners followed hard after them, and came up with them one very cold morning. But all the troops were dead, having been frozen in their tents, among the mountain snow drifts. They had burnt every morsel of wood, even the stocks of their muskets, to warm themselves.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1833.

Mr. COLEMAN's excellent Address, we have received, printed in a neat pamphlet. The author will accept of our thanks for his donation, and we shall be happy to transfer it, as soon as practicable, to our columns.

"A Subscriber," who requests us to publish a list of the prices, paid for Mr. Williams' stock, is respectfully informed that we have not yet been able to procure such list. Should it come to hand, we will give it an insertion.

ON CUTTING WOOD FOR VARIOUS USES.

THERE has been much diversity of opinion relative to the time of the year most proper for cutting wood for timber or fuel. *Goodsell's Farmer* of the 26th ult. observes "that where durability is the object, timber should be cut at that season when there is least sap in it, say in February; but where it is for the purpose of clearing land, and the timber to be cut is of a kind likely to sprout, then it is desirable to have it cut when there is most sap in it, as that not only prevents the stumps from sprouting, but they rot much sooner than when cut in February."

This opinion of Mr. Goodsell is corroborated by a writer for the *New York Farmer*, in a communication republished in the *N. E. Farmer*, vol. 10, p. 237, 238. In this it is stated, "we do not seem sufficiently aware of the range of expansion and contraction of green and growing wood, or the extent of variation in bulk expanded and contracted by heat and cold. When occupying the least space the wood is of course most dense and compact, and it has then the least possible quantity of sap in it. More than 50 years ago my father had occasion for a barn floor, for use in winter, the British having been so managed that the farmers of the north could return to their farms, on doing which his was destitute of a barn floor. In the depth of winter, as the only alternative, he cut down—felled as the paper farmers say, large red oak trees, had them sawed into 2 1-2 inch planks, and laid his floor, perfectly green, expecting to lay them over again when they got seasoned and shrunk as he supposed they would do. This was all done in the severe cold of a northern winter, and that floor has never yet been overhauled, nor have the planks opened a seam. The sap was all in its winter quarters in the roots under the blanketing of the muck, and of course could not be in the tree, which was compacted into the smallest possible space. The hoops of winter, in these days, were driven with tremendous force.

"From all these considerations, and facts, (I could cite multitudes of similar facts,) I come to the conclusion that the proper time to cut wood for timber is when the sap is least in quantity in such wood, and when this is least likely to lead to a fermentation. The more saccharine matter it has in it, the more likely it is to lead to this process, as well as generally, the more sap. The sugar maple, which abounds in this quality, if cut immediately after the growth of wood of the year and stripped of its bark, becomes even very durable as fence posts, if not set till thoroughly seasoned. The same is also true of hemlock, and several other kinds of wood, but they must be well seasoned, before set into the ground, as all fence posts

should be. When wood occupies its least possible space, it is a good time to cut it both for fuel and timber."

The late Col. Pickering, in an essay on "The Felling of Trees for Timber," published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. 1 page 17, gave certain facts which led him to believe that "the best time for felling timber trees, for durability, was when their sap was vigorously flowing." Other writers, too numerous to be here quoted, have also recommended May and June, as the proper months for cutting down timber trees, where durability is the object. We will, however quote another passage from Col. Pickering's essay above referred to.

"Accident threw in my way the late Oliver Evan's book on the construction of mills, to which was subjoined a treatise of a Mr. Elliot, a millwright, on the same subject. Turning over some of the leaves of this treatise, I lighted on the passage in which the author directed hickory timber, intended for the cogs of wheels, to be cut when the sap was running, that they might not become powder post."

Col. Pickering adverts to the case of "a farmer, the well pole (or sweep) of whose well happened to break at a very busy time, and to supply its place he cut down the first small tree, which came to hand; and this was a white birch. The sap then running freely, he put up his pole, and it lasted seventeen years. Had he put it up with the bark on, it would, probably, have rotted in a year; the closeness of the bark would have prevented the escape of the sap. A close coat of paint laid on unseasoned wood operates like the close birch bark, by confining the sap, and hastening the decay."

Dryness is favorable, and moisture unfavorable to the durability of timber. Green and growing timber has less moisture in winter than in spring or summer; but its pores being less open in cold than in warm weather, it cannot so well become dry before it becomes rotten. But in spring, summer, and perhaps the forepart of autumn, the pores of green wood are comparatively open, the moisture more easily exudes or escapes, provided said pores are not sealed by the bark. If one wishes to cut wood, and proposes to let it lie, without being deprived of its bark, winter is his time, with reference to durability. But if it is proposed to strip the bark from the tree, the time when the bark peels most easily, will, we believe, be the season in which other things being equal the timber will endure longest.

If it is wished that when wood is cut, the tree may sprout, and reproduce another cutting of timber or fire wood, it is best to conform to the practice of Gen. Newhall, of Lynfield, Mass. who observed as follows:

"Having woodland, from which I have cut, annually, for several years past, from twenty to fifty cords of wood, it has been my practice to have it cut at the time and in the manner that would best insure a strong and vigorous growth of sprouts. To effect this purpose, I never allow a tree to be cut till after the autumnal frosts have caused the leaves to fall, and the sap to descend to the roots, nor later in the vernal season than the month of April. The manner of cutting, is to leave the stumps nearly on a level with the surface of the ground, from which the suckers are much more strong and vigorous, and less liable to be injured by high winds, than a growth from stumps cut twelve or fifteen inches high, as is the practice of some."

"Pursuing this course, I have never been disappointed; and have now on land from which trees were cut in the midst of winter, a growth of sprouts, of the most vigorous and promising appearance."

"Respecting large trees, the growth of centuries, cut them at whatever season you please, there is scarcely one stump in a thousand that will produce suckers."

"In a community where fuel is an expensive article, every proprietor of woodland should manage it in such a way, as not only to be profitable to himself, but, as shall preserve the growth for the generation to come."—*N. E. Farmer*, vol. x. p. 9.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Horticultural Hall, Jan. 11, 1834.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

THE season for the exhibition of fruits, &c. being nearly over, but few specimens were this day exhibited—those few, were however, of the first quality, and from distant sources.

From Judge Buel of Albany, the *Jonathan Apple*, a new and superior fruit, and esteemed in its season, by him and other good judges in that vicinity, as one of the most beautiful, excellent, and admired of all known. I have been lately favored by this gentleman with descriptions of some of their very best varieties, and from these I extract the following—

JONATHAN. *Philip Rick* of the Kingston Orchards, "Fruit round, flattened at the ends, regular shaped, 2 1-2 inches in diameter, and 2 1-4 deep. Eye in a broad deep cavity, slightly angular. Stem 3-4 of an inch, slender, in a deep, round cavity. Skin thin, of a pale red, blended with faint yellow, with brown specks, and deepening into bright red and dark purple, particularly near the stem on the sunny side. Flesh very tender, white, occasionally tinged with red. Juice, very abundant, rich, and highly flavored. Core, very small. Named in compliment to my friend Jonathan Harbrauck, Esq. of Kingston, N. Y. to whom I am indebted, originally, for this excellent apple. The original tree, it being a seedling, is growing in Woodstock, Ulster county, on the farm of Mr. Philip Rick. Ripe from Dec. to April."

From Charles H. Olmsted, Esq. of East Hartford, Conn. specimens of the *Belmont Apple* were received. These were brought by him from Rockport, Cayuga Co. Ohio. The *Belmont* is a very large, round fruit, the stalk short; of a pale straw color, with brown specks; a faint blush next the sun. The flesh tender, juicy, of a rich, subacid, and excellent flavor. See Mr. Olmsted's letter, inserted below.* Also, another variety was sent by Mr. Olmsted, its name unknown, from the farm of Mr. Samuel S. Belden, of East Hartford—A round fruit, of good size, of a white or pale straw color, slightly covered with red, next the sun; of a saccharine, slightly acid, and good flavor.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A young man named J. H. Marshal, of Newport, lost his way on the Sunapee mountain on Thursday last, and was compelled to spend a night amidst its dreary summits during a severe snow storm. When he reached a house the next day he was nearly exhausted.

* The letter here referred to, has not come to hand.—Editor.

Recent falls of snow have impeded the travelling, and in many cases, detained the mails beyond their usual time. The stock of snow now on hand, is very large for the season, accompanied with an atmosphere favorable to its remaining.

We learn that the new bridge across White River, at Royaltown, gave way, a few days since, under the immense weight of snow upon it.—*Woodstock Vt. Courier.*

Steam Boat Disaster.—The steam-boat *Missourian*, while navigating the Mississippi, on the 4th ult. about 25 miles below Natchez, collapsed one of her flues, by which accident fifteen persons were badly scalded; several of which have since died.

An Incident worth recording. We yesterday saw at one of the banks in State-street, a parcel of American gold coin, worth nearly a thousand dollars, which had been sent in from a country bank. So large an amount of American gold is an unusual collection in any bank, and could not, probably, be found in another. The history of this lot, as it is a little singular, is worth recording. It belonged to a man in the county of Berkshire, in this State, who had been hoarding it up since 1810, a period of twenty-four years, because he had not sufficient confidence in banks and bank securities, to invest his gains in a manner to give him interest. The consequence is that he has lost, in interest, much more than the amount of his principal; and when he wanted to pay for his farm, he was obliged to sell to a bank at about one per cent. advance, what has been lying like dead stock upon his hands for years, and might, by a proper investment, have brought him six per cent. a year. Some of the pieces were of the date of 1795, and few, if any, of later date than 1812.—*Boston Courier.*

A lemon fell from the tree on which it had been growing two years, in Newark, N. J. on Thursday last, which measured 12 1-2 inches one way, and 9 1-2 another, and weighed ten ounces.

We have the most flattering accounts of the Gold Region of Alabama. The Georgia Democrat states, that it "averages forty miles in width and the gold is said to of the fineness of twenty three and a half carats."



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated *Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus MULTICAULIS* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Fir, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Peonies, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

MANUAL OF THE MULBERRY.

Just published, the second edition of Cobb's Manual, containing information respecting the growth of the *Mulberry Tree*, with suitable directions for the culture of SILK, in three parts. This edition is an improvement. Price 50 cents. For sale, by GEO. C. BARRETT, N. E. Farmer Office.

SEEDS FOR 1834.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer Office:

200 bushels finest Early Peas;
100 " Large Marrowfat do.;
25 " Dwarf Blue Imperial do.;
50 " other varieties;
100 " Best Garden Beans;
" Dwarf and Pole, Early and Late, do.;
300 lbs. superior Long Blood Beet Seed;
100 " Early Turnip " "
300 " Cabbage Seed, 14 different kinds;
250 " Fine Long Orange Carrot;
100 " Early Horn, do.;
200 " Common Cucumber;
150 " Long Green, do.;
100 " Early and Head Lettuces;
25 " Pure White Portugal Onion;
100 " Silver Skin " "
100 " Large Deep Red, " "
200 " Large Dutch Parsnip;
150 " Early Scarlet Short Top Radish;
50 " Long Salmon; " "
25 " Turnip Radishes;
100 " Spinach;
150 " Early Scollop Squash;
50 " " Long " "
50 " Long Winter, do.;
25 " Salsafy;
100 " Early White Dutch Turnip;
200 " English " "
100 " Ruta Baga, " "
200 " Mangel Wurtzel For Cattle.

Also—Cauliflower; Broccoli; Celery; Cress; Egg Plants Leek; Endive; Musk and Water Melons; Marthynea; Pepper; Parsley and Tomato Seeds by the lb. or oz. *Herb Seeds*, of all kinds.

50,000 Papers in 200 to 300 splendid kinds of *Annual, Biennial and Perennial FLOWER SEEDS.*

GRASS SEEDS, Wholesale & Retail.
The above comprises in part the stock of seeds raised expressly for the establishment, and the quality and goodness will be warranted superior to any ever offered heretofore. Dealers and others will please file in their orders immediately, and they shall be faithfully executed for the spring.

Boxes of Garden Seeds for the country trade, neatly papered up, with directions on each paper, for sale at a large discount from marked prices.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c. will be supplied in the spring, and orders are solicited.

GEO. C. BARRETT, Agricultural Warehouse,
Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

TO BE LET

THE whole, or part of a Farm, in the vicinity of Boston, containing about 95 acres of good land, with a convenient House, Barn, and out houses—of which possession may be had on the 1st of April next—Provided application is made by a capable, steady and industrious man, of good moral character, and who has been educated in the business of Farming, and who will produce a good recommendation of such qualifications—and none other need apply.

For further information, enquire of the proprietor and publisher of the New-England Farmer, at his Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

STEAM RICE MILL, AT SOUTH BOSTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Rice Machines of Messrs. Strong, Mooly & Co. of Northampton, with the exclusive privilege of using them in Boston and a large vicinity, has put them in operation at South Boston, near the Free Bridge. It is well known that rice in its rough state, or with its outer hull on, will keep many years, and that after being cleaned, it is subject (particularly in warm weather) to weevil, and other insects, and is usually put in bad casks—he therefore hopes, by having this article always in a fresh state, in casks of different sizes, to meet with a ready sale. The mode of cleaning being entirely different from any other now in use in any other country, the grain is kept quite whole and very clean. It will be put in good casks of usual size, for export; also in barrels and half barrels, and in bags of 100 lbs. each. (which may be returned;) also, ground into fine Flour, in quarter barrels—it will be delivered in any part of the city, for a reasonable charge, and will not be sold in smaller quantities. Also, the fine Bran, or Flour, so called in the Southern States, being the inner coat of the grain, excellent food for horses, cows, hogs, sheep and poultry—and the outer Hull, a prime article for packing glass, crockery, bottles and fruit, and is believed will prove valuable in making Coarse Paper, will be sold at a low price in large quantities.

This Rice is particularly recommended for whaling ship, and others going long voyages, as from being highly polished and free from dust and flour, and being put into their tight iron bound casks, it will be free from any insects, until exposed to air.

[] An Order Box is placed in Mr. Roger's Foreign Letter Office in the area of the City Hall, and a sample of the Rice in the several Insurance offices, State str. JOHN PRINCE.
Boston, Nov. 16, 1833.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 80 | 1 12 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 10 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 25 | 9 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 21 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 12 | 14 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, cash. | barrel | 6 25 | 6 50 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 74 |
| southern yellow, | " | 60 | 62 |
| white, | " | 60 | 61 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 40 | 42 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | | 17 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | | 17 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 37 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 20 | 22 |
| 2d quality | " | 15 | 17 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | " | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 65 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Native unwashed, | " | 53 | 60 |
| Northern pulled { Pulled superfine, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 35 | 40 |
| 2d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 3d " | " | 25 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 48 | 45 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|-------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 11 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| POULTRY, | " | 9 | 10 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 17 | 18 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 37 | 40 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 462 Beef Cattle, (including about 56 reported last week); and 910 Sheep. A few Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—No particular variation in price from last week, for the same quality; a large proportion were prime Cattle. We quote prime at 5 a 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 3 50 a 4 50.

Sheep.—"Dull." We noticed lots taken at \$2, 2 12, 2 17, 2 33, 2 38, 2 50, 2 75 and 3.

Swine.—None at market.

FOR SALE.

A Cow and Calf of good Breed and good for Milk, by S. POND, of Cambridgeport. Jan 8.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

5000 Vigorous and large White Mulberry Trees for sale low—Apply to GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1833.

NO. 28.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

STIMULATION OF SOILS.

THE theory of vegetation presents a great field for discovery. What constitutes the food of plants? In what degree is nutrition derived from the soil? In what from the atmosphere? To what extent does manure operate on the soil? How on the atmosphere?

This is an important as well as intricate subject, and much may be expected from the increasing light and knowledge of the age, and from the diligent spirit of inquiry which is now in progression.

You have, yourself, Mr. Editor, broken a lance in the controversy with a scientific cultivator of Albany on the effects of lime on soil.

Differences of opinion, like those exercised in this case, must doubtless lead to the extension of knowledge. But the danger is that whilst very opposite theories are strongly urged, an improper distrust may be excited. The subject, though important and beneficial may thus fall into neglect and disuse, whilst a decision is waited for, at which we may never arrive with the wished for accuracy.

From a frequent perusal of the benefits derived from lime in its application to soil in Europe, I have been induced for more than a score of years, successively, to make use of it for agricultural purposes to the extent of more than one hundred casks annually.

One of my first experiments arose from a desire to give a top-dressing to a piece of land, which it was otherwise inconvenient to do. The soil was a heavy black loam. Having a quantity of black earth from a trench, (or top stratum) I procured a quantity of lime. A bottom of four or five buck loads of earth was first placed; then a couple of casks of lime were spread thereon; then earth and lime again, till my materials were used, or the quantity needed was had at the rate of eight or ten casks to the acre. Thus a cask being supposed to produce about five bushels of slacked lime, the cost of which, if the casks are swelled and the lime partly slacked is eight to ten cents a bushel. This is the most moderate application in Europe, and the cost is about the same.

This mixture after lying twelve or fourteen days was shovelled over, and after some days being found fine and well mixed was spread from the cart on the ground. To my surprise I found the effect produced to be equal to what is usual from common compost manure!

In England, where lime is most used for agricultural purposes, it is considered that in its crude state, or uncalined state, it is most beneficial, if pounded or made fine. This, where limestone abounds it is well to know; but there is little of it in this neighborhood. Encouraged by this experiment, I continued to purchase and apply considerable quantities of damaged and air slacked lime* in my cultivation, particularly for a low, flat piece of land. This being intersected with small ditches, furnished the earth. I was not able

otherwise to procure to mix with the lime. It is not well, however, in such cases, to lower the surface by taking off more than will keep the ditches open. When the earth is tough with sward, &c. it may be made finer by being carted out and put in heaps on the ground, and spread afterwards. Indeed this is done to great advantage in the winter. The poaching the land or making a rough surface for the scythe being then well avoided.

As this land cannot advantageously be ploughed, I have in applying every third year a top-dressing as my custom is, alternated, giving first a dressing of earth and lime, and at the expiration of three years, a coat of compost manure.

This has been done on the principle that a more judicious mixture would be made, and a better composition of soil be had. I have been guided herein from general reasoning—not from any proof that the lime might not be repeated.

It seems, however, to be a prevailing opinion, where lime has been most in use, that it opens the sod and makes it more porous, giving thereby a better action to other manures, which a judicious husbandry should in succession apply. In this application of lime to a grass sward, in a deep springy soil, I have been for a long time well satisfied. It was several years before I undertook the same practice on a light soil, and I did it with less expectation. But I was somewhat surprised to find it equally beneficial.

So far lime has been mentioned as a component article in top-dressing for a grass sward. Its effect will be shown on ploughed land, and in a grain crop.

With a view of increasing fertility, I frequently have applied on the side of the hills of Indian corn a small handful of slacked lime. I so placed it, lest the caustic quality of the lime should prove injurious to the tender plant when it first started from the soil. This is my opinion and practice. Though I have often since seen large pieces slacken and expand on the soil without injury to the grass, which in a lively green color pierced through it. This application of lime to the hill I continued for some time, and though small in quantity or effect, I still thought it of some advantage. I was led, however, to a more extensive and satisfactory experiment.

I had a piece of ground of about four acres, of rather light soil, which gave promise of a very small crop of grass. Being without the means of obtaining manure, as I had a quantity of earth of the top stratum, taken up on building a wall, I forthwith procured a quantity of lime and mixed it in the manner before mentioned. About the middle of June I had the grass mowed and the land ploughed. The lime compost was then spread and lightly harrowed in. An early sort of yellow corn, which when ripe husked itself was procured. And my neighbors, who knew the process, were, in the fall of the year, much surprised by the stout ears of golden grain thus unfolded to view!!!

I trust enough has been said to show the beneficial use of lime. Whether it acts on the atmosphere only, or as a stimulant to the soil, or actually contains (as is strongly maintained by some)

within itself the food for plants is well worthy of discussion.

But whether either of these causes separately or they altogether conduce to the nutrition of plants, an advantageous effect of the use of lime on soil seems conclusively to follow. I have endeavored to avoid nice discriminations and have stated my practice plainly, not from its novelty to many of your readers, but because not only a great waste is made of this article but it is believed that at its average price in good condition, about ten cts. it may be used to good advantage. So also it is with mortar, rubbish of walls and chimneys, plaster, &c. from old buildings. These, (and it is somewhat relative to this discussion) I have made use of as a top-dressing to low soil to very good effect.

It has been observed that if lime is a fertilizer of soil why is it that where it abounds and often forms an under stratum a greater fertility does not prevail? To this it may be answered that lime is a constituent principle, it is believed in all soil, and may be supplied, where from experience a deficiency is found. But when it superabounds as in most other things excess may be injurious. In all this more experience is wished for as the only safe and profitable guide.

Yours, &c. JOHN WELLES.

THE following able dissertation, on an obscure but important subject, will be read with pleasure by every person, who can realize the truth that improvements effected with regard to cultivated vegetables are of still more consequence to the cultivator than introducing improved breeds of animals.

For the New England Farmer.

POMOLOGICAL.

I accept, Mr. Editor, the invitation of your correspondent, M. S. and send you my opinions and observations as to the cause of the variation of fruits, &c. produced from seeds.

I consider that plants are governed by as fixed laws in regard to propagation, as animals are; that the character of the progeny, in both, partake of the qualities of the parents, and of these alone; and that a cross of two varieties of fruits, of like species, may be obtained with as much certainty, as a cross from two varieties of the same species of animal. There is this difference—though the progeny of the animal can have but one father, that of the vegetable may have a plurality of fathers. Hence the uncertainty of seeds, of which different varieties of the same species flower at the same time in the vicinity of each other, producing like the female parent. The female organ of an apple blossom may be fecundated with the pollen of fifty different kinds, in the space of half an hour. The seeds of all plants where but a single variety is cultivated or grows in the neighborhood, as the butternut, chesnut, wheat, corn, &c. will uniformly produce their kind. An isolated tree, far removed from all others of its species, say of the apple or pear, will do the like; and the peach produces its kind with more certainty than the apple, from the fact, that a single variety, or single tree, is more frequently grown at a distance from other varieties than is the apple. We see

* Lime long exposed to the air, such as sweepings of stores, &c. is of less value and more cheaply obtained.

this law of the vegetable kingdom beautifully illustrated in our corn-fields. When there is but one kind planted, as the white, yellow, flint or gourd, there will be but one kind in the product. Where there are two kinds in adjoining rows, they will intermix. The pollen of the male organ of the blossom must come in contact with the pistil or female organ, or the seed will be abortive. Cut off the tassels as they begin to develop, of a hill of corn standing alone, or cover or destroy the silk of a particular ear, so as to prevent the contact of the pollen, and you will find at harvesting nothing but a naked cob.

Upon this law of the vegetable kingdom florists have based their practice of multiplying the varieties of the most esteemed flowers, as the rose, the dahlia, the comelia, geranium—the new varieties being the product of artificial or accidental fecundation of the pistil of one with the pollen of another variety. And the experiments of Knight and other pomologists have left no room to doubt upon this subject. The distinguished gentleman I have named has not only, by artificial crossing, produced new and superior varieties of garden and orchard fruit, but many new varieties of culinary vegetables. I have in my grounds several of his apples and cherries produced in this way, and know the parents from which they were produced. So far as I can now judge, the wood partakes more of the female, and the fruit of the male parent. The Faxley and Siberian Harvey apples, from the seed of the Siberian crab, fecundated with the pollen of the golden harvey, resemble in hardness of wood, shape of tree, and beauty of foliage, the male parent; while the size of the fruit, in the new kinds, is generally intermediate between that of the parents. It is worthy of remark that the wood of all the new kinds is remarkably clean and healthy, and would seem to strengthen Mr. Knight's theory, of the deterioration of old varieties.

In regard to the fecundating process, your correspondent asks, by way of doubt of the generally received opinion, "how did the first varieties of fruits originate?" I am a yankee, and will answer his question by asking, *how did the first varieties of animals originate?* A solution of my question will afford an answer to his.

I believe with Mr. Knight and Dr. Van Mons, that the seeds of young and healthy varieties will be more apt to produce good fruit, than those of old and decayed varieties of the same quality; because the progeny, as I have observed, will partake largely of the youthful vigor of the male parent—and I suspect your correspondent has misapprehended Prof. Poiteau; and that the Professor prefers seed of austere pears, not on account of the quality of the fruit, which, I conceive, is not likely to be perpetuated by the seed, for the reasons I have stated, but because the poorer sorts grow only upon seedlings, or young and healthy varieties—poor pears never being perpetuated by grafting and budding.

There is a fact in vegetable physiology which to me is inexplicable, and which I should be very much obliged to any of your correspondents for an explanation, it is this:—It is well known to nurserymen that the roots of a grafted or budding tree take the habits of the scion, that is, they are numerous and ramified, horizontal or deep, according to the habits of the variety from which the variety is taken, and generally conform in their direction and volume to the shape and abun-

dance of the top; and yet the sprouts which spring from these roots invariably, I believe, take the character of the original stalk. I will state a case: bud a peach on a plum-stalk at the surface of the ground, when it has but a few inches of root, the bud not only gives a character to the branches and fruit, but apparently to the roots which succeed, and which are alone produced by the sap elaborated in the peach leaves, and yet the sprouts which shoot from the roots will be plum sprouts. My wonder is why the roots should retain the character of the stock, after they have been enveloped and seemingly lost in the growth produced by the scion. The quince and the paradise apple are the only cases that I remember in which the character of the roots are not materially changed by the scions engrafted into them.

The process of obtaining good fruits from seed, is tedious and uncertain. Perhaps not one in a thousand will be worth preserving, and years must elapse ere the question can be solved. Whereas by grafting good kinds may be obtained with certainty. Our nurserymen make it their business to collect and propagate all the good varieties, whether native or foreign; and any gentleman who is not acquainted with their relative merits, and very few are, will find it his interest to confide to them, partially or wholly, the selection of his fruit trees. The difference in the profit of cultivating good or bad fruit is immense. A neighbor this year sold pears from two trees for \$45; while other neighbors did not realize this amount from fifty trees of bad or indifferent fruit.

Albany, Jan. 12, 1832.

For the New England Farmer.

RURAL TASTE.

MR. EDITOR,—In riding through most of the towns and villages of New England, I have been surprised at the almost total want of rural taste which is manifested by a large portion of our respectable, and in many instances, wealthy farmers.

One would suppose that the proneness to rural life among the higher classes of society, would have a salutary effect in producing a taste for picturesque gardening in the minds of our country people. Nothing would be easier than to make our villages appear like those of Europe, if the owners of our soil were disposed to have them so. A very little labor combined with taste and judgment in decorating, might make the habitations of our farmers, equal those of the English yeomanry. There the poorest laborer attends to the embellishment of his little cottage. The green hedge, the grass plat before the door, the little flower-bed, the grape or woodbine trained against the wall, and covering the lattice with its cooling shade, the pot of flowers in the window, all bespeak the influence of taste, refinement and industry. What adds more to the appearance of a house than a few trees tastefully disposed around it, or what looks more repulsive, than one destitute of these natural ornaments? Trees planted along the sides of our roads, would also greatly improve the appearance of our country, and afford refreshing shade and comfort to the traveller. When our forests offer so many splendid varieties of trees, ornamental as well as useful, at no expense, other than the trouble of transplanting them, it is a matter of wonder that they are not more frequently

made use of. We do not expect to see an extensive lawn, or park, attached to every farm-house; this, we are aware would be impracticable: but what we want to see, is a tasteful display of shrubbery and flowers, which will cost little or no expense, while it adds immensely to the value and appearance of the place, as well as to the pleasure of its owner. We anticipate a great reform in this branch of rural economy from the influence of our Horticultural Society. It has already accomplished much, but still much remains to be done. And as temperance has banished from many of our towns the use of ardent spirits, we think a small portion of the money formerly expended in the purchase of this destructive article, might be more satisfactorily devoted to the embellishment of houses and farms.

J. S. M.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XIV.

DUNG. There are several kinds of dung, as there are of soils on which to lay it.

ASHES. Best for low, mossy lands, spread evenly on the ground. A few bushels, sowed just before a rain, a good top dressing for an acre—fifteen bushels a full dressing—it will be seen for several years—peat ashes best—fifteen bushels to an acre. DOOR-DUNG for melons—COW-DUNG for a warm, sandy soil. HOGS-DUNG for flax, corn and potatoes, and for all kinds of vines. HORSES-DUNG for a low, wet soil. HUMAN-ORDURE mixed with a great quantity of soil, for cold, sour land, and for recruiting old pear-trees. SHEEP and FOWLS-DUNG, for a wet sour soil. SLAUGHTER-HOUSE-DUNG is very excellent. And beside these several kinds of dung, there are other manures, such as LIME, for a cold stiff clay soil, 120 bushels to an acre—it destroys moss, mixed with green sward, in layers, the composition will be fit for use in six months, in summer. URINE, or STALE is also excellent manure, and when saved, of as much value nearly, as the dung itself of the stock. And to save it in summer, as soon as your barnyard is cleared out, in the spring, take the first leisure hour, and take care to find such an hour, to cart in a large quantity of loam, mud, clay, rubbish, broken peat or even sand; which will absorb the urine, and being mixed with the dung, make a most excellent manure. In winter, a great part of the stale may be saved, if you have a tight floor, by giving the cattle a plenty of litter: every night a fresh layer of chaff, flax-dressings, or what ever the barn affords. MUD from ponds, in the opinion of some Farmers, is equal to good dung for Indian-corn, planted on a dry gravelly soil: SEA-MUD also is very good; but all kinds of mud are better when laid in the barn-yard and trodden into the dung and stale of the cattle. They should be shovelled into heaps and lay a few days before they are carried into the fields for use. Some Farmers have long and narrow cow-yards by the sides of roads, or elsewhere, in which they yard their cattle every night; and every two or three days they plough them deep. This mixture of soil, dung and stale, is said to be equal to any manure which is made. It must be very good for grass land, spread as soon as the crop is mowed off.

EWES. Breeders should have long and fine wool. From October first, to November twentieth keep the males from them—feed them well for some days before yearning. Let them have good feed from their first going to pasture, till the mid-

dle of July—this will make fat lambs, and the ewes themselves will be fit for market.

FLAX, a most useful and profitable crop to the farmer—does best in moist land—at nine pence per pound, one acre will gain six pounds clear profit. After the ground is well manured with old and rotten cow-dung, or with the contents of the hogstye, plough and mix the soil well—it cannot be too much pulverized, and then, in early season, which will give the best ~~coat~~ to the flax, sow from seven to eight pecks of seed on an acre—fresh and new seed every year, and from a good distance, the crop will be the better. Pull it when the leaves are fallen from the stalk, and when they begin to have a bright yellow color, and the bolls are just beginning to have a brownish cast. If you water rot it, pull it when the blossoms are generally fallen. If you dew rot it, when it is done sufficiently, the coat will separate from the stalk, at the slender branching parts, near the top ends.

FOALS should be fed when weaned with sweet hay, oats and wheat bran. For the first winter allow one sixteen bushels of oats; afterwards he will do with good hay. A late foal should not be weaned before March, and have oats all winter. Within one month after the foal is dropped, it receives its shape, &c. which it will ever after retain—you may then see your future horse in miniature.

FOWL-MEADOW GRASS does best on low lands, swamps, &c.—keeps green a long time—bears a great burden—is excellent fodder especially for horses, and may be mowed, from last of July, to first of October.

FODDERING should not take place till really necessary; and then only in mornings.—The worst fodder should be given out in the coldest weather. Never lay so much before your cattle as will serve to fill them—fodder twice in the morning and twice in the evening. The leavings of horned cattle may be laid before horses, and the leavings of horses before those who divide the hoof; they will eat after each other. If any thing be left in the mangers of the cattle, carry it out into the open air, and spread it on clean snow. Young and hardy stock will winter well on coarse meadow hay and straw. Every farm-yard should have a long shed, and a rack under it, in which to fodder in a clean and profitable manner—very necessary for sheep.

GOOSE, more profitable than a dung-hill fowl. Pluck your goose but once in a year, and at moulting time, or when they shed their quills.

GRAZING. Kill grass fed heeves by the first of November, for, after that the grass soon loses so much of its virtue, that it will not fatten cattle at all—they will fall away.—Vales for tillage, hill for pasture.

HINTS TO FARMERS. NO I.

PRELIMINARY.—Now that the bustle of election, and the shouts of the victors, have somewhat subsided; our crops secured, and the bleak winds of December have driven the husbandman from his fields to his fireside, I propose, Mr. Editor, to devote an occasional evening to the entertainment, and I would fain hope to the improvement, of your agricultural readers; provided you are disposed to second my efforts by publishing what I may chance to write: For as yet I feel the wish, without being conscious of the ability, either to instruct or entertain them.

My essays shall never be tediously long. They may sometimes be practical, sometimes theoretical, and, perchance, sometimes political; but partaking neither of personal or party politics.

You have now my proposition, sir: and I shall consider you as according to it when you publish these preliminary remarks, and shall proceed without any delay to fulfil my task. B.

Westerlo, Dec. 12, 1832.

The adapting crops to the soil and market, are among the first considerations which present themselves to the discreet farmer. The same soil that will produce a profitable crop of one kind, may not repay the labor of cultivating another. The hills and mountains that make the richest pastures, may be illy adapted to the production of grain. And the same farm product that is profitable to the farmer in the vicinity of towns or navigable waters, may be wholly unprofitable in a district remote from them. In newly settled districts, where the opportunities of interchange and marketing are precarious, it becomes in a measure necessary, that the farmer should adapt his husbandry to the immediate wants of the family, and produce his own bread, meat and clothing. Like causes often render it necessary that he should also be his own mechanic—as carpenter, shoemaker, &c. Distance, bad roads, and the want of means, leave him no other alternative. But in old settled districts, where the facilities of intercourse and trade are abundant, considerations of economy suggest a wiser course—that the farmer should apply his labors to such objects as will ensure him the best profit.

If we look to our fields and woods, we shall see that the natural products vary in different soils; that many trees and plants which spring up spontaneously in clayey grounds, are not to be found in those which are sandy, and *vice versa*; that some are peculiar to wet and others to dry grounds; and yet that there is a constant tendency to alternate or change—new species of trees and plants taking the place of other species which have been felled or have died. This is not the result of chance; but it is in accordance with a law of nature, which has endued plants with different habits and wants, and provided in different soils the food best suited to those habits and wants respectively. It is analogous to what we see in animals—almost every class of which, as the ox, the dog, the hog, &c. has its peculiar food. Those who would profit from the works of infinite wisdom, therefore, will do well to study the aptness of their soils for particular crops, and to select those for staple culture, which promise the best reward.

Heavy and cold grounds are found to be most congenial to wheat, oats, timothy, peas, &c.; light and warm soils to corn, barley, ryé, and turnips; moist grounds to potatoes and fibrous rooted grasses; dry grounds to clovers, lucerne, turnips and other tap-rooted plants. Yet all these crops fail, or are comparatively worthless on lands habitually wet. Hence it is of the first importance, in order to obtain good tillage crops, or the fine nutritious grasses, upon wet lands, first thoroughly to drain, and, if flat, to ridge them. The farmer who undertakes to raise all kinds of crops upon one kind of soil, misapplies his labor. He had better confine himself to those which make the best return, sell the surplus, and buy with a part of the proceeds that for which his neighbor's soil is better

adapted than his own. If his land will yield per acre twenty-five bushels of wheat, and only twenty-five of corn, he had better raise more wheat and buy his corn; for his corn costs him double what his wheat crop does: and is, withal, but a little more than half as valuable. If it will not produce good barley, let him forego the culture of that grain, and if his situation is near market, he should raise more grain, vegetables and fruit, and less stock.

The expense of transporting his surplus produce to market, is an important consideration to the farmer. A bushel of wheat is worth to the grower in Chenango, less than to the grower in Albany, by the expense of its transportation to market, which may be two shillings, or twenty-five per cent. A bullock, on the contrary, may be as profitably fattened by a farmer in Otsego as one in Westchester, the expense of driving him from Otsego to New-York being counterbalanced by the enhanced value of his feed, and of the land which produces it, in Westchester. Upon the banks of the Hudson a bushel of potatoes is worth from two to four shillings; while their value, for market, in the interior, is scarcely half this; because they will not bear distant transportation, and find a precarious market at home. While again, the wool, cheese, butter, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, from the hills of Delaware or Lewes, from the cheapness of conveyance or transportation of these articles, and the relative cheapness of lands, are able to compete successfully in the market, with like products from the counties of Dutchess and Orange.

From this view of the subject it would seem to result, as a general rule, that farmers contiguous to markets or navigable waters will best consult their interests, by confining their labors, so far as regards their marketable products, to tillage crops, hay and fruits; and that it would comport with the policy of those more remote, to rely upon cattle and sheep husbandry as the main source of wealth. These suggestions derive force from the wise provisions of Providence, in adapting the valleys to grain, and the hills and mountains to the subsistence of flocks and herds. B.

We mentioned a few weeks since the invention of a machine for cleaning rice from the hull, by some ingenious mechanics of this town. At that time the trial of its capacities had hardly been tested fairly, as it was not perfected in all its parts nor its exact powers graduated. Within a few days, however, a machine has been completed, and all the improvements which experience had suggested been done, and a trial of its powers made in the presence of a large number of our citizens. It performed its task to the admiration of all, and goes by horse, steam, water or any other power. It works rapidly, cleans the rice in the best possible manner, without, as has been the leading difficulty with all other machines, *reaking up the grain*.—*Northampton Cour.*

New manufacture.—A new article of commerce namely, East India Flour, is coming extensively into use, for the making of size and starch; it is chiefly imported by the Calcutta Flour Mill company, and is found to answer better than American flour, which has hitherto been considered the best for this purpose.—*English Paper.*

No man ought to be contented with any evils which he can remedy by his own industry and exertion.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832.

By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

[Continued from page 213.]

INSECTS are profusely scattered over vegetation. Several kinds are often found upon one plant. Leaves, blossoms, and fruits are alive with them; the branches and trunks afford concealment and nourishment to thousands of intestine enemies, and the roots are sapped and destroyed by them. Our present concern is with some of those which are injurious to the kitchen and flower garden, and to the fruitery.

The products of the kitchen-garden, though formerly they received less attention than those of the field, are growing more into general favor; a result owing to the change of pursuits in a portion of our population, to the low price of farm-produce, and especially to the recommendations and example of the horticultural societies of the country, and the improvements which they have introduced.

The pea is universally esteemed one of the most palatable of our vegetables. At its first appearance in the markets it commands a high price; and its first appearance on the table is not only an object of pride to the gardener, but of pleasure to the partaker. Few, however, while indulging in the luxury of early pease, are aware how many insects they unconsciously consume. When the pods are carefully examined, small, discolored spots may be seen within them, each one corresponding to a similar spot on the opposite pea. If this spot in the pea be opened, a minute, whitish grub or maggot will be discovered. It is the insect in its larva form, which lives upon the marrow of the pea, and arrives at its full size by the time that the pea becomes dry. It then bores a round hole quite to the hull, which however is left untouched, as is also the germ of the future sprout. In this hole the insect passes the pupa state, and survives the winter; at the expiration of which, its last change being completed, it has only to gnaw through the thin hull, and make its exit, which frequently is not accomplished before the pease are committed to the ground for an early crop. Pease, thus affected, are denominated *buggy* by seedsmen and gardeners: and the little insects, so often seen within them in the spring, are incorrectly called *bugs*, a term of reproach indiscriminately applied to many kinds of insects which have no resemblance to each other in appearance and habits. The pea *Bruchus*,* for such is its correct name, is a small beetle, a native of this continent, having been unknown in Europe before the discovery of America. Early in the spring, while the pods are young and tender, and the pease are just beginning to swell, it makes small perforations in the epidermis or thin skin of the pod, and deposits in each a minute egg. These eggs are always placed opposite to the pease, and the grubs, when hatched, soon penetrate the pod, and bury themselves in the pease, by holes so fine, that they are hardly perceptible, and are soon closed. Sometimes every pea in a pod will be found to be thus inhabited; and the injury done by the pea *Bruchus* has, in former times, been so great and universal as nearly to put an end to the cultivation of this vegetable. That it should prefer the prolific exotic pea to our indigeneous, but

* *Bruchus Pisi*. L.

less productive pulse, is not a matter of surprise, analogous facts being of common occurrence; but that, for so many years, a rational method for checking its ravages should not have been practised, is somewhat remarkable. An exceedingly simple one is recommended by Deane, but to be successful should be universally adopted. It consists merely in keeping seed pease in tight vessels over one year before planting them. Latreille recommends submitting them to the heat of water at sixty-seven degrees of Fahrenheit, by which the same results might be obtained; and if this was done just before the pease were to be put into the ground, they would then be in a state for immediate planting. The Baltimore Oriole, or hang-bird, is one of the natural enemies of the *Bruchus*, whose larvæ it detects, picks from the green pease, and devours. How wonderful is the instinct of this bird, which untaught by experience, can detect the lurking culprit within the envelope of the pod and pea: and how much more wonderful that of the insect; for, as the welfare of its future progeny depends upon the succession of a crop of pease the ensuing season, the rostellum or sprout of the pea is never injured by the larva, and consequently the pulse will germinate, though deprived of a third of its substance.

Roots are undoubtedly the most important productions of the vegetable garden; and, among these the potato stands first in point of utility and value. I am not aware that it is ever very seriously injured by insects, though many appear upon its leaves. The common potato-worm has already been noticed. A small, striped beetle,* of the size and shape of that appropriated to the cucumber, is found in abundance upon the potato; and its numerous larvæ, creeping about under back-loads of filth, riot upon the luxuriant foliage. Occasionally potato patches are ravaged by two or three species of *Cantharides*, or blistering-beetles. It is only in the perfect state that they are injurious to the potato-vine, for the larvæ live in the earth upon the small roots of various kinds of herbage. Their appearance on the potato is occasional only, for they devour the leaves of several other plants. These native *Cantharides* are successfully employed in medicine instead of the Spanish *Cantharides*, and, were not the price of labor among us so high might be procured in sufficient quantity to supply the demand in the markets for this important medicinal agent. I regret to observe that the ash-colored *Cantharist* has recently appeared in great profusion upon hedges of the honey-locust,† which are almost defoliated by them. For many years past the same insects have invariably attacked the Windsor bean in the garden of a friend of mine in this vicinity. This summer they were neglected; and the consequence was, that they entirely stripped the foliage from the stalks, so that but a small and impoverished crop of beans was gathered, and the prospect of a second crop, usually obtained from the suckers after the stalks are headed down, was entirely ruined. Should the devastations of the *Cantharides* increase, it would become an object to attempt to diminish their numbers by collecting them for medical use.

I am disposed to rank the turnip, as a root, next in value to the potato. In many countries it forms a large part of the vegetable sustenance of

* *Crioceris trilineata*. Oliv.

† *Cantharis cinerea*. Oliv.

‡ *Gleditschia triacanthos*. Willd.

man and of his domestic animals. It is stated that in England, soon after the turnip appears above ground, a host of little jumping beetles, called by the farmers the *fly*,* attack and devour the seed-leaves, so that on account of this destruction, the land is often obliged to be resown, and frequently with no better success.† The consequent loss sustained in the turnip crops of Devonshire, in the year 1786, is estimated, in Young's "Annals of Agriculture," to amount, at least, to one hundred thousands pounds sterling. In the same country the caterpillar of the cabbage-butterfly‡ attacks the turnip also in great numbers. Insects allied to these are found upon the turnip in this country. The leaves, in all stages of their growth, are eaten through and through with numerous holes by a small, black, jumping beetle, a species of *Haltica*. Some of these insects infest several of our useful plants, such as the horse-radish, the mustard, the radish, the cucumber, &c. The same means for protecting these plants are to be used, because the habits of all the *Halticas* are similar. It has been recommended to sow a quantity of radish seed with the turnip seed; for the jumping beetles are found to be so much more fond of the radish than of the turnip leaf, that it will desert the latter for the former. Air-slacked lime, sifted or dusted over plants, in some instances preserves them, and sprinkling with strong alkaline solutions§ will kill the insects without injuring the plants.

The native insect allied to the European cabbage-butterfly has been already mentioned. Like its congeners, it can subsist upon many and perhaps all of the cruciferous plants, among which are the cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kale, radish, mustard, and turnip. It is of a beautiful white color, with dusky veins beneath the hinder wings, and in size it is larger than the small yellow butterfly of the New England States. Hitherto it has been observed only in the hilly regions of New Hampshire, and of the northern part of Massachusetts. There are two broods in a season. About the last of May and the beginning of June the white butterfly may be seen fluttering over plantations of cabbages, and turnip and radish beds, but seems to prefer the turnip leaf for the place of depositing its eggs. These are hatched between the seventh and the tenth day. The caterpillars attain their full size in twenty-one days, and are then, on an average, one inch and a quarter in length. Being of a pale green color, they are not readily distinguished from the leaves under which they reside, and upon which they subsist. When they have completed the feeding stage, they quit the plants, and retire beneath pailings, or the edges of stones, or into the interstices of walls, suspend themselves by the tail and a loop around the body, and become pupæ. This state lasts eleven days, at the expiration of which the insect comes forth a butterfly, which, during the month of August, lays the foundation for a second generation, and perishes. The caterpillars of the second brood become pupæ or chrysalids in the autumn, and re-

* *Haltica nemorum*. F.

† Kirby & Spence's Introduction to Entomology. Vol. (3d ed.) p. 188.

‡ *Pontia Brassica*. L.

§ The solution may be made by dissolving one pound of hard soap in twelve gallons of the soap-suds left after washing, and it should be applied twice a day with a water-pot or garden engine.

remain in this form until the next spring. In gardens and fields infested by these caterpillars, boards should be placed horizontally an inch or two above the surface of the ground; these would form a tempting shelter for the pupæ, and render it easy for the farmer to collect and destroy them.

Another American butterfly,* originally appropriated to our native umbellate plants, has discovered the natural affinities of those of foreign origin, and made them subservient to the support of its progeny. The carrot, parsley, and celery of the garden appear now to be more subject to its attacks, than the conium and cicuta of the fields, though these troublesome and poisonous weeds are suffered to grow in unchecked abundance. This butterfly is one of our most common species; it is of large size, of a black color, ornamented above with yellow, and beneath with tawny spots; and the caterpillar, from which it proceeds, is a pale green, smooth worm, checkered with black and yellow spots. When irritated, this caterpillar has the power of projecting from the fore-part of its body a pair of orange-colored feelers, which exhale an intolerably nauseous odor, and like those of the snail, can be withdrawn and concealed at pleasure. This scent-organ is given to it for repelling its enemies, and it has, undoubtedly, made the insect known to many of you. Like the caterpillar of the turnip, this retires from the plants when fully grown, suspends itself in the same way, and, in process of time, becomes a butterfly. The only means that occur to me for destroying this insect, consist in carefully picking it, in the caterpillar state, from the plants which it inhabits. It is evident, however, that this can be done only to a limited extent; and, fortunately, it can be necessary only with respect to the parsley, for the abundant foliage of the other plants renders them less liable to suffer by the loss of a portion of it.

[To be continued.]

From the Albany Argus.

AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA FOR 1839.

Adapted for the County of Albany.

THE last winter was remarkable for the long continuance of severe cold weather. During nearly fifty successive days the thermometer scarcely rose above the freezing point. Its influence was unprecedentedly severe upon fruit trees, destroying thousands, and seriously injuring the fruit buds of many which survived. Our peach, plum, and pear crops were consequently trifling; yet of apples there has been an ordinary yield, and cider is abundant at fair price.

As the severe cold was preceded by mild weather and snow, the ground was not frozen when it set in and the sap vessels were consequently distended with sap. The cold was so sudden and severe that it is believed the sap froze ere its volume was diminished, and that the expanding influence of the frost burst the vessels asunder. In many instances where the trees were of some size, the injury extended only to the descending sap vessels, and this sometimes but on one side of the bole; while in the other cases the sap vessels in the alburnum appeared to be ruptured, and the vitality of the plant destroyed. I had several trees which put forth their foliage, bore fruit, and appeared to be healthy till towards autumn, when their leaves became yellow and prematurely fell. On examination, I found a ring of bark about where the surface of the snow

had lain, completely dead and separated from the trunk. The fruits which suffered most were the peach, pear, apricot, and quince. What renders this circumstance more singular are the facts, that many tender trees, as the ailanthus, catalpa, &c. which dropped their foliage early, and had probably assumed their winter habit, suffered less than in ordinary winters; and that the injury, to all, was far less severe upon clay than upon sand soils.

Wheat suffered less from the winter than was apprehended. The crop has been a fair one, and the quality of the grain good. This staple, I am afraid will continue to decrease among us till we adopt a better system of manuring, and appreciate more correctly, the utility of a rotation of crops. This grain exhausts an ordinary soil of what I term specific food, or according to Lindley and Macaire, deposits a poison, which unfits the soil for another crop until the specific food is restored, or the poison removed.

Rye has been rather a light crop, and the grain inferior to that of common seasons.

Barley. From the high price which this grain commanded last winter, large quantities were sown and the crop has been more than a medium one.—Although the price has greatly fallen, yet I think upon our soils it still pays better than wheat. It exhausts less, and yields upon light loams about double the quantity that wheat does.

Corn, the farmer's main dependence for kitchen, barn and sty, promised very unfavorably, but finally turned out pretty well, where it escaped the early frosts, which in some districts did great injury. The wet spring did not admit of early planting, and the summer being backward, it was much later in coming to maturity than usual. There are two maxims which my experience in the culture of this crop has suggested, which I venture to recommend:—one is to plant only on manured, warm and well drained grounds; the other, to cut and stock the whole crop as soon as the grain is well glazed. An observance of the first has insured me good crops, while the second has ever saved them from the effects of autumnal frosts, and materially increased my stock of fodder. There is another suggestion which I will make in regard to this crop, and that is, to plant double the quantity of seed usually put into the ground, and to reduce the plants at the first hoeing, which will ensure a full complement of stalks in each hill. This is seldom the case in a field of corn. If we allow four to be a proper number, we shall find that in most cases there is a deficiency of one-fourth, and often a half of corn-bearing stocks in a field. There are always more or less feeble or sickly plants that never produce grain. These may be distinguished and thrown out in the weeding process. Few farmers appreciate the advantage of close planting, when the habits of the grain and the strength of the ground will admit of it. It is common to plant here at the distance of three feet each way. I place my hills at 3 by 2½. At the South, and East, it is usual to plant at 4, 5 and 6 feet. The following exhibits the difference in the number of hills, and consequently in the product of the different modes:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| An acre planted at 6 ft. by 6 | will give | 1210 hills. |
| do. do. 5 by 5 | — | 1742 “ |
| do. do. 4 by 4 | — | 2722 “ |
| do. do. 3 by 3 | — | 4840 “ |
| do. do. 3 by 2½ | — | 5808 “ |

By this scale it appears that if the product at 4 feet would be 27 bushels, at 3 feet it would be 45, and at 3 by 2½; 58 bushels, or more than double the first; while the product at 6 feet would be to

that of 3 by 2½, nearly in the diminutive ratio of one to three and a half, or about two sevenths. In September I measured 33 feet (4 rods) square in the best part of my cornfield, which embraced 11 rows one way, and 13 hills the other, and contained 143 hills and 572 stalks. The corn was picked, husked, and after rejecting some half a dozen smutty ears carefully weighed. Its weight was 232½ lbs. A seventh part of this product, (33 lbs. 2 oz.) was immediately shelled, and the grain found to weigh 23 lbs. 7 oz. This, at 60 lbs. to the bushel, gave at the rate of 109 bushels per acre. The indication by measurement, was still higher, the memorandum of which I have mislaid.

Potatoes have been a bad crop, especially on moist grounds, where they generally do best. Those late planted were particularly light.

The summer having been wet and cool, Oats are pretty abundant and heavy. The increased consumption of this grain, however, has sustained the price above those of ordinary years.

Hay has been more than an ordinary crop; though it is principally manifest in recently stocked grounds. The experience of some years would seem to strengthen the opinion, that the practice of keeping grounds in perpetual meadows, is manifestly bad so far at least as profit is concerned. Grasses do and will alternate; the cultivated or finer kinds will run out; coarse kinds and mosses will come in; the sole of the grass will become thick and tough, and impervious to heat, air and the other agents of vegetable nutrition. Meadows begin to deteriorate, generally, the third or fourth year after they are laid down, and by the sixth, their product is often diminished to one-half, or one-third of a fair crop. New meadows ought to average 3 tons of hay per acre; old ones seldom exceed half that quantity.

The productions of the garden have been abundant, with partial exceptions. On account of the backwardness of the season, which retarded vegetation two weeks later than usual, the grape did not ripen well, and the hardier kinds, which were left uncovered, suffered severely from the winter. Sulphur is successfully applied, in a dry state, to this fruit about Boston, to prevent mildew. Melons like most other vegetables, came on late; and but few that ripened well were eaten, on account of the Cholera.

On the whole, the products of the soil have been abundant, and afford great cause of gratitude and thankfulness, to the beneficent God of the harvest.

THE MONARCH OF THE WOODS.

A few weeks ago we accompanied a friend on a visit to Upper Darby Township, Delaware county, where we were shown a large chestnut tree, on the plantation of Jonathan Owen, the circumference of which, three feet from the ground, was thirty-two feet seven inches. The tree was at the time full of chestnuts. We remember having seen the large walnut tree that was exhibited in this city a few years since, the dimensions of which we forget, but do not think it was so large as the tree on Mr. Owen's property. The poet has truly said,

“That Nature revels in the land that's free,
And here her greatness shows, in man, in stream, and tree.”

Penn. Inquirer.

REPAIR all your farming utensils, now you have leisure.

* *Papilio asterias*. F.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1833.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

PROVIDE a sufficient quantity of bean poles and pea rods, which you may preserve in a corner of your wood house, or other place suitable for your purpose. Many people, who neglect to procure these implements in season, are induced by the hurry of business, to permit their peas and beans to trail on the ground, in which situation they will not produce, especially the tall growing sorts, one third part so many as they would if they were properly supported by poles and rods. The length of your pea rods should be in proportion to the sorts of peas for which you intend them. The same kinds of rods, which the tall growing peas require, will answer for the generality of running kidney beans. The Lima beans will need strong poles from 8 to 9 feet high.

Manure may be carried into those places where it is needed, if the frost will permit, left in a heap, but not spread. Wherever and whenever the snow is off the ground, rake together and burn the rubbish of last year's crop. Inspect and repair your fences, rub or thrash out and clean seeds. See that your garden tools, &c. are in good repair, and procure such new ones as may be necessary. Prepare materials for hot beds. Attend to your fruit in your fruit room or cellar, on shelves or in boxes, and if necessary pick it over and cull whatever may be defective.

For the New England Farmer.
HORTICULTURE.

EXTRACT of a letter from a lady in Brooklyn, New York, upon the effects of Horticultural pursuits.

I perfectly coincide with your excellent opinion, which you mentioned in your kind letter, that horticultural tastes have a very great tendency to improve the mind and refine the manners, for I have invariably noticed that I never saw an ill natured person embellish his residence, and taking pleasure in cultivation.

For the New England Farmer.

SIR,—Observing in your paper of the last week, a request from a correspondent at Dunstable, in regard to a tumor on the face of a valuable ox; as far as I am able to answer his inquiries, I feel a pleasure in doing,—although the description he has given of the nature of the disease is not such as to lead to any definite opinion.

The term holdfast, is one of those which is not described in any work on the diseases of horned cattle, nor can it be relied upon as one of sufficient evidence of any specific disease.

Cattle are liable to tumors of various kinds, and on various parts of the body, but before we can with safety, or any degree of certainty, prescribe any plan of treatment, it is necessary for us to know their exact nature.

If your correspondent will inform me through your paper or otherwise, of the situation, and nature of that which he describes as a holdfast, I will endeavor to prescribe a remedy for its re-

moval. It is necessary to know whether it is a boney or soft tumor, and whether it has the appearance of containing matter or not.

Respectfully yours, &c. T. H. SMITH.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Boston, Jan. 21, 1833.

COLTS.

"We often hear it lamented, that our breed of horses is so bad. But I am convinced that as our colts are managed if we had any other breed we should soon make it appear to be as mean as our own if not worse. The abusing of colts in the first winter, is the principal cause of their proving so bad. For our farmers seldom allow their weaned colts any food besides hay, and that is not always of the best kind. So that they seldom fail of being stunted in their growth in the first winter to such a degree, that they never get the better of it. A colt that is foaled late, should not be weaned till February or March, and should have oats during the whole of the winter. In some countries they allow a young colt fifteen bushels. We need not grudge to feed them with meal, oats and bran, besides the best of clover hay; for they will pay for it in their growth. After the first winter, they will need no extraordinary feeding till they are grown up. Were the above directions observed, we should soon see an improvement of our breed of horses. They would be capable of doing much greater service, and be likely to hold out to a greater age."—Deane.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Monument to Washington. There has been a late meeting in New York for the purpose of erecting a Monument in that city to GEORGE WASHINGTON, in which it was determined to petition the legislature for an act to incorporate an association for that purpose.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature denouncing nullification.

Symptoms of Discord. It is said that the great and little folks at Washington look askance and stand aloof; and that the form and substance of social intercourse are threatened with nullification in consequence of the belligerent attitude of South Carolina, and matters and things thereunto appertaining.

The Pennsylvania Legislature printed five thousand copies of the President's Proclamation against nullifiers, &c. in English, and three thousand in German.

Lyceums. According to a late number of the Family Lyceum there have been Lyceums founded, which are now in successful progress, in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, North Carolina and Mississippi States:

Nullifiers. The New York Standard states that many letters have been received from South Carolina, which are decidedly warlike. The nullifiers are every where organizing their volunteers, arming and drilling, while the Union Party are also preparing for defence. The newspapers and

orators are more violent than ever, and every thing seems tending to open violence.

The Missionaries, imprisoned in the Georgia Penitentiary have at length been discharged.

Deaf and Dumb. The Centinel asserts that the deaf and dumb in the United States, have been ascertained to be 6112, or 1 to every 2000 inhabitants. There was an interesting exhibition lately of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, in presence of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and most of the Members of the Legislature, besides a number of ladies and others, spectators. The exhibition was conducted by Mr. Weld, who was formerly a teacher in the Philadelphia school, and since the resignation of Mr. Gauladet, has occupied his place in the school at Hartford. The exhibitions in the manual alphabet, grammar, geography, arithmetic, &c. &c. are highly spoken of. There is an instance in Philadelphia, where one of the first lithographic artists is deaf and dumb; and 12 individuals, who have left the asylum at Hartford, have become heads of families.

Fires within a week or ten days past have been numerous. On the evening of the 18th inst. about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in Portland Street, Boston, which for a time threatened very serious consequences; but after destroying several shops and small ten feet buildings, it was at length extinguished by the great exertions of the Firemen of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport and Roxbury. On the same evening, and while the Fire Department were at work, an incendiary was arrested in the cellar of the grocery store of Mr. Clement Willis, corner of High and Federal Streets, while collecting combustibles for the purpose of setting fire to the building over the cellar. On the morning of the 19th inst. a fire broke out in the sugar house in Atkinson Street, owned by E. T. Andrews, Esq. and recently occupied by Mr. Ephraim Hall, which was consumed.

Two steamboats were burnt on the 4th inst. at N. Orleans.

Money, on first rate securities, is only two per cent, per annum, in London. This very low rate of interest is submitted to because capitalists cannot be induced to vest their money in stocks, in the present unsettled state of politics.

SWIFT TRAVELLING.

THE "Experiment," the new engine lately put upon the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road, performed on the 24th ult. the distance from the head of the plane to the half way house, in 12 minutes, which is at the rate of 35 miles an hour. This is, says the Schenectady Whig, the fastest travelling which has yet taken place on the road.

A gentleman who lately crossed from New Castle to Frenchtown, states that the trip was performed in 47 minutes, or at the rate of 21½ miles an hour! This was considered about the ordinary speed of the vehicle at a full load.—Genesee Farmer.

Large Beets. Mr. John Fuller raised in his garden, in Hume, Alleghany County, the season past, four beets that weighed 71 pounds, the lightest 15 pounds, and the heaviest 23 pounds measured 2 feet 10 inches in circumference.—*ibid.*

From Manchester to Birmingham, with the exception of the coal regions of Wolverhampton, and another few miles of poor land the whole country is a garden. An American farmer knows nothing of English husbandry. The difference is too wide for him to be able to appreciate it. Select the most cultivated ground of the rich soil on Manhattan Island, or behind Brooklyn, or in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, or of Boston—and they are only ordinary specimens of English farming.—*English paper.*

Slaves. The following may be looked upon as a tolerably correct estimate of the number of human beings held in slavery:—British Colonies 800,000; French Colonies, 200,000; Cuba and Porto Rico, 500,000; other Foreign Colonies, 75,000; United States, 1,650,000; Brazil, 2,000,000. Total 5,225,000.—*ib.*

Aristocratic Wealth. It is said that the vast estates of the Duke of Buccleuch (supposed to be worth £250,000 annually) produce his grace a greater income than is the privy purse of the king, the allowance to the queen, and the salaries of the great officers of the household.—*ib.*

Good Fruit. The price of good fruit was fixed by Deity himself, when he created man and placed him in the garden of Eden. Even then and in that virgin soil the condition was that he "dress the garden and keep it;" and one may venture to say, that since then the price has never been abated.
T. MATLACK, Esq.

Ostrich Eggs. These will sometimes weigh about three pounds. They are reckoned a delicate article of food, and are dressed in various ways for the table. Owing to the thickness and strength of their shell, they are easily preserved for a great length of time, even at sea, and without the trouble of constantly turning them. At the Cape of Good Hope they are usually sold for about sixpence a piece, and from their large size, one of them will serve two or three persons for a meal.

FOR SALE,

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young Flora, by Celebs; Granddam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Aug. 30, 1829—colour red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office.
Jan. 16

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR OCT. 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED, by LILLY, WAIT, COLMAN & HOLDEN, No. XCV. QUARTERLY REVIEW—Containing Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han—Dr. Chalmers on Political Economy—Greek Elegy—The Works of the Rev. Robert Hall—Earle's Residence in New Zealand and Tristan D'Acunha—Novels of Fashionable Life—Flint's Ten Years in the Valley of the Mississippi—Count Pecchio's Observations on England—Prince Polignac, Revolution of the Three Days.
jan 23

GARDENING.

WANTS a Situation, a NURSERYMAN and HORTICULTURIST, who has had many years experience. He is a Member of the Edinburgh and Berwickshire Horticultural Societies. Would be glad to have immediate employ.
jan 23

SWEET HERBS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market Street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin canisters for domestic use, viz:
Sweet Marjorum, 37½ cts—Thyme, 33 cts—Summer Savory, 25 cts—Sage, 17 cts—per canister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle.
dec 26

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1832, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its managements, and packed in the neatest style. Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Dec. 24.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received, at GEO. C. BARRETT'S SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—A supply of fresh and genuine WHITE MULBERRY SEED, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the largest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.
dec 5

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the New England Farmer Office,—the Planter's Guide; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of Giving Immediate Effect to Wood, by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Philosophical principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Stuart, Bart. LL. D. F. R. S. F., &c. Price \$3.

NUTTALL'S ORNITHOLOGY.

JUST received by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston:—A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States, and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50.
Dec. 12.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. from Winship, Kenrick, Prince, Buell & Wilson, Mrs. Parmentier, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

GEO. C. BARRETT,
New England Farmer Office.
dec 5

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also, the varieties of the Grape with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25.

AMERICAN FARRIER.

JUST received, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market-street, the American FARRIER, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barrum. Price 75 cents.
dec 5

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

JUST published, the New England Farmer's Almanac of 1833, by T. G. FESSENDEN, editor of the New England Farmer—containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen.
Nov. 7

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russetts, | barrel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| baldwins, | " | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEEF, mess, | barrel | 10 50 | 10 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 75 | 7 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1, | " | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | pound | 14 | 15 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 6 | 8 |
| four meal, | " | 3 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 | 4 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 38 | 43 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 43 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 6 37 | 6 62 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | " | 6 12 | 6 25 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 87 | 6 37 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 12 | 6 25 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 88 | 90 |
| southern yellow, | " | 70 | 78 |
| Rye, | " | 90 | 95 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Oats, | " | 40 | 45 |
| HAY, | cwt. | 62 | 70 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 50 | 52 |
| HOPS, 1st quality, | cwt | 28 00 | 30 00 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 10 | 9 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 21 | 22 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 21 | 22 |
| upper, | side | 3 00 | |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 16 | 19 |
| upper, | side | 2 50 | 2 70 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 24 | 26 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 25 |
| LIME, | cask | 1 06 | 1 12 |
| PLASTER PARIS retails at | ton | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices, | bushel | 17 50 | 18 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 12 50 | 13 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 12 50 | 13 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | none | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 9 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 11 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 48 | 50 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 60 | 65 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 40 | 42 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 37 | 38 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 34 | 36 |
| Native washed, | " | 32 | 33 |
| Northern pulled, | " | 50 | 52 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 40 | 42 |
| 2d " | " | 32 | 33 |
| 3d " | " | 27 | 28 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | 40 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 9 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 9 | 12 |
| BUTTER, keg and tub, | " | 18 | 23 |
| lump, best, | " | 20 | 28 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 25 | 28 |
| POTATOES, common, | bushel | 36 | 40 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 370 Beef Cattle, 520 Sheep, and 196 Swine, 125 Swine were reported last week.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—The quality of cattle not so good as last but rather better prices were obtained for the same quality. We notice 6 or 8 taken for \$6. We quote extra, at \$5.25 a 5.50; prime at \$5; good at 4.50 a 4.75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess at \$4; No. 1, at \$3.75.

Sheep.—A large proportion were ordinary, and a part were at market several weeks since, we did not obtain the price of any lot.

Swine.—One lot of about 30, two-thirds Barrows, were taken at 4½c; at retail, 5 for sows, and 6 for barrows.

KIMBALL'S

Stock and Suspender Manufactory, Linen Drapery, Hosiery and Glove Store, No. 12, Washington Street, Boston.

NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS.

COMPRISING their Architecture, Transformations, Senses, Food, Habits—Collection, Preservation and Arrangement. With Engravings. In three volumes. Price \$1 per vol. For sale by GEO. C. BARRETT.
dec 26

MISCELLANY.

THE PETITION.

UNBAR the door—the rain pours fast—
 'The storm is howling wildly!
 Take pity on the poor outcast—
 Look on his miseries mildly;
 Relieve misfortune's lowly child—
 Give pleasure for his sorrow;
 Oh say—(for once his day beams smil'd)
 Be thine a cheerful morrow.

Unbar the door—chill blows the wind—
 The heath looks bleak and dreary;
 Be kind to him—who e'er was kind
 To wretches worn and weary!
 Ah! once a brighter day was mine—
 And friends to aid were pressing—
 Friends fled with fortune! give, and thine
 Be every earthly blessing!

THE REPLY.

WHAT voice so weak and plaintively
 Sues at the Woodman's door?
 Who braves the storm, who bows the knee,
 A suppliant sad and poor?
 Thy prayer's allowed, come child of wo,
 Come enter freely here;
 Forget thy wretched lot—forego
 The soul subduing tear.

If thou art friendless, if no heart
 Of grandeur's dazzling form,
 Solace'd nor bade the clouds depart,
 Nor cheer'd the gathering storm,
 If thou a mother's cheering voice,
 A father's fostering care
 Hast early lost—still, still rejoice,
 Life's bud defies despair!

Though here no tapestry is seen—
 No labored anthems swell;
 Yet nature rob'd in mountain green,
 Here pleas'd delights to dwell;
 Too humble for the court of kings,
 Here scattering leaf and flower,
 Content a wreath dress'd beauty brings,
 An offering for each hour.

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.
DOGS.

WE cannot quit the subject of dogs without advert-
 ing to that lamentable circumstance, their oc-
 casional madness. This disease is not common
 to dogs in all climates; according to Mr. Barrow,
 canine madness is unknown in South Africa.
 Other temporary diseases are oftentimes mistaken
 for this fearful malady; and we, therefore, subjoin
 the symptoms of hydrophobia, as described by
 M. M. Chaussier and Orfila, who have written a
 scientific work on this disorder:—

"A dog at the commencement of madness is
 sick, languishing, and more dull than usual. He
 seeks obscurity, remains in a corner, does not
 bark, but growls continually at strangers, and,
 without any apparent cause, refuses to eat or drink.
 His gait is unsteady, nearly resembling that of a
 man almost asleep. At the end of three or four days,
 he abandons his dwelling, roving continually in
 every direction: he walks or runs as if tipsy, and
 frequently falls. His hair is bristled up; his eyes
 haggard, fixed, and sparkling; his head hangs
 down; his mouth is open and full of frothy slaver;
 his tongue hangs out, and his tail between his
 legs. He has, for the most part, but *not always*,
 a horror of water, the sight which seems, general-
 ly, to redouble his sufferings. He experiences

from time to time transports of fury, and endeav-
 ors to bite every object which presents itself,
 not even excepting his master, whom indeed he
 begins not to recognise. Light and lively colors
 greatly increase his rage. At the end of thirty
 or thirty-six hours he dies in convulsions." After
 various remedies for this terrible malady have been
 tried in vain, it seems now agreed that cutting or
 burning out the bitten part is the only one to be
 relied on.

NEGLIGENCE.

INATTENTION to small matters brings with it
 often a succession of losses. The following nar-
 rative by the celebrated Say, in his "Essay on
 Political Economy," illustrates this truth in a very
 satisfactory manner. "I remember," says this
 writer, "when I was in the country, witnessing an
 instance of the losses to which a household is ex-
 posed by negligence. For want of a latch of
 trifling value, the gate of the farm-yard which
 opened into the fields was often open. Whoever
 went out pulled the gate after him; but as there
 was no means of shutting it, this gate was always
 ajar. Many of the farm-yard animals had been
 on this account lost.

"One day, a fine young pig got out and reached
 the neighboring wood. All were immediately in
 chase of the animal. The gardener was the first
 who got sight of it; and he, in jumping over a
 ditch to stop its further passage, received a dan-
 gerous wound, which confined him to his bed for
 a fortnight. The cook found on her return from
 the pursuit, that the linen which she had left at
 the fire to dry, was burnt; and the dairy maid
 having left in a hurry the cow-stable without
 fastening the animals in it, a cow in her absence
 broke the leg of a colt which they were raising in
 the place. The days lost by the gardener were
 worth twenty crowns; the linen and colt were as
 valuable. Here then in a few minutes, for want
 of a fastening which would have cost a few cents,
 a loss of forty crowns was encountered by persons
 whose duty it was to exercise the most rigid econ-
 omy, without our taking into account the suffer-
 ings caused by the disease or the uneasiness and
 other inconveniences in addition to the expense."

A SEED FARMER.

AN honest son of Erin, who had saved money
 enough by his industry to purchase a small farm
 undertook to manage it himself. He accordingly
 bought his seeds at a seed store, and planted them
 all done up in papers—just as they came from the
 store. A bystander who observed him, began to
 laugh at him, and told him he was doing wrong.
 "Ah, let me alone for that," said Pat, "I am making
 a seed garden; did ye never see seeds grow all
 papered and labelled just as they sell them in the
 shop?"

SOMETHING CERTAINLY NEW UNDER THE
 SUN.

NEARLY opposite our office there are exhibited
 by W. C. Palmer, M. D., two *novelties*.

1st. A cot for invalids, which by means of a
 gum elastic reservoir filled with water, beneath
 the bed or mattress—actually places the sufferer
 upon a bed of water, which being displaced at
 every movement affords ease, and respite, and
 change of position to the worn and wearied
 frame. It seems to us a capital invention.

2d. A gum elastic bathing cot which folds up,
 and is as portable as any ordinary cot and therefore

is easily transferable from room to room, as needed;
 and which with less water than is requisite in
 ordinary bathing tubs, insures an excellent bath.
 We commend these really useful *gimcracks* to public
 attention.—*Detroit Journal*.

Marriage Ceremony Extraordinary. On Monday
 last a woman without arms was married at Bury;
 the ring being placed by the bridegroom upon one
 of the bride's toes. [This indeed is taking a wife
 in *toe-toe* "for better, for worse."]

Longevity. Died, at Columbia Co. Geo. Capt.
 Thomas Cobb, aged 120 years! He was a Captain
 under Washington, and marched against the forts
 on the Kenhawa, then in possession of the French
 and Indians, several years before the defeat of
 Braddock. When 100 years of age he frequently
 rode 45 miles in one day; and only 4 years ago
 he rode to Augusta, 40 miles one day.

Curiosity. The proprietor of a coffee house in
 Paris, has offered Mademoiselle Boury, the young
 woman who is said to have turned aside the pis-
 tol levelled at the King, 40,000 francs to serve as
 bar maid for six months.

Steam-boat Accident. One of the flues of the
 steam boat Scotland, collapsed between Memphis
 and Natchez, and killed one man, and severely
 scalded three others.—*Louisville Herald*, 17th inst.

EASTMAN'S STRAWCUTTER.

FOR Sale cheap—one of Eastman's STRAWCUTTERS, new
 in November, a perfect machine and in good order, not having
 been used more than a dozen times. It will be sold cheap, or
 exchanged for neat stock. Inquire of KENDALL BROS.,
 Saddler, Roxbury Street, near the Boston line. jy 16

MADDER SEED.

THE Subscriber has for sale 50 Bushels of MADDER SEED,
 so called, consisting of a small portion of Top Root, with the
 buds attached to it; the yield is immense; it is dug once in 3
 years. The culture simple and the plant perfectly hardy. Di-
 rections will be given to all who purchase—price from four to
 six dollars per bushel. Quantity of seed to plant an acre, from
 four to five and a half bushels. Time for planting, fall and
 spring. The subscriber is preparing eight acres for planting—
 Orders enclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention—
 a sample of the article may be seen in the hands of Mr. JESSE
 WINSLOW, Newton, Upper Falls, Mass.

RUSSEL BRONSON.

Bridgewater, Oneida Co. N. Y. Jan. 3, 1833.

SPECTACLES.

A GOOD assortment of SILVER SPECTACLES constantly
 on hand and for sale at fair prices by WILLIAM M. WESSON,
 at No. 105, Washington Street. 4t dec 18

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum,
 payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within
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[No paper will be sent to a distance without payment
 being made in advance.]

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1834.

NO. 29.

HYMN.

THE following hymn, by L. M. SARGENT, Esq. was sung at the anniversary meeting of the Howard Benevolent Society in Boston on Wednesday evening, January 15th.

God of the rolling year—thy power
Expands the germ; unfolds the flower;
Matures, at last the golden grain;
And then restores the iron reign
Of dreary winter, drearier still
To those whom age and penury chill.

Thy power of frost has locked the ground,
And streams in icy chains are bound;
Spare thou the heart of man below,
And bid the fount of pity flow.
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.

The board with costly viands spread,
The blazing hearth, the downy bed;
God, thou art just;—what mortal dare
Call these his own, for thine they are!
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.

The hand that won the orphan's bread,
Is laid to slumber with the dead;
The barefoot boy, 'mid winter skies,
From door to door his labor plies.
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.

Loud howls the storm, 'tis cold and late,
The shivering outcast tries the gate;
The backward steward of the poor
Turns down his light, and bars the door.
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New-England Farmer.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

It is remarkable that notwithstanding the rapid progress which Horticulture is making in the United States, so little attention is paid to the planting ornamental trees, with a view to the embellishment of our country residences. The magnificent Parks of England, have been long and justly admired, as constituting one of the most beautiful features of that highly cultivated country; and although the horticultural creations of our more limited means, may never equal in extent and grandeur some of those of the aristocracy of Europe, yet every person of cultivated mind, is aware, how beautiful the hand of taste can render even very limited scenes, by the proper application of the principles and materials necessary to mental pleasure and gratification.

Considered in a single point of view, what an infinite variety of beauty there is in a tree itself! Every part is admirable, from the individual beauty of its leaves, to its grand effect as a whole. Who has not witnessed in some favorite landscape, the indescribable charm thrown over the whole scene by a single tree? Perhaps a huge giant, whose massy trunk and wide out-stretched arms have been the production of ages; or the more graceful form of another whose delicate foliage reflects the sunbeam, and trembles with the slightest breeze that passes over it. There is no monotony in nature—even in trees, every season has its own

charms. Spring, the season of renewed life, witnesses the rush of the newly imbibed sap—the buds swell—the tender leaves unfold, and the admirer of nature is delighted by the freshness and vividness of the young foliage. Summer comes—he is refreshed by the fragrance of their blossoms—their shade is a welcome luxury in the noontide sun—perchance their fruit may be an acceptable offering to the palate, and who in this country has not witnessed the autumnal glories of an American forest?

There is no country of the globe which produces a greater variety of fine forest trees whether considered for the purposes of ornament or timber, than North America. Yet it is a fact that for both these purposes, more particularly the first, they are Horticulturally better known in many parts of Europe, than they are now at home. Those governments have imported the seeds of all our most valuable forest trees, annually, for more than a century. Instead of planting, our agriculturists have hitherto been engaged in destroying. In the Atlantic States, this period is now past; and we would, therefore, first direct the attention of the arboriculturist to our own trees.

There is not in the whole catalogue, scarcely a more interesting object than an immense oak tree, when placed so, as to be considered in relation to the large mansion of a wealthy proprietor. Its broad ample limbs and aged form, give a very impressive air of dignity to the whole scene. It is a very common inhabitant of our woods, there being 44 species of indigenous growth between the 20th and 48th degrees of north latitude.* The pendulous branches of the American Elm—the light foliage of the Birch—the cheerful vernal appearance of some of the species of Maple—the delicate leaf of the Locust, and the heavy masses of verdure produced by the Beech, are sufficient to render them all ornamental in Park scenery, and they should ever find a proper situation in an extensive lawn. Our American poplars should be recollected when a rapid growth and immediate effect is required. *Gleditsia triacanthos* or the sweet locust, is interesting from its long masses of thorns. One of our most ornamental trees, both in foliage and flower is the white wood *Liriodendron tulipifera*. Its erect, tall form, large yellow blossoms, and handsome leaves, have rendered it an universal favorite in Europe, and there can scarcely be a more stately object to stand as an isolated specimen. The plane or sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) is too much neglected because it is so common; but in favorable situations, in deep soils, and where ample room is afforded, it produces a noble tree of immense size. Several have been measured on the banks of the Ohio from 40 to 50 feet in circumference.

A native tree but little known in our ornamental plantations, is the Kentucky coffee *Gymnocladus canadensis*. It is a native of Kentucky and Tennessee, grows to the height of 40 feet, and its doubly compound foliage, and very singular appearance when defoliated in the winter months, are well calculated to render it an interesting feature in the landscape. *Cupressus disticha* (*Taxodium Richd*) the deciduous Cypress, flourishing in

vast quantities in the southern parts of the Union, is, though perfectly hardy and of easy cultivation, but little known in the Northern States.* Its beautiful light green foliage contrasts elegantly with the denser hue of other deciduous trees, and we are hardly aware of an upright growing tree, better calculated to give variety of color to groups and masses, than this. *Catalpa syriaca* is a most striking ornament to a lawn, when in the summer months it is loaded with its large clusters of parti-colored flowers.

But the most splendid, most fragrant, and most celebrated ornamental production of the woods and forests of our country, is yet to be mentioned. It is the unrivalled *Magnolia grandiflora*, the most magnificent of the genus, a beautiful tree of 70 feet in its native soil, only attains the size of a large shrub in the Middle States, and will scarcely withstand the winters of the Northern. But *M. acuminata* though not so beautiful, is a fine large tree, sometimes attaining the height of 90 feet. It is abundant in Western New York and Ohio. *M. macrophylla* is not only remarkable for the beauty of its flowers, but also for the extraordinary size of its leaves; they having been measured so long as 3 feet. *Magnolia tripetala*, the umbrella tree, is also a fine species growing in districts from Georgia to New York:—its large cream-colored flowers measure 7 or 8 inches in diameter. Still more rare though highly ornamental, are *M. cordata* and *M. auriculata*; small trees which ought to be indispensable to every collection. The species of smallest stature and most frequent occurrence in the Middle States is *M. glauca*, the flowers of which are highly odoriferous. It succeeds best in damp soils, and is found very plentifully in situations of this kind in New Jersey.

Ornamental trees from other countries should find a prominent place in the plantations of our Horticulturists. They not only have an intrinsic value in themselves, but to a refined taste they offer gratifications from the associations connected with them. Thus the proprietor may view in the walks over his grounds, not only productions of his own country, but their fellows from many other climes. We may witness flourishing upon the same soil, many of the productions of southern Europe and Asia; individuals from the frigid regions of Siberia, and the almost unknown forests of Patagonia; vegetables which perseverance has abstracted from the jealous Chinese, and which the botanical traveller has discovered among the haunts of the savage Indian.

Among the foreign trees which are most generally cultivated for ornament in this country, we may mention the two genera of *Tilia* and *Æsculus*. The European Lime or Linden tree, with its fine stately form and fragrant blossoms, is a most pleasing object as an ornamental tree. The Horse chestnut (*Æ. Hippocastanum*) is perhaps better known than any foreign tree in the country; its compact growth, fine digitate leaves, and above all, its superb, showy flowers, distributed in huge bouquets over the foliage, have rendered it here, as in Europe, an object of universal admiration. We would here beg

* We have seen a celebrated specimen in Col. Carr's garden, Philadelphia, 180 feet high, 25 in circumference, and 91 years old.

* Michaux.

leave to direct the attention of planters to the less known, but not less interesting species of this tree, natives of our own soil. *Esculus paiva* producing red, and *E. flava*, yellow flowers, form very beautiful trees of moderate size. The other species are rather large shrubs than trees, and are very pretty ornaments to the garden.

The brilliant appearance of the European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*) when in autumn it is densely clad with its rich crimson fruit is a circumstance sufficient to give it strong claims to the care of the arboriculturist, independently of the beauty of its foliage. But a tree, which from this latter property has long been a favorite with us, and which, though it is common in Europe, we regret to say is yet but half so well known as it should be, is the silver leaved Abele, *Populus alba*. Its growth is very rapid, and it is, therefore, well adapted for planting where time is an object of consideration. The flowers are insignificant, but its leaves are highly interesting. The under side of each of these is rendered perfectly white by a dense cottony pubescence, and in a gentle breeze from their being supported on slender petioles they are in constant motion. At a moderate distance to a spectator standing on the windward side, they give it frequently the appearance of being covered with a profusion of white flowers. It has a beautiful effect from the house when seen at some distance in the foreground of a handsome group of trees of a darker green. Added to this, it holds its foliage unscathed by the frost, until the very latest period in Autumn.

Ailantus glandulosus, the heaven tree of the Chinese, is a fine stately tree, and though introduced from a warmer climate, bears the intense cold of our winters perfectly uninjured. When young it somewhat resembles our sumach, but when it attains the height of 90 or 100 feet, with its long pendant pinnated foliage, it will form a very picturesque and graceful object.

We must not forget in this brief notice the Larches both of Europe and our country. *Pinus larix* has long been considered among the first timber trees of the other continent. The singularity of its foliage as a deciduous tree, its long, declining branches and drooping spray, are well calculated to give variety to the landscape, and we are happy to see, that both this and our two American species, *P. microcarpa* and *P. pendula* are becoming more generally objects of attention and cultivation.

Among the interesting trees of more recent introduction and which are yet rare in this country, we may mention *Salisburia adiantifolia*, the Japanese maiden hair tree. The foliage is strikingly singular and beautiful, resembling that well known fern *Adiantum pedatum*, and the tree appears to be very hardy. The purple beech, a variety of *Fagus sylvatica*, is a very unique object with its strangely colored leaves, and a very splendid tree lately introduced from the banks of the Missouri and Arkansas is the Osage orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*). Its vivid green leaves and rapid growth are already known to us, but it is described as being a tree in its native soils of thirty or forty feet in height, and bearing abundance of beautiful fruit of the size and appearance of an orange. The weeping ash is also a very unique and desirable object, and its long seemingly inverted shoots may be introduced in some situations with an excellent effect.

We have often regretted that in decorating the grounds of country residences so little attention is paid by the proprietors to hardy evergreen trees.

Ornamental at any season, they are eminently so in winter—a period in this latitude when every other portion of vegetable matter yields to the severity of our northern climate, and when those retaining their coats of verdure uninjured are beautiful and cheerful memorials of the increasing vitality of the vegetable world. Deciduous trees at this season present but a bleak and desolate aspect—a few evergreens, therefore, interspersed singly over the lawn or tastefully disposed in a few groups so as to be seen from the windows of the mansion, will give a pleasing liveliness to the scene which cannot fail to charm every person. We would earnestly advise every person engaged in ornamental planting to transfer some of our fine native evergreen trees to their lawn, park or terrace. We are aware that many think that there is great difficulty in transplanting them with success, but experience has taught us that with the following precautions no more difficulty is found than with deciduous trees. In transplanting choose the spring of the year at the time the buds are swelling: cut as few of the roots as possible, and do not suffer them to become dry before you replace them in the soil. Among our most ornamental evergreen trees may be mentioned the different species of Pine, natives of N. America. Several of them are fine stately trees, and one which is particularly ornamental as a park tree is the white or Weymouth pine, *Pinus strobus*. *Pinus rigida*, when old and large is a very picturesque tree; and *Pinus alba rubra et fraseri*, the white, red and double spruce firs, are trees of moderate size, very generally diffused in the middle states and easily obtained. The well known balsam fir, *Pinus balsamea*, is such a beautiful evergreen, and succeeds so well in this climate that it should find a place in the smallest plantations. We have observed it thriving well even in confined spaces in cities. *Thuja occidentalis*, the arbor vitæ, is a very interesting tree, and as well as the exotic *T. orientalis*, will be considered very ornamental in districts where it is not common.

Among the most ornamental foreign coniferous trees, we will notice the Norway spruce, the drooping branches of which in a large specimen are so highly admired—the well known Scotch fir, the finest timber tree of Europe, celebrated for growing on thin soils; and the beautiful silver fir, *Pinus picea*; all of them are noble trees, and as they can be readily procured at the nurseries should be found in the grounds of every country residence.

Several other species of this genus are thought the most beautiful trees of Europe, unfortunately yet scarce in this country. The stone pine, whose seeds are a delicious fruit, and whose "vast canopy supported on a naked column of immense height, forms one of the chief and peculiar beauties in Italian scenery and in the living landscapes of Claude," and the not less interesting *Pinus pinaster* and *P. lembra* of the mountains of Switzerland. But the most desirable evergreen tree which flourishes in temperate climates is the classic cedar of Lebanon, *Pinus cedrus*. Its singular ramose branches and wild picturesque appearance in a large specimen, give a more majestic and decided character to a fine building and its adjacent scenery than any other tree whatever. It is a native of the coldest parts of Mt. Libanus, but according to Professor Martyn more trees are to be found in England at the present time than on its original site. As it is scarcely yet known as an ornamental tree in this country we certainly do not know

of any object better worth the attention of the arboriculturist.

We observe in foreign periodicals that several magnificent hardy individuals belonging to this section of trees have been lately introduced into Europe, and we hope before long they will find their way to the hands of our cultivators. Among the most remarkable we may mention a splendid new genus of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) lately found in Northern California. The discoverer, Mr. D. Douglass, botanical collector to the London Hort. Soc., describes it as growing from 150 to 200 feet in height, producing cones 16 inches in length. He measured a specimen 215 feet long and 57 in circumference.* Several other specimens of this genus, of much grandeur and beauty, are but lately introduced into cultivation, and which our present limits will barely permit us to enumerate. *Pinus Douglasi*, *P. monticola* and *P. grandis*, are immense trees from the Northwest coast of America, *Pinus deodora* from Himalaya, *P. taurica* from Asiatic Turkey, and *P. lasio*, from the mountains of Corsica are spoken of as being highly ornamental. *Juracaria imbricata*, a beautiful evergreen tree of South America, and *Cupressus pendula*, the weeping cypress of the Chinese, are extremely elegant—are found to withstand the climate of Britain, and would probably also endure that of this country.

We cannot close these remarks without again adverting to the infinite beauty which may be produced by a proper use of this fine material of nature. Many a dreary and barren prospect may be rendered interesting—many a natural or artificial deformity hidden, and the effect of almost every landscape may be improved simply by the judicious employment of trees. The most fertile countries would appear but a desert without them, and the most picturesque scenery in every part of the globe has owed to them its highest charms. Added to this, by recent improvements in the art of transplanting the ornamental planter of the present day may realize almost immediately what was formerly the slow and regular production of years.

A. J. DOWNING.

Newburgh, N. Y.

For the New England Farmer.

CHINESE MULBERRY.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—Dear Sir, I observe with much pleasure that the Chinese Mulberry, or Morns Multicaulis, has engaged the attention of Mr. Kenrick of Newton, an enlightened and enterprising cultivator of trees and plants. The essay on Silk and the Chinese Mulberry recently published by him will contain much valuable information on these highly interesting articles. I wish to speak emphatically respecting a branch of industry which, if the people of New England are true to themselves, in a few years will be annually rewarded with some millions of dollars. It is probable, in my estimation, that more than half of the hands that would be employed in this branch of industry would otherwise be idle and unproductive. Instead of sending ten millions of dollars annually out of the country, more than half of this sum might be annually saved, and far more profitably saved than if obtained without industry or bestowed as a gift. I know of no enterprise in my judgment more deserving of the attention of our State Legislature than the culture of the Mul-

* Trans. Linnean Soc. v. 15, p. 497.

† Vide Sir Henry Stewart on Planting.

berry and the manufacture of Silk. The enterprise of the little State of Connecticut in this branch is already making her rich and beautiful and great.

The Chinese Mulberry trees, of which I gave some account in the N. E. Farmer of the 15th inst. as I then stated were procured of Mr. Prince of Long Island in the spring of 1831, the preceding winter having been severe and destroyed trees in different parts of the country. The winter of 1831-2 was still severer and destroyed many more. I am not certain which of the winters destroyed the beautiful young orchard in Billerica. But of this I think there can be no doubt, that in consequence of its extremely rapid growth and tenderness it was destroyed. It was planted in a dark, loamy soil, flat, somewhat rocky and low, and enriched by manure. Although I had a considerable number of young trees on my land I did not lose one by the winter. Mine were nearly all on a light loamy, or gravelly soil, and had not been forced to a rapid growth. My Chinese Mulberry trees having survived the severest winter, with but little injury, I impute their escape to the nature of the soil in which they were planted, and to that cause alone. In confirmation of this opinion I can add, that two of the same species, brought from Long Island at the same time, I gave to a brother-in-law, and were planted in a dark, moist, rich soil, and both, I think, were killed in the ground the same winter. One or both of them sent out their branches the next summer, grew rapidly, and produced much larger leaves than mine produced.

Whether this be the same species of Mulberry exactly as Mr. Kenrick describes, I am unable to determine. Mine did not yield what I call very large leaves as they were less in length and breadth than I have seen on the common black Mulberry. But otherwise they perfectly correspond with Mr. Kenrick's description, except that some of them have a form rather shaped like the grape leaf, than that of the common Mulberry. As he describes, "they are curled or convex on their upper surfaces, of a deep, beautiful, and shining green." The leaf is thick, with the under side having a texture like rich silk velvet. If there be any doubt, whether what is called the Chinese Mulberry has, or has not, been for some time known in Europe, all I can say is, that the trees I obtained of Mr. Prince, which he assured me were the best species of the Chinese Mulberry, so perfectly correspond with that of the seedling Mulberry known in France, and described as the best species by Dandolo and Martleroy, I was led to that conclusion. My trees have sent out numerous stalks crowded with leaves, and their appearance is so rich and beautiful that no one seeing them could doubt their superior adaptedness to be converted into silk, and to yield it in abundance. These trees I purchased as articles of curiosity to ascertain their character, and their capability of being applied to advantage to the object proposed. When they shall again put forth their leaves I intend to furnish Friend Brooks of Scituate, with a quantity of them to make some proof of their value.

His having commenced the culture of silk, and invented an admirable machine for reeling and spinning it, will enable him soon to furnish some important facts to place the value of the Chinese Mulberry beyond question as to some of its essential properties. With the information I now possess, if I contemplated the culture of the article, I should not hesitate to plant this species of Mulber-

ry in preference to any other. But I should prefer light loamy, or gravelly land for it, as promising the best success. Yet I do not think it would be wise to supersede entirely the cultivation of trees of other species, long used and well approved. Let our enterprise and our industry have a fair chance in the grand experiment. R.

Hingham, January 20, 1834.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE following gentlemen were at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society, elected members thereof.

HONORARY MEMBER.

HON. ISAAC M'KIM, of Baltimore.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

GEORGE R. RUSSELL, of Manila; JAMES P. STURGIS, Canton; HENRY J. FINN, Newport, R. I.

SUBSCRIPTION MEMBERS.

MICAH H. RUGULES, of Fall River; HAMMOND H. HOMER, of Lexington.

REPORT ON LIVE HEDGES.

"THE Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," in the view it was their duty to take of those objects to which public attention might be beneficially invited, have thought that in the progress of the culture and improvement of the country, Live Hedges would in many places become highly important and even necessary, where Stone is not to be had, and Timber as must soon be the case, shall become more valuable for other uses. The beauty, permanency and efficacy of this mode of enclosure is with foreigners and many of our own countrymen becoming a subject of taste and admiration. It is not our intention to deny the efficacy or expediency, in most places, at present, of a good Rail Fence, or what is better a strong stone wall. But as our divisions of land multiply, these materials, in many places, will become more scarce and difficult to be had. As this shall occur, the introduction of Live Hedges will come into use here, as they prevail elsewhere. A gradual introduction of them must be useful, and add a verdure and beauty to the face of the country, as its cultivation increases. Under this impression the Trustees of the Mass. Society were induced to offer a premium of \$30 for the best Hedge, not less than 100 rods, which shall be in the most thriving state in 1833.

On this subject the Committee on Live Hedges have a pleasure in presenting to the public the following communication of E. Hersy Derby, Esq. It will be seen that he has by well-tried experiments established the perfect adaptation of the Buckthorn (or Rhamnus Catharticus) to our climate, as well as its preference over several other plants.

They therefore unanimously award to E. Hersy Derby, Esq. the premium proposed of \$30 for his Hedge of upwards of 100 rods, and recommend that his detailed and useful communication on this subject be printed.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN WELLES, Chairman.

SALEM, Nov. 30th, 1833.

The Committee on Trees and Live Hedges:

GENTLEMEN: Please consider me an applicant for the premium offered by the Society for the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than 100 rods, which shall be in the most thriving state in 1833. On

measuring mine, I find I have over 118 rods of the Buckthorn hedge, which I have reason to think would be considered at least equal to any in this country.

The Trustees generally have examined the state of it the present season. Should it be thought proper, I will make a few observations on my experiments in hedging.

I have been for a great many years fully convinced of the superiority of live hedges, for efficacy and economy. I began by setting out my first hedge about thirty years since, of the English Hawthorn; the result was far from satisfactory; the plant, being not adapted to our climate, is injured by our summer droughts; frequently experiences blight early in August, and by the first of September, assumes a wintry appearance. My next experiment was with the Three thorned Aca-cia; to this hedge I devoted the most careful attention; but the result was equally unsuccessful. The plants run up without interlacing, and the thorns growing only upon the upper branches, the stems below were not thick enough to serve as a fence; it was beside too tender a plant to bear our severe winters. I also tried the crab-apple with but little better success. About 1808 there was standing in the garden of the venerable Dr. Holyoke of this town, which adjoined that of my brother, a large tree of the Buckthorn or Rhamnus catharticus. In digging the latter, the gardener found several young plants which had grown from seed shed by this tree. They were given to me and set out in a nursery; finding they grew very rapidly, I was induced to set them out for a hedge some time in 1809, and in this attempt I was entirely successful. The length of this hedge is about 20 rods; has been a good fence over 20 years, and is at the present time in a fine healthy state, not a single plant having failed since it was first set out. It presents a mass of verdure from early spring until late in the autumn, and is completely impervious, affording entire protection to the land it encloses. It being my first experiment with the plant, I did not head it down so low when young, as I have since found it advisable to do; the consequence is that it is not so thick at bottom as any of my others set out since. Finding it so hardy a plant, and so well adapted for hedges in our climate, I have been induced to cultivate it very extensively, and have at different periods, extended my hedges until they measure nearly 120 rods in length.

The method I should recommend in setting a hedge, would be, to place the plants in a single row, about 9 inches apart, either in the spring or fall of the year; if in the fall, I should clip it the next spring, within six inches of the ground, which will cause it to be quite thick from the bottom; any after pruning can be made to suit the pleasure of the cultivator. I have also tried plashing; it was recommended to me in 1818 or 19, by my gardener, (an Englishman) and I allowed him to try it upon a young hedge of Crab-Apple; but the hedge never flourished afterwards, and I, at last, pruned away the branches he had interwoven, and lost four years' growth by the experiment. I have never found plashing necessary for the strength or beauty of the buckthorn hedge, the natural growth of the branches being sufficiently interlaced. Three years' careful management in the way I have described, is sufficient to form a perfect hedge, nearly as thick below as above.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Yours, &c., E. HERSY DERBY.

AN ADDRESS

BEFORE THE HAMPSHIRE, FRANKLIN AND
HAMPDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY;*Delivered in Greenfield, Oct. 23, 1833. By HENRY COLMAN.*

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

"THE effort to extend the dominion of man over nature," says Bacon, the great master of Philosophy, "is the most healthy and most noble of all ambitions." This admirable sentiment is in nothing more true than in its application to agriculture. Here man exercises dominion over nature; exerts a power more nearly than any other resembling a creative power; commands the earth on which he treads to waken her mysterious energies; spreads fertility over barrenness; scatters the beauties and glories of the vegetable creation, where before all was desolate; compels the inanimate earth to teem with life; and to impart sustenance and power, health and happiness to the countless multitudes, who hang upon her breast and are dependant on her bounty.

Agriculture is the great interest of every community advanced beyond the savage state. I mean no invidious distinction. The interests of the social body are various; and in proportion to its improved condition its wants are multiplied to an indefinite extent. Many hands and many arts are necessary to erect, support, furnish, light up, adorn the grand superstructure of society, and supply the wants, and provide for the entertainment of its innumerable and insatiate guests. The division of labor is one of the most important improvements of civilization, and one of the surest evidences of its advancement. It is essential to the perfection of the arts of life. The humblest occupations are important; and if useful and honest, are respectable. He who labors with his mind, equally as he who labors with his hands, is a working man. The hardy ploughman who "joined drives his team a-field," and proudly strokes the smooth coats of his cattle, has no reason to envy the pale and emaciated scholar, poring till faint with exhaustion over the half formed progeny of his wearied brain; with eyes scarce open hunting for metaphors by the expiring rays of his midnight lamp; and waiting so long with hope deferred for the gushes of inspiration, that when at last the waters are troubled he has not strength enough to crawl to the fountain. In the crowded hive of human life, they who build the cell, as well as they "who gather the honey to store it well" are mutually useful and essential. But among the various occupations of society, agriculture obviously holds a commanding rank. If the prince may proudly say "I govern all," and the soldier "I fight for all," and the merchant "I pay all," the farmer may hold up his head as high as the rest, and with a noble self-complacency may say, "I feed all." What would become of the operatives, and of what use would be the curious and exquisite machinery of the largest establishment, if the power-wheel should cease its revolutions? Manufactures and commerce, all of science and all of art, all of intellectual as well as physical good, are dependant on agriculture. The agricultural products of one year, are not more than sufficient for the consumption of the animal creation until the succeeding harvest pours out its golden treasures. If the husbandman should remit his labors for a single season the human race must perish. What would philosophy do without bread? Without agriculture, the thundering wheels and the buzzing spindles of the manufacturer, must cease their gyrations. She too loads the buoyant

arks of commerce, and bids them speed their flight to the remotest regions of the earth, and return deeply freighted with the treasures of foreign climes.

Agriculture as a profession begins to occupy the rank among us, to which it has a just claim. Some of the most distinguished men in our own and other countries, in the present and past ages, men as eminent for intellectual and moral attainments as for the station which they have occupied in public regard, and the part which they have performed in public affairs, have honored the profession and themselves, by engaging even in its humblest labors and details; and have ingenuously confessed, that they have found in its calm pursuits an inexhaustible source of interest and recreation, and a more grateful pleasure than the brilliant scenes of public life have afforded. The elements of true dignity of character are integrity, usefulness, activity, and intelligence. This beautiful valley, watered by the beneficent stream, whose name it bears, and fenced in by those magnificent highlands, which mark its progress to the ocean, presents in its farming population so many examples of this noble combination, that the profession of agriculture here occupies a front rank among the most useful and respectable.

It is with unfeigned diffidence that I address an assembly of such men on this occasion. Feeling myself, even after years of inquiry and practice in this great art, only a learner, and a comparative stranger in this part of the country, I was honestly averse to this duty. I shall attempt nothing more than to offer such hints, as may stimulate the inquiries of others; and should it appear that I am greatly out of my place, I shall console myself with the reflection, that the responsibility of the appointment rests not with him who accepts, but with those who make it.

The agriculture of the counties under the auspices of this Society is highly respectable; but I trust I shall not give offence, by saying that it admits of great improvements; and by referring to some points to which our efforts for improvement may be directed.

The agricultural population here may be divided into three classes. First those, who, besides cultivating some land, are likewise tradesmen or mechanics; and with their agricultural unite some mechanical or professional pursuit, to which their farming is only secondary. The returns of husbandry are in general so much slower and smaller than those from their art or trade, that the latter is likely to absorb much of their attention to the prejudice of their husbandry. There are eminent exceptions to this remark; and we owe to some of these persons many valuable experiments in agriculture, which their ready capital has furnished them with the means of making under circumstances of great advantage.

The second class is composed of those who, occupying small farms, look for nothing from their farms beyond the bare support of their families; having other resources, they feel independent of its returns; or devoid of ambition, and indolent and improvident, they are content with the most scanty returns. Ignorant of the art of living, they are in general in the midst of the means of abundance destitute of common comforts; and are satisfied if they obtain, by a little labor inconstantly and indifferently applied, the bare necessities of life.

The third class comprehends those with whom agriculture is an exclusive profession; who are willing to labor, and are seeking the fair rewards of industry. Stimulated by an honest desire of profit, they are anxious to extend their cultivation to the farthest point to which it may be carried to advantage. It is to this latter class, who alone, properly speaking, deserve the name of farmers, that my remarks will be directed.

Farming here consists of three kinds; first, dairy farming; second, grazing, embracing sheep husbandry, and the raising of young stock; and lastly arable farming, including the consumption of the produce on the place, by the stall-feeding of cattle, sheep, or swine. There are many farms, which to a certain extent combine these pursuits; but these objects are distinct, and cannot often to any great extent, be advantageously prosecuted together.

I. Of dairy husbandry, I shall say little. The art of making cheese is well understood among us; and its quality in general good; but in regard to butter, great improvement is as desirable as it is practicable. Much of that manufactured here, is scarcely tolerable. Any person, accustomed to eat the butter brought into the Philadelphia market, must have observed its extraordinary superiority in flavor and richness, to the article generally produced among us. What occasions this superiority? There is an advantage in the spring houses of the Pennsylvanians, built of stone over some running water, where the milk is always kept, and which is devoted exclusively to dairy purposes. This and the cultivation of white clover in their pastures, the frequent churning, so that the cream is never old, the entire expression of the butter-milk, and the most particular attention to cleanliness in every part of the process, are the probable means of their success. But in these respects, there is not a single circumstance in which we might not equal them; and since the difference in the prices of butter between that of an exquisite quality, and that of an ordinary kind is more than a hundred per cent. our dairy farmers have sufficient inducements to endeavor to excel. The premiums bestowed for this purpose under the direction of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, have had a highly beneficial effect; and have proved that we are capable of producing as good butter as can be made. Some exhibited on the present occasion fully establishes this assertion. I may remark in this connexion, that little attention is paid to our pastures. Plaster and ashes are seldom applied to them, though in most cases without a doubt, the application would be highly beneficial; and they are suffered, without concern, to be overrun with brakes, briars, and that increasing pest, the Canada thistle. There is reason to believe, too, that our dairy farmers pay little attention to ascertain the comparative quality of the milk of their different cows, which in respect to its yield of cream, and of course the amount of butter which may be made from it, must differ very greatly; some yielding milk of the richest quality; and the milk of others being worthless.*

* In a former publication, I have stated a fact coming under my own observation, that in an experiment of milk, taken at the same time and placed in the same situation, and where the cows were fed in the same manner, the milk of one cow yielded at the rate of one inch and three tenths of an inch of cream upon nine inches of milk, and that of another cow in the same yard, produced only two tenths. In the quality of the milk of the two cows for the purpose of making butter, the difference then was 13 to 2.

11. In respect to sheep husbandry, and the raising of young stock, many farms from their rough and mountainous character, are adapted solely to these objects. The raising of neat stock, however, beyond the consumption of coarse fodder upon a farm, is not a source of great profit, unless upon land of low price. The stall-feeding of beef animals upon hay and meal, is likewise a very doubtful source of gain, at the average price of hay and grain among us. Few farmers have exactness enough of calculation or experiment to determine whether it does or does not yield a fair compensation for their labor and produce; and the purchasing of cattle for the purpose of stall-feeding, is so much matter of judgment, skill in trade, or mere accident, the thrift of different animals is so different, the state of the market is so precarious, and by the present mode of management, the farmer is liable to so many impositions and frauds, on the part of dishonest dealers and butchers, that the chance of success is by many judicious farmers considered very small. It were greatly to be wished, that some mode or standard could be adopted of selling the animal by live weight on the hoof, to avoid the evils and inconveniences of the present mode, by which the seller is placed entirely at the mercy of the buyer, with no security against fraud, and with scarcely the possibility of redress.

It is confidently believed, that the sheep husbandry when judiciously pursued, affords far better prospect of gain. It is ascertained that no husbandry will do more to preserve and improve the condition of a farm; and those farmers, who have steadily persevered in it, even under all the fluctuations through which the prices of wool have passed, have received a full remuneration for their care and expenditure. The great question of comparative advantage between the fine wooled, the medium quality, the long wooled, or our common native sheep, presents a subject involving such various considerations, that the present time does not admit of its discussion. The introduction of fine wooled sheep into the country, has been of very great advantage; and though to the serious loss of those persons, who, as mere speculators, deluded by most extravagant calculations of profit, paid enormous prices for their flocks; yet to the ultimate and great benefit of those more prudent or more fortunate individuals, who came after them, and reaped the advantage of a reaction in the public estimation, of the value of these races of fine wooled sheep, which the heavy disappointment of the first purchasers occasioned. Extreme fineness of fleece is obtained only at the expense of a small and tender carcass. It is confidently hoped that by a judicious combination of the merino with sheep of a larger size, a race may be gradually formed, yielding wool of a sufficient degree of fineness for the common demand, combined with a carcass large enough for the market. Such attempts have already been made with every prospect of success.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANY.

WOMAN.

The celebrated Fontenelle said that women have a fibre more in the heart, and a cell less in the brain, than men.

As the dew lies longest and produces most fertility in the shade, so woman in the shade of domestic retirement sheds around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is more

exposed to the glare and observation of public life. Thus the humble and retired often yield more valuable benefits to society, than the noisy and bustling satellites of earth, whose very light of unconcealed enjoyment deteriorates and parches up the the moral soil it flows over.—*N. Y. Star.*

THE AFFECTION OF A WOLF.

By way of enlivening the description of the structure of animals, M. de Candolle (lecturer on natural history at Geneva,) introduced many interesting particulars respecting what he called *leur morale*, or their natural dispositions, and the changes they underwent while under the dominion of man. Among other instances of affection which wolves had sometimes shown to their masters, he mentioned one which took place in the vicinity of Geneva. A lady, Madame M—, had a tame wolf, which seemed to have as much attachment to his mistress as a spaniel. She had occasion to leave her home for some weeks; the wolf evinced the greatest distress after her departure, and at first refused to take food. During the whole time she was absent he remained much dejected; on her return, as soon as the animal heard her footsteps, he bounded into the room in an ecstasy of delight, springing up, he placed one paw on each of her shoulders, but the next moment fell back and instantly expired.

THE FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The following characteristic anecdote of this gallant regiment may be depended upon as true, having been lately communicated to the writer by a General Officer in the army, who was at the time the occurrence took place, a Field Officer in that regiment.

Immediately before the 42d disembarked in Egypt in 1801, under the command of the brave Abercromby, orders were given not to fix their bayonets, nor to load their muskets till they were all on shore, although the enemy's shot was falling in and round the boats like hail. After the regiment had formed into line on the beach, which was done in the most cool manner, under the destructive fire from a French battery and a battalion of infantry on the heights in front, Major Stirling gave the word, "fix bayonets." In a moment every man's bayonet was fast to his musket. The Major next followed with "prime and load," but the words had scarcely escaped his lips, when an individual in the ranks vociferated;—"No prime and load—but charge bayonets—and by God immediately!" The entire regiment, as one man, instantly obeyed this energetic command, ascended the heights at the charge, and carried the French position with cold steel in the most gallant style. But the question immediately arose, who was the individual that ordered the charge, when the Commanding Officer had only given the word to prime and load. On inquiry, it was found that the person who had assumed the command, was no other than "Donald Black," a private soldier, and an old smuggler from the Island of Skye. An individual in the same regiment stated to the writer, that on General Moore arriving on the spot, he told the 42d their bravery was beyond all praise, but that not obeying their commanding officer was a great breach of discipline, and on the present occasion the movement might have had a fatal termination: and at the same time turning round to the Colonel, he admonished him for the irregularity of his men.

Col. Dickson replied, "I might have held one man; but by God, General, it was impossible for me

to hold a whole regiment." But, Donald Black's (in gaelic Dhu) Highland blood was in a flame, and being quite indignant at what he thought unnecessary loss of time, his impatience to close upon the foe, in the Scottish manner, made him lose sight entirely of the humble station which he occupied in the corps. As Shakespeare says, "all is well that ends well," but had this furious charge failed, it would have been a black day to poor Donald. A court martial, and the halberts would likely have been the reward of his native ardor and impetuosity.

This hot and fiery temper of the Scots, caused them to lose many battles in their ancient wars with England. A few showers of arrows from the long bows of the English archers, were sufficient to exhaust the patience of the Scottish armies when they would, without discipline, order, or command, rush headlong upon the cool and steady foe, strictly obedient to the orders of their commanders.

EMPLOYMENT INDISPENSABLE TO COMFORT.

In a very interesting article on the philosophical history of hypochondriasis and hysteria, in the 23d number of the *Foreign Quarterly Review* for July, 1833, is the following passage, (p. 117).

"It is some disappointment to a humane person to find, that of all men who are discontented with their lot, none exceed in the quantity of their grumbling, and in the habit of looking on the wrong side of things, and in a proclivity [propensity] to hypochondriacal imaginations, the old pensioners of the army and navy at Chelsea and Greenwich. Placed above the fear of want, but deprived of all motive to exertion; neither moved by hope nor by fear, for they have neither promotion to look to, nor disgrace to apprehend; they are miserable, precisely because they have nothing to do. We have often thought that some gentle duties, analogous to the former habits of the lives of these deserving old men, would be a great blessing to them."

On this subject Loudon, the conductor of the *Gardener's Magazine*, makes the following suggestion:

"Now, we would suggest that to every hospital there should be attached a garden, sufficiently extensive to occupy in its culture all the inmates. Though this sort of occupation might not be 'analogous to the former habits' of these inmates; yet we are persuaded that it is so natural, that they would soon not only become accustomed to it but fond of it. Why should not the whole of the vacant ground at Chelsea Hospital be turned into a garden, and put under the care of a good gardener, who would direct the labors of such of the pensioners as were able to work in it?"

WINTER BUTTER.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of two fine specimens of butter, made and presented by Mrs. M. W. Howard of the Vaughan farm. It is beautiful in appearance and excellent in taste, and proves that even during the rigorous winters of Maine, butter that would suit the most fastidious palate may be made, if proper skill and care be brought to the business. Mrs. H. says, "That there is nothing peculiar in the process. Before setting the milk, I pour a sufficient quantity of boiling water into it, to make it nearly as hot as it can be borne by the finger. Keep the cream from freezing, and when it is ready to churn, add the juice of a middling sized carrot to four quarts of cream."—*Winkrop Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1834.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

THERE are but three sources from which mankind obtain that knowledge which is power,—those mental acquisitions, which alone give civilized man a superiority over the savage biped of the wilderness. These sources, or fountain heads of intelligence are Observation, Conversation and Reading. Deprived of these the mind of a Solomon or a Newton would be as complete a blank as that of an idiot. Of these means for furnishing minds with useful ideas, probably observation and conversation are the most important, though still incomplete without reading.

But in order to give observation its full effect, its sphere should be as extensive as a man's leisure and circumstances will permit. A cultivator whose acquaintance with men and things is confined to his own homestead, with now and then a glance and a common-place inquiry or observation directed to the farms and their occupants in his immediate vicinity, may possess a strong intellect, but can hardly fail to be narrow minded. He cannot avail himself of the many opportunities which always occur in the journey of life to make the path plain and pleasant to those who "order their steps aright."

An English writer, in adverting to the importance to farmers of extended observation remarks as follows:

"Were I to name one circumstance, which has within the last twenty years advanced the husbandry of this country more than any other, I should fix on the practice of farmers *taking their nags* (to use an expression of Bakewell,) *to see what other people are doing*. Men who are confined their whole lives to one particular spot, necessarily contract a too limited range of thought. Their ideas flow so much in the same channel, and dwell so much on the same objects that new ones, however useful, make too faint an impression: nor can they know what is doing by the best farmers, on soils, perhaps exactly similar to their own. To take a ride, for a fortnight, through four or five hundred miles of country, with an eye scrutinizing every thing they see, and calling upon noted farmers to make inquiries about such objects as appear interesting, must necessarily give a new movement to their minds, a new spring to thought, and remove many prejudices. If only one journey be taken in a year, and that at a vacant time, perhaps June would be the best season: but, as I propose that two should be taken, one may as well be in January as any other month. This season will explain the winter management of live stock, the important objects of the farm yard, fattening beasts, sheep-feeding in many branches, winter irrigation, and many other objects truly interesting."

A METHOD OF REARING EARLY PEAS AND OTHER VEGETABLES.

An English Gardener states that "the method of rearing peas in pots and boxes, in hot beds and hot-houses, and afterwards transplanting them out into the open ground, is a common practice with gardeners, and often succeeds very well; particularly if they are not too long in transplanting them; but I would recommend a method not so well known, as far preferable to that of pots and boxes; particularly when they are to be raised in a hot bed. This consists in having a quantity of

turf cut into pieces, of about nine or ten inches long, and three or four broad, which are placed in a regular manner over the surface of the hot-bed, grass side downwards, and a row of peas is sown upon each row of turf, and afterwards covered with soil; when they are fit for transplanting, no more is required than to lift out the turf, piece by piece, with the peas growing upon it, and place them where they are to produce their crop. By this means the roots receive no injury, nor do the plants sustain the least check in transplanting. This method may be practised with similar success in the raising of potatoes, beans, &c."

SEA WEED FOR MANURE.

A FRIEND has expressed a wish for our opinion of the use of sea weed as a manure, the best mode of preparing and applying it, &c. Not having had much personal acquaintance with this substance, or its agricultural uses, we can only give the opinion of a competent judge on whose authority in subjects of this kind we are accustomed to place implicit reliance. The following is from *Sir Humphrey Davy's Agricultural Chemistry*:

"Sea weeds, consisting of different species of fuci alago and conservæ, are much used as manure on the sea coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. By digesting the common fucus, which is the sea weed usually most abundant on the coast, in boiling water, I obtained from it one eighth of a glutinous substance, which had characters similar to mucilage. A quantity distilled gave nearly four fifths of its weight in water, but no ammonia; the water had an empyreumatic and slightly sour taste; the ashes contained sea salt, carbonate of soda, and carbonaceous matter. The gaseous matter was small in quantity principally carbonic acid and gaseous oxide of carbon, with a little hydro-carbonate. This manure is transient in its effects, and does not last for more than a single crop which is easily accounted for from the large quantity of water, or the elements of water which it contains. It decays without producing heat, when exposed to the atmosphere, and seems as it were to melt down and dissolve away. I have seen a large heap entirely destroyed in less than two years nothing remaining but a little black fibrous matter."

"I suffered some of the finest part of a fucus to remain in a close jar, containing atmospheric air, for a fortnight. In this time it had become very much shrivelled; the sides of the jar were lined with dew. The air examined was found to have lost oxygene, and contained carbonic acid gas."

"Sea weed is sometimes suffered to ferment before it is used; but this process seems wholly unnecessary, for there is no fibrous matter rendered soluble in the process, and a part of the manure is lost."

"The best farmers in the west of England use it as fresh as it can be procured, and the practical results of this mode of applying it, are exactly conformable to the theory of its operation. The carbonic acid formed by incipient fermentation, must be partly dissolved in the water set free in the same process; and thus become capable of absorption by the roots of plants."

"The effects of sea weed as manure, must principally depend upon this carbonic acid, and upon the soluble mucilage the weed contains; and I found that some fucus which had fermented, so as to have lost about half its weight, afforded less than one twelfth of mucilaginous matter; from

which it may be fairly concluded that some of this substance is destroyed by fermentation."

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

DRAINING, TURNIPS, CHESS.

MEASRS. TUCKER & Co.—Being past the meridian of life when I first set foot in the United States a few years ago, and having taken the oath of allegiance to the government, under which I intend to spend the remainder of my days, I may be allowed to entertain sincere good wishes for its prosperity, and hope to be excused for using the privilege of offering a few general remarks in regard to agriculture, a pursuit in which I was practically engaged in Scotland for thirty years.

It is gratifying to observe from several communications in the Farmer, that public attention is awakened in regard to the importance of two branches of husbandry, which have been practised with great success in Britain for at least half a century, namely, draining and the culture of turnips. Without drains a farm in Britain is considered to be much in a state of nature, and the introduction of turnips into that island about 60 years ago, was justly considered and is designated by its most eminent authors, as one of the most remarkable eras in the history of British agriculture. Assuredly there can be no good reason for neglecting, in this State at least, those two branches of rural economy, which perhaps more than any other have been the means of improving the circumstances of farmers in the Old Country. In regard to Turnips, however, from my own experience both in this State and in Scotland, it is much to be feared, that very many farmers will be deterred from prosecuting that branch of farming from the liability to failure in their first essays. This was the case in Scotland, particularly at the period of its introduction. Having grown annually in that country about 50 acres for 25 years successively, there appeared no obstacle to being successful in this State. But last year (1832) it did happen that my crop failed. Having attributed that failure to my ignorance of climate and other circumstances, I sowed this year about one acre of ruta baga, and one acre of mangel wurtzel, and had as good a crop as I had generally in Scotland for the long period of years above-mentioned—say three bushels a rod; which I am at present feeding out to cows, steers, hogs, poultry, and horses. The whole roots are steamed, which, in the severe winters in this State, appears to be an indispensable process.

In regard to draining, I take the liberty of remarking, that it appeared to me a very singular circumstance in this State, (and I have been in no other) that very few open drains or ditches were made, and that the practice of ploughing into lands or ridges was rarely to be seen,—circumstances which satisfactorily account to an old country farmer for the frequent complaint of wheat being *winter killed*. However, as to open drains, my short experience has convinced me of the inexpediency of these, owing to the injurious effects of frost; but I cannot imagine any cause for the omission of ploughing into lands and drawing cross or water furrows in all hollows and at the head lands. Even in Britain, where the winter is comparatively mild, open draining is now very generally superseded by the under or covered mode of draining; and it is a very common thing in many arable districts in that country, (where there are professional drainers) to drain farms of two

hundred acres at an expense of \$100 per acre, and that by tenants or leaseholders (not owners of the land) who may have hired a farm for only fifteen or twenty years. But you are aware that immense benefit is derived from covered drains, though less frequent, if judiciously laid out at a very great deal less expense than \$100 per acre. These facts are the best commentary on the great utility of draining.

One word on the long and frequently discussed subject of Chess, and I shall have done. For 35 years, and that is within my recollection, chess has been called in Scotland Goose Grass—the botanical name I know not; but from examination I am certain that these words apply to the same grass, which was never supposed to be spurious or degenerated wheat. Having sowed annually a hundred acres of that grain on a hired farm, I am rather disposed to speak with some confidence on the subject. It can scarcely be imagined that British farmers are more indifferent to goose grass than to cockle, blight, mildew, or rust. Instead of that being the case, no farmer would buy seed wheat if mixed with chess. Genuine and clean seed of all kinds, is there a subject of general solicitude. I may mention, by the bye, that chess is a word not found in the English dictionary.

I am, sir, your most obed't serv't, T. D.
New Hartford, Oneida Co. Dec. 30, 1833.

From the Concord Yeoman's Gazette.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society has been in existence five years,—and has increased its members and extended its usefulness during that short period, to a degree exceeding the anticipations of its most zealous friends. The object of this Association is, as we understand it, to improve the general character of Fruits, Flowers, Garden Products, &c. through the combined influence of learning, wealth and industry. To carry this praise-worthy object into operation, the society—(embracing men of all professions, from the Chief Magistrate of the Union to the untitled cultivator of the soil)—has at a great expense, transformed the wild and romantic scenery of "sweet Auburn," into a beautiful "experimental Garden," and a resting place for the dead, in imitation of the celebrated cemetery Pere La Chaise, located in the vicinity of the city of Paris.

The society numbers nearly 600 members, so we learn from its catalogue; also 86 honorary members, and 67 corresponding members,—embracing most of the distinguished men in the country, and many eminent foreigners. For the advancement of the objects of the society,—Standing Committees are appointed on Fruit Trees, Fruits, &c.; on the Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden; on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Green Houses; on the Garden and Cemetery; Library; and on the Synonyms of Fruits.

A public Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, &c. takes place weekly at the Society's rooms in Boston. The terms of admission to membership we know nothing about; we notice in the list of members, the names of all our principal Agriculturists living in the vicinity of the city—but a few, however, beyond the town of Lexington—and not one in Concord.

The anniversary of this Society was celebrated in Boston, in September last; on which occasion, an Address was delivered by ALEXANDER H. EVERT (brother to Edward Everett) a part of which we this day present to our readers. This Address

is truly interesting, and will richly repay a perusal; it is from the pen of one who ranks high in the literary community, as the talented and accomplished Editor of the North American Review, and as the author of "Europe"—a work which has insured him imperishable fame.

Mr. EVERETT, for several years, resided near the Court of Spain as minister from the United States—and has travelled extensively on the Continent of Europe. He is now one of the most able, impartial and upright members of the Senate of this Commonwealth—representing the County of Suffolk.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

In Potter county, Pennsylvania, three rivers have their source very near each other; and their confluent mouths at a singular distance. The rivers are the Susquehanna, the Alleghany and the Genesee—which flow respectively, into the Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the gulf of Mexico.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Robert Whitefield, farmer, and a respectable and exemplary man, of Upper Lachine, near Montreal, was burnt to death, in an attempt to rescue his cattle, and other property from his barn, which had taken fire from the sparks from his dwelling house.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says, a fireman's dress, the new article saturated with India Rubber, stood a three hours' drenching at a late fire, without the lining being wet.

A valuable dog, belonging to a gentleman of Gettysburg, Pa. a few days since, fell into a well, which was about 15 feet deep to the water. A rope was thrown to him, which he immediately seized with his mouth, and held on, until he was hoisted to the top in safety.

Phil. Daily Adv.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN adjourned meeting of this Society will be held at their new hall, 81 Market Street, on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.
J 29 ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Rec'g. Sec'y.

NOTICE.

A young man, 25 years of age, bred a farmer, and is capable of overseeing and laboring on a Farm, wishes for employment in the above business. Letters post paid, and addressed to Moses Field, Northfield, Mass., will be attended to. Testimonials of good moral character and ability, can be given if necessary.
3t Jan. 29.

THE GREAT BULL HERCULES

—Will be sold at auction on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously sold at private sale.—Weight 3375 lbs. For size, form and figure, this animal excels any ever produced in America. He was raised in Greenland, N. H. is of the full blood short horned Durham breed, celebrated throughout Europe and America, is six years old and in perfect health.

The above named animal may be seen together with a Bull and Cow of the East Indian breed named Zebus, the smallest of the cattle kind, the pair weighing only 350 lbs. and the first ever exhibited in this city. Also, two living alligators, with a variety of other animals.—At the exhibition room in Flagg Alley, opposite the south west corner of Fauell Hall, until the day of sale. Admittance, 12½ cts. Jan. 29.

TO BE LET

THE whole, or part of a Farm, in the vicinity of Boston, containing about 95 acres of good land, with a convenient House, Barn, and out houses—of which possession may be had on the 1st of April next.—Provided application is made by a capable, steady and industrious man, of good moral character, and who has been educated in the business of Farming, and who will produce a good recommendation of such qualifications—and none other need apply.

For further information, enquire of the proprietor and publisher of the New-England Farmer, at his Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large stock of English and American Goods at reduced prices, among which are:
Bales Black Bombazette of good quality, at 12½ cts. per yard.
" Green " " " "
" Blue and Brown Camblets of good quality, at 12½ cents.
" Scotch Plaids, " " "
" English, Sup. & fine 6-4 Merino from 3s. to 8s. per yard.
" French " " " " \$1 to \$2 " "
E. S. BREWER, 414 Washington Street.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BRANS, white, | bushel | 1 81 | 2 85 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 10 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 25 | 9 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 21 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 12 | 14 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 36 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 36 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 6 25 | 6 50 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 87 | 6 00 |
| Alexandria, | " | 6 00 | |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 74 |
| southern yellow, | " | 60 | 62 |
| white, | " | 60 | 61 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 70 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 40 | 75 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 40 | 42 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | | 17 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 37 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 20 | 22 |
| 2d quality | " | 15 | 17 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 94 | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | 8 56 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 62 | 50 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 52 | 55 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Northern pulled, { 1st Lambs, | " | 47 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 33 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 11 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 74 |
| POULTRY, | " | 9 | 10 |
| BUTTER, (m) | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 17 | 18 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 37 | 40 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality.) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 408 Beef Cattle, and 852 Sheep, divided as follows:—At Brighton 177 Beef Cattle, and 182 Sheep; at Cambridge 231 Beef Cattle, and 670 Sheep—including 17 Beef Cattle and 340 Sheep unsold last week.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—An advance was effected on former prices. We noticed 15 or 20 very fine taken at \$6.—We quote prime at 4 50 a 4 75; good at 5 a 5 25; thin at 4 a 4 50.

Sheep.—One drove of 300 were very fine, and were sold for a high price. We noticed several inferior lots taken at 2 50, 2 75, 3 and 3 25.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GARDENER.

A young man, who is perfectly conversant with each department of his business, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. Any commands addressed to A. B. and left at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to.

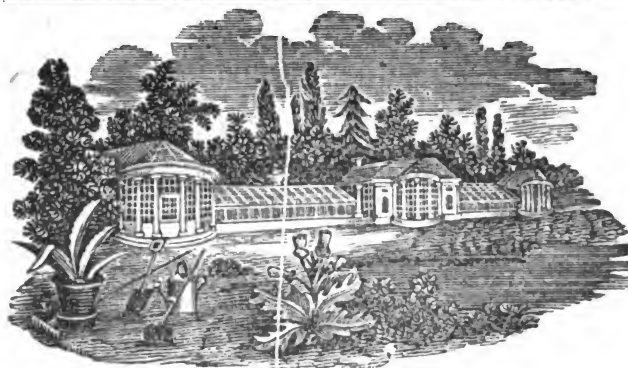
Jan. 29.

GEO. C. BARRETT,

HAVING MADE ENLARGEMENT IN HIS

SEED ESTABLISHMENT,

the present season, respectfully presents the following CATALOGUE to his subscribers, customers, and others, and would request their orders as early as possible, as the execution of them, is personally attended to by the proprietor. Dealers are particularly requested to forward their orders immediately.



CATALOGUE OF THE NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, FOR 1834.

Connected with the New-England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston.

GARDEN SEEDS.

ARTICHOKE, Green Globe.

ASPARAGUS.

BEANS, English Broad Windsor,

Early China Dwarf,

Early Mohawk, *fine for strings*,Early Marrow, *do.*,

Early Dwarf Case Knife,

Yellow Six Weeks,

Red Dwarf Cranberry,

Red Pole Cranberry,

White Pole Cranberry,

Horticultural Pole, *very fine*,Large White Lima, } *scarce*.

Saba, or Small Lima,

Asparagus, or Yard Long,

Sword Long Pod,

White and Scarlet Runners,

Davenport.

BEET, Early Blood Turnip Rooted,

Long Blood, *true sort*,

Long Red,

Early Orange,

Green, *for Stews or Soups*,

Swiss Chard,

French Sugar,

Mangel Wurtzel, *for cattle*.

BORECOLE.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS,

BROCCOLI, Early White,

Early Purple,

Large Cape.

CAULIFLOWER, Early and Late.

CELERY, White Hollow,

White Solid,

Rose Colored,

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted.

CABBAGE, Early Dutch,

Early York,

Green Globe Savoy,

Large Cape Savoy,

Yellow Savoy,

Early Sugarloaf,

Late Sugarloaf,

Early Battersea,

Large Late Drumhead,

Red Dutch, *for pickling*,

Early Salisbury Dwarf,

Large Late Bergen,

Turnip Rooted, (above and below ground,)

Large Scotch, *for cattle and many other varieties*.

CARROT, Early Horn,

Long Orange,

Altringham,

Blood Red.

CUCUMBER, Early Cluster,

Early Frame,

Long Green Prickly,

Short Prickly,

Long Green Turkey,

Long White Turkey,

White Spined,

Gherkin, *small for pickles*.

CRESS, Curled, or Peppergrass,

Broad Leaved Garden,

Water.

CORIANDER.

EGG PLANT, Purple and White.

ENDIVE.

INDIAN CORN, Early and Late,

Sweet, or Sugar, *fine for boiling*.

KALE.

LEEK, LONDON.

LETTUCE, Early Curled Silesia,

Royal Cape, *fine*,

Imperial Head,

Tennisball, or Rose,

Drumhead,

Cabbage,

Magnum Bonum Coss,

White Coss, or Loaf,

Ice Coss,

Green Coss,

Hammersmith.

MELON, Large Water,

Long Carolina Water,

Apple Seeded Water, Early,

Long Island,

Green Citron, Green fleshed,

Pine Apple, *do.*Persian, *do.*Nutmeg, *do.*Large Cangeleupe, *do.*

Musk,

Minorca,

Nutmeg,

Pomegranate, *small*.MARTYNEA, *for pickles*.

MUSTARD, Brown and White,

NASTURTIUM.

OKRA.

ONION, White Portugal,

Silver Skin, or Yellow,

Large Red,

ONION.

Potato Onions, the roots,
Top or Tree.PEPPER, *clean seed*,

Squash, or Tomato-shaped,

Long Cayenne,

Cherry.

PUMPKIN, Field,

Finest Family,

Mammoth.

PARSNIP, Large Dutch.

PARSLEY, Dwarf Curled,

Double Curled.

PEAS, Early Frame,

Earliest Dwarf, *fine, grows 20 inches high*,

Early Washington,

Dwarf Blue Imperial,

Dwarf Scymetar, *new variety*,

Early Charlton,

Early Hotspur,

Early Double Blossom Frame,

Large Marrowfat,

Bishop's Dwarf,

Dwarf Blue Prussian,

Dwarf Sugar, *eatable pods*,

Knight's Dwarf Marrow,

Knight's Tall Marrow,

Matchless, or True Tall Marrow-fat,

Woodford, &c.

RHUBARB, *for tarts*.

RADISH, Early Frame,

Early Scarlet Short Top, *finest*,

Long Salmon,

Cherry, or Turnip Rooted,

White Turnip Rooted,

Long White Naples,

Black Spanish, or Fall.

SPINACH, Round or Summer,

Prickly, or Fall.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster,

SQUASH, Early Long Watted,

Early Bush, or Scollip,

Canada Crook Neck, *a fine winter*,

Long Yellow Crook Neck,

Early Lemon, very small and early,

Valparaiso,

Vegetable Marrow,

Early Orange,

Acorn.

SEEDS

SOLD at this establishment are WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE, and no complaints will hereafter be made of the age of Seeds, as all except VINE AND BEET Seeds are thrown away, which are not of last years' growth.

GARDEN SEEDS

Sold here, are raised in five large Gardens, under the particular inspection of the Proprietor, excepting those kinds necessary to import, these are from the best houses in Europe.

TOMATO, or Love Apple.

TURNIP, Early White Dutch,

White Flat,

Yellow Stone,

Early Garden Stone,

Yellow Aberdeen,

Long Yellow French,

Ruta Baga, *fine for stock*,

Dale's Hybrid, and other varieties.

SWEET AND POT HERB SEEDS.

Thyme,

Sweet Marjorum,

Sage,

Summer Savory,

Sweet Basil,

Lavender,

Bene Plant,

Rosemary,

Fennel and Balm, &c.

Medicinal Herb Seeds, in papers, 6½ cents.

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary,

Hemp,

Rape,

Maw, &c.

GRASS SEEDS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Timothy, or Herds Grass,

Red Top,

Northern Clover,

Southern Clover,

White Dutch Clover,

Lucerne, or French Clover,

Orchard Grass,

Tall Meadow Oat Grass,

Millet,

English Rye Grass,

Potato Oats, &c.

ALSO,

Spring and Winter Wheat,

Spring and Winter Rye,

Buckwheat,

Early and Late Potatoes for Planting,

White Mulberry Seed and Trees,

Yellow Locust Seed, for Timber Trees,

Honey Locust, for Hedges,

Asparagus Roots, 50 to 75 cts. per hundred.

GARDEN SEEDS supplied to Traders at wholesale, or at a large discount from retail price, either by the pound or in boxes containing a complete assortment of the Vegetable Seeds, neatly papered up and labelled, with directions for their culture, &c.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

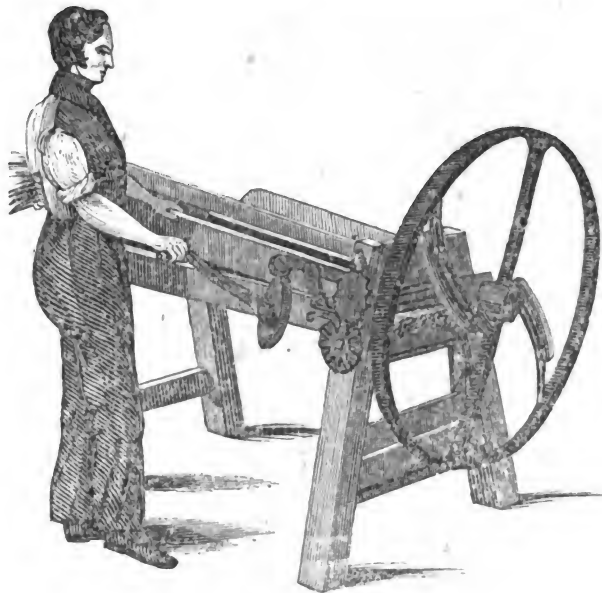
PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1834.

NO. 30.

WILLIS'S
STRAW CUTTER.



For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

NO. 51 & 52.

North Market Street, Boston.

USEFULNESS OF THE STRAW CUTTER.

The following letter gives conclusive testimony, in addition to many proofs we have heretofore published, of the value of the important implement here named.

Beverly, Jan. 25, 1834.

MR. J. R. NEWELL—Dear Sir, It is with pleasure that I comply with your request, asking the result of my experience on the subject of feeding stock. My stock consist of 51 head, viz. 8 horses, 6 oxen, 35 cows and 2 yearlings. This stock was fed in the usual way with English, salt and fresh meadow hay, with meal and potatoes as their condition required, to the 1st of December last, at which time I commenced chopping my hay. In giving the result of my experiment I must in some measure ask the privilege of a yankee, viz. that of guessing; but in this case I think I can guess pretty correctly, as much of the hay has been loaded in consequence of having to remove it from one barn to the other, and calculating the number of days a load would last, the result is as follows:

| | |
|--|--------|
| 700 lbs. English hay, at \$16 per ton, | \$6,60 |
| 200 " fresh " " 4 " | 40 |
| 100 " salt " " 8 " | 40 |
| 3 bushels corn meal, | 2,25 |
| 8 " long red potatoes, | 1,60 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Per day, | \$10,25 |
| 400 lbs. English hay chopp'd, \$16 per ton, | 3,20 |
| 100 " fresh " " 4 " | 20 |
| 100 " salt " " 8 " | 40 |
| 3 bushels corn meal, | 2,25 |
| 4 " long red potatoes chopp'd, | 80 |
| 140 gallons pure water, | 0,00 |
| 1 man at \$3 per month, | 31 |
| Board of man at \$1,50 per week, | 23 |

Per day, \$7,39
Balance in favor of Straw Cutter, \$2,86 per day.

In addition to the above balance, may be added an increase of six gallons of milk from twenty five cows then in milk, and likewise something for the improvement of the condition of my whole stock.

Yours respectfully, AMOS SHELLEN.

From the Genesee Farmer.

DISEASED HORSES.

MESSRS. TUCKER & Co.—I have read the remarks of *Onondaga*, in the Farmer of Dec. 21, respecting the Black Tongue, and the doctoring of horses generally. I am pleased with some of his observations, but I think he is mistaken in some things. In speaking of the pulse of the horse, he says that 50 to a minute and upwards, indicates a high fever. So say I, if enough upwards of fifty. The pulse of a horse in good health, with low feeding, beats from 36 to 40 per minute; if high fed, his pulse may go 45, and some more, without any more fever than is occasioned by the high feed. In simple and symptomatic fevers, the pulse will run from 60 to 72, and in cases of inflammation of the lungs or pleura, in the early stage of the dis-

ease, the pulse is often from 62 to 80, when nothing but excessive bleeding with continued clysters, will be of any service.

The best place to ascertain the pulsation of a horse, is under the jaw-bone, where the artery passes on to the side of the face. In this situation the artery is covered by the skin only, and as it rests against the bone, its strength or weakness may be ascertained with the nicest exactness and accuracy. When a horse is in health, the artery feels neither hard nor soft, but perfectly elastic; but, when in a fever, the artery becomes often so hard, as to resist the pressure of the finger, and will beat, as said before, from 60 to 80 a minute.

As there is nothing like comparing notes to come to the truth, I wish you to give the above a place in your Farmer.

A SCOTCHMAN.

AN ADDRESS

BEFORE THE HAMPSHIRE, FRANKLIN AND HAMPDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY;
Delivered in Greenfield, Oct. 23, 1833. By HENRY COLMAN
PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

(Continued from p. 329.)

III. I PASS hastily along to the subject of arable farms. Indeed I can do no more than suggest a few imperfect hints for your consideration, as I fear I may trespass upon the kindness of a portion of my audience, who feel little interest in the humble details of agriculture. Few will deny that the details are proper to this occasion. I need not hespeak the candor of farmers' wives and farmers' daughters, if indeed the old race of milk maids and working girls be not wholly extinct; and I may whisper even to the gentlest, the sweetest humming birds and the most gorgeous butterflies of the fair sex, that they may gather honey from the wildest flowers of the most neglected field. I may crave too that they would not disdain the husbandman's humble toil, since they are not too ethereal to be beyond the need of its fruits; I may say more, that love is so wayward, perchance some sturdy ploughman may yet be eligible to the highest honors, which they have to bestow; but let them not be unduly alarmed at an accident of this kind; under his tanned skin, his rough hand and his coarse exterior, there is often found as true a heart and as devoted a duty, as in the most polished beau that ever emerged from a city band-box.

The territory, embraced under the auspices of this society, comprehends a great variety of soil; and much of the best arable and meadow land in New England. Nor is there any extraordinary discouragement here to cultivation; labor is not more expensive than in other parts of the country, though it is too high compared with the value of the produce; vast quantities of bread stuff are imported into the country; and whatever grain is raised will for the present command a higher price in cash than the same articles on the sea-board.

There are, however, some serious obstacles to success. One of the principal is the worn-out character of our lands. They have been so long under cultivation as to become exhausted, and yield small returns to the cultivator. Our crops of Indian corn do not average more than thirty bushels to the acre; of rye not more than twelve; of potatoes not more than two hundred; and of hay, excepting on alluvial lands annually inundated by the river, not more than one and a half ton. These crops are by no means what they might be. Now whether it is owing to too severe a cropping by the repetition of the same crop on the same land without intermission; or to too scanty manuring; or to an injudicious cultivation, I shall not presume to decide. In some cases, these several causes are combined.

Liberal manuring is the basis of all successful agriculture; and it is folly, under any circumstances, excepting the virgin lands of the West, where there has been for centuries, an accumulation of untouched vegetable matter, to disregard the great law of nature, which requires that the soil should be often replenished, in order to obtain its products, as much as that the cow, which is daily milk-

ed, should be daily fed. Next to liberal manuring a judicious rotation of crops should be followed up; for nature chooses a variety, and scarcely a crop of any kind, can be cultivated successively, and without intermission on the same land, without a gradual diminution of the produce. The best advantages may be expected likewise from that great discovery in agriculture, the renovating influence of clover, which, being sowed with small grain and well plastered, and being afterwards turned under by the plough, will inevitably place the land in a course of improvement. It is questionable with some farmers, whether it is best to plough in the clover, the year after its being sown with the stubble of the grain crop; but there is good reason to believe, that it is better to suffer the clover to remain one year, and to adopt what is commonly called the three shift system; for example, first corn; then small grain with clover, which is to be well plastered; and then clover to be mowed or fed; and this, where the clover can be advantageously pastured with sheep, will secure the gradual improvement of the land.—There are other ameliorating crops; and the ploughing in of green crops, in several decisive experiments, has been signally successful; but no system can be worse than that sometimes practised, and of which examples may be seen in the beautiful meadows of Hatfield, which operate more effectually to set off by way of contrast, other parts of their fine farming; I mean the practice of naked fallows, with the hopes that exhausted lands may be recruited by mere rest and weeds.

The next obstacle to improvement, is the want of manure. This is a serious want. Good crops cannot be obtained without manure, but how to obtain the manure is the difficult question. The first step certainly is the consumption of the produce upon the place. This is pretty generally done; but much of the materials for manure furnished by the crops themselves, is most improvidently wasted. This is particularly remarkable in regard to the corn crop, where the butts and husks instead of being carried into the barn and yards to be there used as food, or converted into manure as litter, are left to perish in the field, returning comparatively nothing to the earth; and though browsed by cattle, yet yielding under these circumstances nothing deserving consideration. You will pardon me, if I speak of such a practice as wasteful and slovenly. Every vegetable product on a farm, which can be used advantageously as food, should be so appropriated; and what will not answer as food, should be carefully collected for the purpose of littering the styes, stables and yards. The great rule should be, to gather up the fragments that nothing be lost.

In the next place almost every farm furnishes in some bog-hole or reservoir valuable materials for compost manure, which if carefully conveyed to the styes and yards, to be worked over, and made to absorb the liquids which are there floating, will turn to great advantage. The conveyance of common dirt, other than sufficient for this absorbing purpose, will not pay the labor of transportation; for the manure may as well be mixed with it in the field as in the barn yard, and the labor of carting be saved. In some parts of the country, as for example, in Bernardstown, where the soil is cold and hungry, there are extensive depositories of peat mud, which, where properly managed, and made to undergo a fermentation by the intermixture of horse manure, a process well known to intelligent

farmers, and by the discovery of which the name of an English nobleman has been immortalised, will yield a valuable manure, precisely suited to the soils among which it is found.

The agriculture of our country is not yet in a sufficiently advanced state to pay much attention to the saving of liquid manures; as in the best cultivated countries of Europe, where it is considered as the most useful form of applying all animal manures; and where every farm is furnished with the means of preserving and of applying this most powerful stimulus to vegetation. Provision for the same purposes will presently be made among us, when our farmers feel more sensibly, than they now do, the importance of availing themselves of every source of productiveness and profit within their reach.

The soiling of animals, that is keeping them in yards or stables through the whole year, where, when attainable, they are fed upon green food daily gathered for their use, is an abundant source of manure; and to a certain extent, as in many of our river towns where pasturage is difficult to be procured, might be practised to the great advantage both of the stock and the owner. Few persons, who have made no experiments and given no attention to the subject, have any proper idea, to what advantage and extent, the produce of a single acre properly cultivated may be applied. I shall make no apology for speaking with so much directness on so homely a subject as that, which we have now treated. It is nothing but a silly affectation of delicacy, which turns with disdain from any of the wonderful processes of nature however humble. The most splendid bouquet, which ever poured out its delicious perfumes on the unsullied bosom of youthful innocence and beauty, is the luxuriant offspring of the manure heap; and the cultivated, well-disciplined, and devout mind, will contemplate with grateful delight that mysterious operation of divine Providence, that signal display of an unsearchable wisdom and goodness, by which every thing in nature becomes subservient to some valuable end; and the most offensive substances are converted into objects and forms of beauty, utility, luxury, and delicious indulgence.

The use of mineral manures, such as lime and gypsum, ought to claim much more attention than it has done. The theory of their operation is still among the numberless secrets of nature, into which human sagacity attempts in vain to penetrate, and before which man's boasted wisdom stands utterly confounded; but their practical, beneficial, and astonishing results are no longer matter of question. Lime, in any quantity in which we might be glad to apply it, is too expensive a manure to be freely used among us; but no manure can be cheaper than gypsum; and its effects are very extraordinary. Its mode of application is still however, matter of experiment; and experiments here are greatly desired. On our alluvial lands its effects are said not to be apparent; on our hills in some cases most strikingly so. An intelligent farmer on the Hoosac river informed me that they had found the use of it on lands, where the growth was maple, beech &c. of no avail; but on their pine and oak lands separate from the other only by the river, immediate and valuable. To clover it is applied always with great advantage. Every well attested fact in regard to it deserves attention, and ought to be fully and exactly communicated to the agricultural public.

Another means of improving lands, the value of

which experiment has amply confirmed, is the intermixture of soils. What is properly called marl, an unctuous and calcareous clay which will effervesce on the application of acids, has not been found among us. A valuable deposit of it has been recently discovered in New Jersey, which the farmers are there applying with great advantage. In our primitive region it is perhaps not to be looked for. But we have peat, bog mud, sand, and clay in abundance in different parts of the country; and the application of clay to a sandy, and of sand to a clayey soil, is of obvious utility; and often of better and certainly more permanent effects than the most abundant dressings of animal manure. Some of our Deerfield farmers, I am told, have found the application of clay to a certain extent, as a top dressing on their grass grounds of great advantage; but I am not sufficiently advised on the subject to speak more fully. An intelligent farmer of Plymouth county,* whose authority I know from personal acquaintance, is to be entirely relied on, has practised with great success and to a considerable extent on this principle of the intermixture of soils; and has rendered his farm, at first quite inferior, one of the most productive in the county. He has given the details of his experience to the public in a dissertation; for which he was honored with the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; a dissertation, deserving the attention of every inquisitive farmer. [To be continued.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

CATTLE MARKET.

I OBSERVED in your paper of the 22d of January a notice, taken from a Vermont paper, that a hotel and yards for the accommodation of drovers had been built, and were just opened in Cambridge. If any thing more is intended, than their accommodation on their way to the great and ancient cattle market in Brighton, it behoves the public to consider, whether they will be benefited by dividing this market, and establishing another so near it. It is obvious that one great cattle market in the vicinity of the city, is a convenience and benefit to the public. It presents to the buyer, at one view, all the articles that are for sale, and gives to the seller the competition of all who wish to purchase, and brings the article to the consumer at the least possible expense. If two markets should be established, the buyer and seller must submit to the loss of half their market, or be at the expense of trying both, under the disadvantage of not knowing whether it will be best to buy or sell at the first they visit, or to take the risk of the other. They will often lose their best opportunity in running from one to the other. The cost will be enhanced to the consumer, without benefit to any party.

All, it is believed, will agree that one great market in the vicinity of the city is preferable to two small ones; that a second will distract and prejudice both buyer and seller, and in the end the consumer. The question then is, which shall be encouraged? Shall the one proposed to be established in Cambridge be adopted, or shall the old one be adhered to? It will not, we think, be deemed reasonable to abandon this ancient market, unless the new one proposed should offer superior and decided advantages. The cattle market at Brighton has existed for more than half a century.

* The Rev. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, Mass.

It grew up and has been continued there, because found the most convenient place. It is at this moment the best cattle market in the United States, and is an honor to this State. A settlement has been gathered around it of persons who deal in it; a large and convenient hotel has been built, with yards and pens, for the accommodation of persons who bring cattle to the market, or resort there to purchase, and a new tenant has recently been placed in the house, whose character gives assurance of civil and courteous deportment to his customers, as well as good entertainment upon most reasonable terms.

Why then, it may be asked, should a new market be substituted, or the existing one be divided, and both injured. It may be said Cambridge is nearer for drovers from New Hampshire and Vermont; be it so, it is only a few miles at most, and this can be of little consequence in a journey of one or two hundred: Brighton is nearer for all persons coming from the western part of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and is much more convenient for all purchasers, more especially those who buy store cattle, sheep or swine, a great portion of whom, it is well known, live in the old Colony and the county of Norfolk, south and west of Brighton. Brighton is also a populous village, which affords great accommodation to both buyers and sellers, and many of its inhabitants depend on their business with that market, in a great measure, for their living; while the settlement near the hotel in Cambridge is comparatively thin.

We have made these remarks from no unfriendly feelings to the proprietors or projectors of the proposed establishment in Cambridge, for they are wholly unknown to us; but to draw the attention of persons who have been accustomed to deal as buyers or sellers at Brighton, to the subject. It concerns them, we think, seriously to consider whether their interest and convenience will be most promoted or prejudiced by dividing the market; and whether it will be wise to desert one they have long been accustomed to, where so much has been done and is doing for their accommodation, to build up another in its neighborhood, when the result must be two poor markets instead of one good one; for it cannot be expected the old one will be abandoned. It should also be remembered that changes, without cause, will discourage all permanent and expensive improvements, at any place.

For the New-England Farmer.

CULTURE OF FLOWERS.

MR. EDITOR, I envy not the individual who possesses no love for a garden, no natural taste for the cultivation of Flowers. What can be more pleasing to the human mind, than the contemplation of the infinite wisdom manifested by the Divine Being in the creation and arrangement of the vegetable world. For there is not a plant that grows, that does not possess charms sufficient to engage our attention, that has not something peculiarly beautiful in itself to excite our wonder and admiration. How transcendently beautiful is nature even in the least of her productions! Floriculture is an art calculated to interest and amuse every one who has a taste for it, and is willing to devote a little time in its pursuits. As a pastime for those engaged in other avocations, it is pleasant and instructive, and affords an unfailing source of delightful and wholesome employment. The

labor bestowed upon it is amply repaid, and our industry abundantly rewarded by the delightful fragrance and expanding beauties which are continually opening around us in a well cultivated and tastefully arranged Flower Garden. And it not only produces these most gratifying results to our senses, but it imparts a most enlivening vigor to our bodies, whilst it tends to elevate and expand our moral faculties and direct our minds in gratitude to God as the Creator of them all, at whose word they sprang into existence, and are presented before us as proper objects for our admiration and gratitude. Flowers are easily cultivated, and a thousand hues and species may be produced to ornament the grounds of the humblest cottage, as well as the most ostentatious dwelling. And besides the gratification and pleasure derived from the wonderful variety and succession of Flowers, let us not forget that he who so exquisitely formed and colored them, has added yet another charm in the delightful perfume contained in each variety.

And do not these reflections call up in our minds a useful moral, and teach us, that as these dazzling beauties which we so much admire will soon pass away and disappear, we should endeavor so to live, as that when the bloom of health, and advantages of youth are no more, we may supply their places with the fruit of usefulness and virtue.

TUFTON LODGE.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR. E. HERSEY DERBY'S CULTIVATION OF A PREMIUM CROP OF TURNIPS.

Salem, 28th Nov. 1833.

The Committee on Vegetable Crops:

GENTLEMEN, I wish to be considered an applicant for the premium offered by the Society for the best crop of Turnips. My crop was raised this season as follows:—The piece of land contains, as per the certificate of the surveyor, two acres one quarter and seven poles, sloping a little towards the south; the upper part of the piece is a light gravelly soil, the lower part of the same a good rich loam. The crop taken from it in 1832 was Indian corn, potatoes and winter squashes, with a common allowance of manure. Late this spring it was ploughed and harrowed and allowed to remain in that state till we had finished our English haying. About the 20th July, we carted on to each acre, and spread as evenly as possible, about ten ox cart loads of old manure left of the preceding year, each load drawn by a single yoke of oxen. The land was then ploughed and harrowed, which covered the manure and the growth of weeds. The seed was sown on the 26th or 27th of July by a drill barrow moved by a man walking at a quick pace in rows about two and a half feet apart. The seed was raised the present season by myself; the quantity sown on the whole piece did not exceed one and three quarter pounds, and was covered by passing the ox roller over the ground. There was a slight shower the morning we commenced sowing the seed, which gave the crop a fine start; and although my other crops suffered severely by the great drought we experienced about that time, the Turnips did not appear to suffer in the least. As soon as they were in the rough leaf we passed between the rows with a light scarifier drawn by a horse, to loosen the ground and destroy the weeds. About

a week or ten days afterwards the men went through them, thinned them out to single plants, and cut up what weeds they found with their hoes. Nothing more was done till we commenced taking them up on the 7th Nov.; between that day and the 23d we carted to the barns as follows: Thirty ox cartloads topped in the field, and twelve and a quarter loads untopped. The men were directed to have every load of the topped ones filled as nearly alike as possible; one of them was sent to the public scales and weighed, as per the certificate of the weigher 2525 lb. nett, which makes the thirty loads to weigh 75750 lb.; or at 56 lb. the bushel, as per the rule established by the Society, gives 1352½ bushels. On the 23d, thinking it imprudent to risk the remainder of them any longer in the field, I directed the men to pull all that were then in the field, and cart them with their tops to the barn, on which day we carted twelve and one quarter ox cart loads, each one of which was filled as full as could be piled on. Topping these, and carefully measuring each load, they were found to measure 377½ bushels, which added to the others gives for the whole crop 1730½ bushels. I expect to consume these turnips in feeding the different kinds of live stock on my farm the ensuing winter.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Yours, &c.

E. HERSEY DERBY.

Essex ss. Nov. 29th, 1833.—Then personally appeared before me E. Hersy Derby, Esq. and made oath that the facts and allegations therein set forth, in the annexed statement, were true.

Before me,

JONATHAN P. SAUNDERS,

Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Essex ss. Nov. 29th, 1833.—Then Lott Fenely personally appeared and made oath that the facts set forth in the statement annexed made by Mr. Derby, were according to his knowledge true.

JONATHAN P. SAUNDERS,

Just. of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Salem, Mass. Nov. 29th, 1833.—I certify having measured a lot of land, part of an enclosed piece of land of E. Hersy Derby, Esq. situated within his farm in South Salem, on which the past year a quantity of Turnips had been raised—and that the same land contained two acres, one quarter and seven poles.

JONATHAN P. SAUNDERS, Engineer, &c.

We, Lot Fenely, foreman on the farm of E. Hersy Derby, Esq., Thomas Boylan and John Reilly, laborers on said Farm, certify as follows: we were employed in pulling, topping and carting in a crop of turnips raised in one field this season, on the farm. We commenced on the 7th Nov., and between that time and the 23d Nov. carted to the barns thirty large ox loads of Turnips that were topped in the field: the loads were all filled as nearly alike as possible. The one sent to the public scales to be weighed was in every respect a fair sample of all the others. We also carted to the barns on the 23d Nov. twelve and a quarter ox cart loads of Turnips with their tops on from the same field, which on topping and measuring we found to contain 377½ bushels of Turnips without their tops.

LOTT FENELY,
THOMAS BOYLAN,
JOHN REILLY.

Salem, Nov. 29th, 1833.

Salem, Nov. 26th, 1833.

This Certifies, that a load of Turnips, driven by Lott Fenely, weighs 4120 gross, 1595 tare, 2525 nett lbs.

ABRAHAM TRUE, *Company Weigher.*

MR. PAYSON WILLIAMS'S CULTURE OF A PREMIUM CROP OF WHEAT.

To the Committee on Agricultural Experiments and Products;

GENTLEMEN,—In my statement on the culture of wheat the present season, I take leave to say, first, that the field sown, was the same on which a crop of 613½ bushels of potatoes were grown in 1832. In the April of 1833, the ground was ploughed *fine and deep*—19th, 2½ bushels of Black Sea wheat (the product of some brought from Smyrna by my brother, Capt. Stephen Williams, of Roxbury, which was grown on the abundant borders of the above mentioned sea; for a more particular description, I would refer you to my letter to the Editor of the Fitchburg Gazette, copied into the N. E. Farmer, and other Agricultural papers of the day,) was sown, harrowed in across the furrows, and rolled in. At harvest, the last of July, we found 800 sheaves, producing fifty-five bushels and three pecks.

I deem it would be of little consequence to send a statement on the culture of potatoes the present season, my process not varying from former practice, and being outdone by my neighbor Carter in the amount of crop, his being (as he informed me) 687½, mine no more than 625.

Your Ob't. servant,

PAYSON WILLIAMS, *Owner,*
JACKSON DURANT WILLIAMS, *Assistant.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, ss., Nov. 26th, 1833.

Then personally appeared the above named Payson Williams, and Jackson Durant Williams, made oath to the truth of the above certificate, by them subscribed.

Before me,
DAVID BRIGHAM, *Jus. of the Peace*

Expense of Cultivation.

| | |
|--|---------|
| 2½ bushels seed, | \$ 5,62 |
| The portion of exhaustion of manure of 1832, | 15,00 |
| Work in getting in the seed in the spring, | 6,00 |
| Ditto, in harvesting the crop, | 5,00 |
| Threshing the crop | 10,00 |

\$ 41,62

I consider the grain and straw worth \$ 154,37
P. W.

This is to certify, that I, Philip F. Cowdin, being sworn surveyor in the town of Fitchburg, having measured a piece of ground for Payson Williams, Esq. of said Fitchburg, on which wheat grew the present season, and find the same to contain one acre and no more. Said ground was cultivated by said Williams of Fitchburg, in the County of Worcester.

Fitchburg, Nov. 20, 1833. PHILIP F. CORDIN.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASS. HOR. SOCIETY.

At a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1834, the following letter was read by the President.

Lansingburgh, 8th Nov. 1833.

SIR, In my communication to your society of July 19th and published in the 13th Number of the current volume of the New England Farmer, I promised myself the pleasure of making a further contribution of seeds and plants for the benefit of your justly noted Auburn.

Should not the beauty and variety of any of my offering give them any worth, still, I am well persuaded, you will appreciate the motive and approve of the spirit that promoted the throwing in my mite in support of so laudable an undertaking as that of the cemetery and garden of Mount Auburn.

I have sent this day, by one of our sloops, two bales and one paper bundle, with instructions to the captain on his arrival at New York, to put them on board the first packet for Boston, adding the name of the packet to this letter, and placing it in the N. Y. Post Office.

In bale A, will be found a bundle of—

No. 1. The Tree of Heaven—*Ailanthus glandulosus*.

No. 2. Three leaved Bladder nut—*Staphylea trifoliata*.

No. 3. Silver Abele—*Populus alba*.

No. 4. Gum Acacia.

No. 5. Snowberry—*Symphonia*.

No. 6. Variegated Willow—*Salix cuprae*.

No. 7. Strawberry—*Fragaria Vesca*.

No. 8. Senna—*Cassia Americallanda*.

A paper of Roan berries for planting—*Serbus aucuparia*.

In Bale B, will be found a bundle of—

No. 9. Black Willow—*Salix nigra*.

No. 10. Sweet Scented Willow—*Salix lucida*.

No. 11. Tree of Heaven, (large)—*Ailanthus glandulosus*.

No. 12. Judson Plum, very superior.

No. 13. Green Guage.

No. 14. Weeping Cherry.

No. 15. Sasafra.

No. 16. Hop Tree—*Ptelea trifoliata*.

No. 17. Dwarf flowering Horse Chesnut—*Mesembry anthemum crystallium*.

No. 18. Filberts.

No. 19. Pecan Nut—*Olivaformis*.

In paper bundle will be found—Double Sun Flower, Wild Rice, Skinless Oats, a box of Lobelia Cardinalis, (the box for the gardener) Job's Tears, Garden Cress, Perennial Hibiscus—*mutabilis*, and Patagonian Gourd.

Among the articles transmitted will be found a garden chisel for your individual use. In the succeeding spring I purpose to send you a seedling Dahlia of my own raising, to which, in approbation of your public and private character, I have taken the liberty to give the name of Dearborn.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.

ALEXANDER WALSH.

Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, }
Pres. Mass. Hor. Soc. }

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Alexander Walsh, Esq. of Lansingburgh, State of New York, for his valuable donation of trees, plants and seeds.

Voted, That the trees, plants and seeds presented by Alexander Walsh, Esq. be placed in the charge of the superintendent and gardener of Mount Auburn.

R. T. PAINE, *Rec. Sec'y.*

From the Maine Farmer.

LIME

—Has been found by Chemical analysis to compose a very considerable portion of the kernel of wheat. It has also been found that any considerable quantity of animal manure, applied to land where wheat is sown, has a tendency to cause it to grow rapid, and of course the sap bursts out, and it rots, as we call it; and when this takes place the kernel becomes shrivelled, and is rendered nearly useless; and no human means can prevent it, if we enrich our land largely with animal manure.—A previous clover crop ploughed in is enough to cause wheat to grow sufficiently large, unless we wish for straw instead of kernel. This cannot always conveniently be had when we wish to sow wheat. In such case it is desirable to place something on the soil which will cause it to grow, and not surfeit it. We learn that in Great Britain, nothing has succeeded so well as lime. The farmers there, within fifteen years, have by the proper use of lime, been able to procure 30 or 40 per cent. more of the golden crop, than formerly.

Why may not we use it to as much advantage? it is found among us plentifully, even in this town, if not so pure to use for plastering, yet abundantly so for to make wheat grow well. Therefore I propose that you, sir, or some one else, draw up a subscription paper, inviting our farmers to subscribe something, that funds may be raised to dig, burn, and prepare some of it for use early in the spring. I will not believe that we shall be unwilling to make the trial. I having made these suggestions and surely shall need do no more, except subscribe something to procure workmen, &c. there being no doubt the owner of the rock will be glad to have the trial made. EXPERIMENT.

Winthrop, Dec. 9, 1833.

APPLE TREES.

A GENTLEMAN in Essex, England, having in his orchard many old supposed worn out apple trees, which produced fruit scarcely larger than a walnut, last winter took fresh made lime from the kiln, slacked it with water, and (without allowing time for its caustic quality being injured by imbibing fixed air) well dressed the trees, applying the lime with a brush. The result was, that the insects and moss were completely destroyed, the outer rind fell off, and a new, smooth, clear one formed; and the trees, although some twenty years old, have now a moist healthy appearance. The same treatment may be extended to other fruit bearing trees, and probably with a similar beneficial result.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MODE OF RAISING ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

AFTER sowing the patch of seeds, and covering it with fine moist soil, place a garden-pot inversely over it, until the seeds have struck root; then raise the pot up two or three inches, keeping it thus supported for a few days, and then remove it entirely. The pot not only keeps the soil moist, but by the sun heating the pot, the seeds come up much more quickly than otherwise they would do, in consequence of which the seeds need not be sown so early by a fortnight or upwards. The young plants are therefore less exposed to injury from cold or late spring frosts. Hollow tiles, instead of pots, answer equally well, except where mice are, they have access to the ends.

Gardener's Magazine.

From the Northern Farmer.

SILK.

We have received, through the politeness of Mr. Simon Brown of this village, from Dr. Frost of Plainfield, in this county, a beautiful skein of sewing silk, of the produce of the Doctor's own little silk establishment the past season. This experiment, by Dr. Frost, has resulted in the establishment of certain facts, which may hereafter be of incalculable benefit to *Northern Agriculture*.

First:—That our northern climate presents no obstacles to the abundant production of the proper food of the silkworm; and that the temperature of our northern summers is not unfavorable to the growth, perfection, and instinctive industry of this wonderful little spinner of the most durable, as well as most elegant material of our wardrobes.

Second:—That the skill necessary to the profitable culture of silk, may be as readily acquired, and as easily reduced to practice, as the knowledge of other agricultural pursuits. These facts established; we are able to look forward, with the most confident expectations, to the time, when the silk culture will become a subject of general attention, and one of the principal sources of wealth in northern New England: for what cannot New England industry effect, when rightly directed? A farmer, beginning now, might in ten years, be able to throw into market many hundred dollars' worth of silk; and, at an expense of culture, much less than would attend any other product, to the same amount; and, at the same time, not diminish his profit from other sources.

TIMBER

—By the process of charring or burning the surface, may be preserved for an indefinite time, even though exposed to damp, or buried in the earth. The utility of charring timber used for posts or water works, is so evident, that we are surprised it is not more generally attended to. The most wonderful proof of the indestructibility of charcoal timber is given in *Watson's Chemical Essays*, where we are informed "that the beams of the Theatre of Herculaneum were covered with charcoal, by the burning lava which overflowed that city; and during the lapse of 1,900 years, they have remained as entire as if they had been formed but yesterday." This property was well known to the ancients, as the famous temple of Ephesus was built on piles charred to preserve them from decay; and some years ago, piles were found in the Thames, charred, in a perfect state of preservation, in the very spot where Tacitus relates that the Britons drove in piles, to prevent the attack of the fleet of Julius Caesar.

HUSK MATTRESSES.

In one of your late numbers, [vol. 3, p. 385,] I observed an article on the subject of Husk Mattresses. Permit me to suggest an important improvement. The preparation of the husk should be as you propose, but instead of using it alone, the following addition is far preferable. Prepare a layer of husk of the size you want your mattress, and then lay on a layer of *cotton batting*, of the ordinary thickness; then another thin layer of husks; then another of cotton, and so on, till you get your mattress of the desired thickness. Stitch the whole together, and cover with your ticking in the usual manner.

Mattresses made in this way, are full as good as the best curled hair beds, and I defy the closest

observer to tell the difference by sleeping upon them. I have used one during the last summer, made in this way, and can attest to their great excellence, as well as economy.—*Gen. Farmer*.

YEAST.

Good housewives, who take pride in setting sweet and light bread before their families, feel vexed at nothing more than bad yeast. And they are sometimes put to a great deal of trouble in procuring a good article. The following is said to be a good recipe for making it: Boil one pound of good flour and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt in two gallons of water for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close, and it will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of the yeast will make 18 lbs. of bread.

WHY DOES SOAP CURDLE WITH HARD WATER.

The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of lime, to which it generally owes its character of hardness, combines with the soda of the soap. The lime and oil or tallow, being thus freed from their respective combinations, float through the liquid medium in flakes; the phenomenon, therefore, is one entirely of decomposition. On this principle solution of soap will determine the relative hardness of water and is generally employed by the well digger.—*Murray's Manual of Chemical Experiments*.

From the Northampton Courier.

QUITE DOMESTICATED.

THE docility and domestic habits of Cows are quite amusing sometimes. There is a venerable old pet creature in this town, who is accustomed to steal a march of the family with whom she resides and eat up the miscellaneous matter deposited in the kitchen. She occasionally walks into the back part of the house and from thence into the larder, and after seating herself on some humble stool, quietly fills her stomach with any culinary matters which happen within her reach. She always has a good appetite, and never takes hot sling or early bitters to create one. The other morning it was found during the night she had eaten up what was designed for the breakfast table, a goodly mess of codfish and potatoes; and at another time she stowed away in her bread-basket a large quantity of baked pork and beans. A few days since, she walked into a neighbor's kitchen and ate up a number of fresh loaves of bread and then returned home and swallowed a quantity of butter, enough to spread them with. She's a nice beast, and yields, in the proper season, sixteen quarts of milk in a day, and withal has a touch of somnambulism about her.

BLACK TONGUE.

We scarcely open a newspaper from the country, without meeting a paragraph or a communication respecting a disease in horses and cattle called the *Black Tongue*, or the *Burnt Tongue*. It is said to prevail chiefly among horses, but is not uncommon among cattle. Some respectable physicians have given their opinion, that if any person who was taking care of animals afflicted with this distemper, should get any of the matter of the diseased tongue into an eye or a flesh wound, it would be a very serious affair, and might prove fatal. We have heard that several persons in the country are now suffering under an inflammation from this cause.—*Boston Courier*.

CHARCOAL.

THERE is a peculiar temptation during these long and bitter wintry nights, on exchanging the snug comforts of the warm hearth for the shivering frostiness of apartments unoccupied during the day, to resort to some method for raising their temperature at once. One of the first expedients has ever been to introduce a pan of burning coals for this purpose; and notwithstanding the repeated warnings which have been read to the public each succeeding winter, many still persist in this dangerous practice. The consequences are not the less fatal because they are gradual. In a tight room, the carbonic gas escaping from combustion soon renders the air unfit for respiration, a benumbing lethargy succeeds to drowsiness, and the devoted sleeper seldom awakes to a consciousness of his danger. Many an untimely death has been the consequence of heedlessness in this respect; and we would again urge caution upon parents and housekeepers in regard to it. The addition of a pair of Dutch blankets, or an extra *comforter*,—the appellation though homely is appropriate, blessings to its inventor!—would be a far better substitute. These remarks have been more particularly suggested at this time by the melancholy account of the recent death of two young ladies, who were stifled by the mephitic vapor generated by the introduction of burning charcoal into their sleeping apartment.—*Detroit Courier*.

ANIMAL WEATHER GLASS.

In Germany there will be found, in many country houses, an amusing application of zoological knowledge, for the purpose of prognosticating the weather. Two frogs are kept in a glass jar, about eighteen inches in height, and six in diameter, with the depth of three or four inches of water at the bottom, and a small ladder reaching to the top of the jar. On the approach of the dry weather, the frogs mount the ladder—but when wet weather is expected, they descend into the water. These animals are of a bright green.

From the New-York Farmer.

REMEDY FOR THE BLACK TONGUE IN HORSES AND CATTLE.

I SEE by the papers that a disorder called the Black Tongue is making fearful ravages among the cattle, horses and hogs, in various parts of our country. I believe this disorder may be cured. Take half an ounce of gum gamboge, 1 ounce of aloes, 2 drachms of calomel, reduce to fine powder, add flour and water until it is of the consistence of dough, divide into 10 balls of the size of a hen's egg,—give one ball night and morning for a week.

To give the balls, take hold of the tongue with the left hand, draw it out about 2 inches, then with the right hand lay the ball on the root of the tongue. Let go with the left hand, and the tongue will recede, so that the creature cannot avoid swallowing it. If much fever, take 1 oz. ipecacuanha, pour on it a quart of warm but not boiling water, take $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of this tea, and put it in a bucket of water; let the horse drink freely. But in most cases the balls will do the work without the ipecacuanha. For hogs, take $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gum gamboge, 1 oz. saltpetre, 4 quarts charcoal powder, 4 do. fine salt—a pint of this mixture in a barrel of swill, and give as usual. I have tried it for 20 years, always with success—have given it to cattle and sheep in lieu of salt, and found it a preventive of diseases which have destroyed many cattle of my neighbors. R. M. W.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB 5, 1834.

WINTERING SHEEP, CARE OF LAMBS, &c.

GIVE your ewes with lamb somewhat more than their usual quantity of food for a month or six weeks before they are expected to yearn. They should not be fed so as to fatten them, for if they are in high condition they will be more apt to suffer in becoming mothers, and will be less fit for nurses. It is a good practice to give about half a gill of Indian corn a day to each sheep with lamb for some time before and after they have yearned, and roots may be advantageously added after that period. The *Farmer's Manual* says, "If you have stored more turnips than are sufficient for the use of your table, give them to any stock that will eat them except your sheep; give to them potatoes, but not turnips at this season, they will injure the lambs."

If your sheep, whether store sheep or ewes with lamb have good hay, about a quart of potatoes a day to each will, it is said, be very beneficial, and an ample allowance. But when the object is to fatten them, according to a writer in Rees' Cyclopaedia, about a gallon of potatoes a day with a little hay will be the proper quantity; but this depends in part on the size of the animals, and in part on the quality and quantity of the hay which is given them. Potatoes, beside their use as food for sheep, are said to be very serviceable as an article of diet, which usually supersedes the necessity of medicine. They have, when given raw, an opening quality, which is said to answer a similar purpose with sheep, which is effected with swine by brimstone and antimony. Potatoes baked, steamed or boiled will furnish more nutriment than those which are raw.

Care should be taken to place in the stable small tubs or troughs of water for the sheep to drink in. They will do very well in summer without water, as they feed when the dew is on, but they need water in winter, especially if fed mostly with dry food. "When sheep have colds, and discharge mucus from the nose, good feeding, together with pine boughs given occasionally, will probably cure them; or tar, spread over a board, over which a little salt is strewed, which will induce sheep to lick up the tar, and this will cure a cold."

"When several kinds of food can be procured, it is right to give them alternately to the sheep at different meals, in the course of the same day; the qualities of one kind aid or compensate those of another. At certain hours of the day dry fodder should be given, and at others roots or grain. If there be any danger that the roots may decay, the winter should be begun with them, mixing, however, some dry food with them, for alone they would not be sufficiently nutritious."

Sheep should have a yard by themselves, its size adapted to the number of the flock. They require shelter overhead, but its sides should not be so close as to confine the air. The rack from which sheep are fed with hay should be upright, so that the seeds, &c. may not fall into the wool about their necks. Under the rack a trough should be fixed, which will serve at once for catching the seeds of the hay, and for feeding the sheep with roots, &c.

If the flock be large, or over about fifty, a sep-

aration of it during the winter is desirable for promoting the health as well as the comfort of the animals. The full grown wethers should be put by themselves, and will not require so good keeping as the ewes and last year's lambs. A suitable apartment should likewise be provided for such sheep as by reason of age, sickness or infirmity require extra attention. Sheep require but little if any salt in winter, and there are reasons for believing that a too free use of salt has been the cause of sickness and death in sheep.*

M. Tessier observes, that "Sheep have been known to be attacked with long and troublesome looseness in consequence of having taken too much salt; which has induced a belief that sea water is poisonous to them; and that his sheep have always been healthy, though he had never given them salt, but he states that it may be indispensably necessary in wet countries."

SUBSTITUTE FOR SWEET POTATOES.

THE cocoanut squash, cut into pieces, and roasted like sweet potatoes, is found to be fully equal to them, and so closely resembles them in flavor that it would be difficult to distinguish between them. It grows freely in this climate, and may be kept till mid winter.—*Goodsell's Farmer*.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Fact. In conversation with one of our most respectable lawyers, he informed us that in the course of his practice here, he had been engaged in the trial of nineteen persons for the crime of murder, and that of these nineteen cases, *seventeen* were the consequences of *INTEMPERANCE*, in one or the other of the parties concerned.—*St Louis Obs.*

Great Gale at Buffalo. The Albany Argus publishes a letter from Buffalo, stating that the most severe gale of wind ever known in that place, passed over that town on the afternoon of the 12th inst. Many buildings were unroofed and otherwise seriously injured, chimnies blown down, carriages overturned, &c. The water of the lake was raised considerably, and much damage done to the wharves, store houses, and some of the vessels.

The Chemical Bank of New York, which keeps, perhaps, more small accounts than almost any other in the city, of persons engaged in retail business, and of mechanics, has from some unfounded cause, been run upon for a day or two; upon learning which, the Branch Bank made them a loan of \$100,000.

Great Storm in Georgia. The Macon stage left that place on Saturday last, and arrived in this city yesterday evening,—seven days on the route. The contractor, who came through, informs us, that the roads were literally blocked up with trees, that had fallen under the incumbent masses of sleet which they had accumulated during the late inclement weather. The number of trees which were cut away and removed, with the assistance of the passengers, is estimated at about one thousand. The roar of the falling trees, and the crashing of the limbs as they resounded through the woods, are represented to have been alarming and astounding. In addition to these obstacles, the stage had also to encounter the swollen water courses, which had risen above their banks and inundated the country. The injury sustained by the Ogeechee bridge, noticed in our last, has been greater than was reported—two arches, we understand, have been entirely swept away. We fear the planters have suffered severely.—*Savannah paper Jan. 11.*

The last number of the American Rail Road Journal, contains an account of a sort of *amphibious* locomotive recently invented, which it is said will operate alike expeditiously on land or in water. It is shaped like an alligator, the head and tail projecting upwards, with land wheels near the ends, and water wheels near the centre.

A Manual Labor School for colored young men and boys, will be opened on the 1st of May, in the village of Peterboro', Madison co. N. Y.

The U. S. Army, as now constituted, comprises 6,412 men, viz: dragoons 393; artillery 1,789; infantry 3,225: recruits and unattached soldiers 73. The whole number of recruits, including dragoons, entered from 1st Jan. to Sept. 30th, 1832, is 2,036.

The number of fires in Philadelphia during the past year was thirty-six. Loss of property thereby \$60,172; insurance effected upon it, \$21,252.

NEW WORK.

LILLY, WAIT & CO. and GEO. C. BARRETT,

Will Publish this Month the First Volume of

THE COMPLETE FARMER

AND RURAL ECONOMIST,
Forming a Compendium of the most important
Branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

Editor of the New England Farmer.

THE Editor and Publishers have been induced to offer this work to the Public in consequence of the great and increasing demand for information on the subjects which it is intended to embrace, with a hope that it may prove useful to the Agricultural and Horticultural community, in whose pursuits all mankind have a direct and obvious interest. It is intended to form a Compendious Directory to the Farmer, Gardener, Florist, and Rural Economist, and to be so arranged that every article may be readily referred to.

VOLUME I.

The First Volume will be devoted to AGRICULTURE, in its various branches, embracing the following among other topics:

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Soils, | Manures, | Dairy, |
| Grasses, | Hemp, | Sheep, |
| Grains, | Flax, | Swine, |
| Indian Corn, | Neat Cattle, | Poultry, |
| Wheat, | Horse, | Woodland, &c. &c. |
| Fences. | | |

VOLUME II.

The Second Volume will be devoted to HORTICULTURE, in its various branches; also, SILK, BEES, RURAL ECONOMY, &c. In this volume, the following will be among the number of topics embraced in the treatise:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Garden, | Hot Beds, | Insects, |
| Orchards, | Mulberry, | Rural Economy, |
| Fruits, | Silk, | &c. &c. |
| Vine, | | |

To each volume will be added a list of the best Implements in use, and drawings of the most important and improved kinds will be given.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two volumes, royal 12mo. of 350 pages—price \$1 a volume;—and either volume may be had separately, as they will be entirely independent of each other.

To persons at a distance remitting \$5 by mail, *post paid*, to either of the undersigned, shall be delivered at any post office in the United States 5 copies of either volume *free of postage*, sewed and done up in strong cloth backs and in good order.

For \$1, remitted free of postage, shall be sent one copy of either volume, *postage unpaid*.

Subscriptions solicited, by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street, and GEO. C. BARRETT, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Nos. 51 & 53 North Market Street, Boston.

* Deane's N. E. Farmer.

† Tessier's Treatise on Sheep.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. xi, p. 246.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, &c.

For Sore Throat. Put a half pound of figs into a quart of water, and boil it to a pint—then open and strain the figs. Add two table spoonfulls of yeast, and the same quantity of honey. Gargle the throat with this liquid, and a cure is certain.

An excellent Cure for a Sprain.—Take two pieces of red flannel, soak one of them with beef or pork pickle, (beef is best) and place it on the wrist, or ankle sprained, wrap the other piece over it and the pain will subside in a very short time.

Mr. William Carver, one of the oldest and most experienced Farriers of this city, who has written many newspaper articles and pamphlets against cruelty to horses, says: "no horse is worth so much by 25 per cent, with his tail cut off."—*Philad. paper.*

Dams.—In New York and Pennsylvania, where they have done a good deal in the way of internal improvements, dams to improve the navigation of rivers which are shallow or rapid, are quite common. They substitute smooth deep water for shoals and rapids. Such dams are erected on the Hudson, the Schuylkill, the Oswego, and many other rivers, with uniform success.

BRIGHTON CATTLE FAIR HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken a lease of the Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel, and has conditioned in his lease from the Directors approved at a meeting of the corporation, to use his best exertions to keep an orderly, well provided, and well attended House of Entertainment for Public Accommodation. He feels no disposition to inter ere with the rights of any men or body of men associated for the purpose of drawing custom from this establishment, but it, as he is informed, for the purpose of accommodating the public, particularly the Drivers and Dealers at this market, who have frequented it for many years past. But he will pledge himself to the former customers, to the present customers, and to all who may hereafter favor him with their patronage, to endeavor, so far as in his power, to deserve it, by constant and unremitting attention on his part, the only means he has to obtain and secure it.—Those persons throughout the Commonwealth, and in the neighboring and other States in the Union, and all whose business leads them to Brighton, are requested to make favorable notice of this advertisement, and oblige their obedient servant,

Z. B. PORTER.

For Gentlemen and parties from the city will also find good accommodation, and every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel, Feb. 5, 1834. if

BRIGHTON CATTLE FAIR HOTEL.

THE Directors of the Cattle Fair Hotel, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have selected a gentleman to conduct their house, (Mr. Z. B. Porter) who, in their opinion is well qualified; possessing a proper sense of morality, with obliging and active habits, which fits him in a peculiar manner to conduct an establishment built by the patriotic contribution of gentlemen, whose only object was to establish good accommodations for the great public to transact their business in, and as a pleasant resort for innocent amusement. With these impressions, the Directors recommend him to the public patronage, with a determination to render the establishment what the public convenience requires.

By order of the Directors, CHARLES HEARD, Clerk.
Brighton, Feb. 5, 1834. if

THE GREAT BULL HERCULES

—Will be sold at auction on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock. M unless previously sold at private sale.—Weight 3375 lbs. For size, form and figure, this animal excels any ever produced in America. He was raised in Greenland, N. H. is of the full blood short horned Durham breed, celebrated throughout Europe and America, is six years old and in perfect health.

The above named animal may be seen together with a Bull and Cow of the East Indian breed named Zebus, the smallest of the cattle kind, the pair weighing only 350 lbs. and the first ever exhibited in this city. Also, two living alligators, with a variety of other animals.—At the exhibition room in Flagg Alley, opposite the south west corner of Faneuil Hall, until the day of sale. Admission, 12½ cts. Jan. 29.

BLACK SEA SPRING WHEAT.

For Sale at the Seed Store of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, North Market Street, Boston. As this variety of Wheat produced the past season 55 bushels to the acre on the Farm of the subscriber and its flour being of a very superior quality, he deems any other recommendation unnecessary.

PAYSON WILLIAMS.

Fitchburg, Jan. 22, 1834.

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE,
AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY

THE Subscriber having made enlargements in the business of the above Establishment, is now enabled to furnish Traders and others with

GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS,

upon very favorable terms, and of the growth of 1833; and the Garden Seeds warranted of the best quality.

The greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the growing and saving of Seeds, and none will be sold at this establishment excepting those raised expressly for it, and by experienced seedsmen; and those kinds imported which cannot be raised to perfection in this country: these are from the best houses in Europe, and may be relied upon as genuine.

It is earnestly requested whenever there are any failures hereafter, they should be represented to the Subscriber; not that it is possible to obviate unfavorable seasons and circumstances, but that satisfaction may be rendered and perfection approximated.

Boxes of Garden Seeds, neatly papered up in packages for retailing; and dealers supplied at a large discount.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, at as low prices as can be bought in Boston, as arrangements have now been made to obtain the best and purest seed.

Catalogues sent gratis to applicants, and Orders solicited early, as better justice can be done in the execution.

N. E. Seed Store, connected with the N. E. Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52 North Market-st. GEORGE C. BARRETT.

MANUAL OF THE MULBERRY.

Just published, the second edition of Cobb's Manual, containing information respecting the growth of the *Mulberry Tree*, with suitable directions for the culture of *SILK*, in three parts. This edition is an improvement. Price 50 cents. For sale, by GEO. C. BARRETT, N. E. Farmer Office.

5000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

For Sale by JOSEPH PRINCE, of Grafton, Worcester Co. 5000 *White Mulberry Trees*, of vigorous growth, and being the same that obtained a premium of the Worcester Co. Agricultural Society.

WANTED.

A faithful young man (unmarried) who can come well recommended, to take the work of the Farm and Garden of a small family. Apply at this office.

COTTON GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELIAS STONE BREWER, 414 Washington st. (South End) offers for sale, the largest assortment of COTTON GOODS, to be found in any retail store in the city, at very reduced prices, viz.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 10 cases of Colors rich dark Calicoes, at | 12½ cts. |
| 10 " " Light, small figured " | 12½ " |
| 3 " " do do do Plaid " | 10 " |
| 5 " " Various patterns, " | 6d |
| 1 " " Furniture Patch " | 1s |
| 1 " " " " " " | 9d |
| 4 bales 3-4 Unbleached Cottons, | 4½ cts. |
| 9 " " 3-4 " " " | 6d |
| 8 " " 9-8 " " " | 10 cts. |
| 8 " " 9-8 Newmarket, manufactured of warp and | |
| very stout, for shirting, | 12½ cts. |
| 2 cases 5-4 Bleached Cotton, | 12½ " |
| 1 " " Hamilton Long Cloth, | 20 " |
| 2 " " Fine dress 9-8 Cotton, | 1s |
| 3 " " do do stout, 4-4 do | 12½ cts. |
| 10 " " 9-8 do | 10 " |
| 4 " " 3-4 do | 6d |
| 1 " " 3-4 do | 4½ cts. |
| 1 bale Bleached Cotton Flannel, | 6 " |
| 1 " " " " " " | 10 " |
| 1 " " " " " " | 7-8 |
| 1 " " " " " " very fine 4-4 | 1s |

Bleached and Unbleached American Jeans.

Also—A large assortment of Flannels, from one shilling to one dollar per yard.

Black and Colored Bombazetts, at 12½ cts.
Camblet and Plaid do 12½ "
Yellow, Green and Scarlet Moreens, 25 "
3-4 and 6-4 English Merino, superior fabric and desirable colors—A large variety of superior fabric and low priced, mixed, &c.—Cassimeres—Brown Linen—4-4 Irish White, and 5-4 Linen Sheet—Long Lawn, &c.—3-4 and 4-4 Col'd and 4-4 and 6-4 plain Hair, Cord and Check, and Plain Cambrics.

if

Feb. 5.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GARDENER.

A young man, who is perfectly conversant with each department of his business, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. Any commands addressed to A. B. and left at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to.

Jan. 29.

if

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 80 | 2 25 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 10 75 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 25 | 9 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 11 | 12 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 8 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 35 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, cash. | barrel | 5 50 | 5 75 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 50 | 5 75 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 12 | 5 25 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 74 |
| southern yellow, | " | 60 | 62 |
| white, | " | 60 | 61 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 40 | 42 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 40 | 42 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| Eastern, screwed, | " | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | | 17 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 33 | 37 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 20 | 22 |
| 2d quality | " | 14 | 16 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9½ | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | " | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 25 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | hushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | 8 55 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northwestern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 50 | 52 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 30 | 35 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 11 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7½ |
| POULTRY, | " | 15 | 18 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 17 | 18 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 20 | 25 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 437 Beef Cattle, 312 Sheep, and 160 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—The quality of the Cattle this week was better than it was last week, consequently about the same range of prices were obtained: purchasers held back until afternoon. We noticed 8 or 10 yoke, very fine, taken at \$6. We quote prime at 5 50 a 5 75; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 4 45.

Sheep.—We noticed two extraordinary fine Wethers taken by Mr. Abel Burditt for \$30; a lot of fine Wethers for 5 67, and a lot for 5 75; a lot of inferior quality were taken, price not known to us.

Swine.—Sales quick; 3 or 4 small lots of Barrows were taken at 6c. and Sows at 5c. At retail, 5c for Sows, and 6 for Barrows, for those weighing over 100; less than 100, 5 1-2 for Sows, and 6 1-2 for Barrows.

SOUTHERN CLOVER,

GROWTH of 1833, just received by G. C. BARRETT.

MISCELLANY.

THE FARMER.

ALL the toils of summer o'er,
Peace and plenty round his door,
Who on earth so blest and free
As the Farmer?—Like the bee,
All the sweets of life are his—
Large and full his cup of bliss—
Who can envy thrones to kings,
When the Plough such treasure brings?

See his works with profit crown'd—
Barns, with hay-stacks buddled round,
Like a family, whom fear
Draws within a circle near;
Stately steeds and cattle neat,
Cribs of corn and mows of wheat.
Thickly peopled is his fold,
Harmless sheep and lambs behold,
Like the Christian 'midst the din
Of a noisy world of sin.
Fowls oviparous cackling round,
Paired with one foot on the ground,
Meet their master as he comes,
Cluck their wants and shade their plumes.
When at midnight all is still,
Hear the geese with voices shrill,
At the silliest thought of harm,
Raise the tocsin of alarm;
While from all the barn-yards round,
Echoes back the screaming sound.

See the lofty turkey-cock,
Monarch of the feathered flock,
Like a haughty potentate,
Strutting round the yard of state,
Filled with anger, fierce and dread,
At the sight of daring red,
Swelled and gobbling as he goes,
Dire destruction on his foes—
But like other tyrants, he
Soon will lose his head, you'll see.

Ere the morn unlocks her doors,
Whence a stream of day-light pours,
Ere the bacchanalian goes
From his cups to seek repose,
Hear the game-cock's clarion peal,
Breaking sleep's mysterious seal,
Like a summons from the skies,
Calling mortals to arise:
While each faithful sentinel,
Answers loud that "all is well."
Industry obeys the call,
Rises, hastens to the stall,
And replenishes with food
All his stock, and all his brood,
Who around him gladly fly
To a bountiful supply.
Back the husbandman returns,
Where his fire now briskly burns,
Where the partner of his joys—
Ruddy girls and healthful boys,
Kneeling with him round the chairs,
Send to heaven their matin prayers,
Thus the year with him begins,
Thus the race to heaven he wins.

PERIODICAL AUTHORSHIP.

THERE is no labor more destructive to health than that of periodical literature, and in no species of mental application, or even of manual employment, is the wear and tear of body so early and so severely felt. The readers of those light articles which appear to cost so little labor in the various publications of the day, are little aware how many constitutions are broken down in the service of their literary taste.—*Dr. Johnson.*

ITALIAN MUSIC.

AN Italian singer on a certain occasion, offended a Venetian nobleman. The singer, to avoid his fury, went to Rome. He was followed by two assassins, who arrived at Rome one evening when he was giving a concert. The assassins determined to murder him when the people came out of the church, and went in to watch their victim. Scarcely had they listened for a few moments to his delightful voice, than they began to soften; they were seized with remorse; they melted into tears, and when he came out, they assured him that he owed his life to the impression which his voice had made upon them.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

THE two Napier presses worked by steam, now employed by the New York State Tem. Society, can, if driven to the extent of their power, throw off twelve millions of Temperance Recorders per year; and from present indications from all parts of the Union, they will not lack employment.

INSULT.

I do not know how you will relish it, said a subscriber who was owing us a couple of dollars, but I shall venture to insult you, by offering you a dollar now, which is all the cash I have by me. We assured him that no offence was given, and that we would be perfectly willing to receive such insults every day—always pocket them.—*Eric Obs.*

HIGH PRICES.

THERE was once a country store keeper, who was remarkable for the high prices he charged for his goods. A customer calling one day, found the store open, but no one in attendance. After waiting a few moments, he inquired of a neighbor where Mr. Cambrie was. "Gone over to —," (a distance of about ten miles.) "What! and leave his store open?" "Yes—his goods are marked so high, he knows that the one who steals them gets a hard bargain at that!"—*Lowell Times.*

A SENSIBLE HORSE.

WE do not think the records of instinct ever contained a more extraordinary instance than we are now about to relate, and for the truth whereof we pledge ourselves. A few days since, Mr. J. Lane of Fawcett, in Gloucestershire, on his return home turned his horse into a field in which it had been accustomed to graze. A few days before this, the horse had been shod all fours, but unluckily had been pinched in the shoeing of one foot. In the morning Mr. Lane missed the horse, and caused an active search to be made in the vicinity, when the following singular circumstances transpired. The animal, as it may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field, by unhooking the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the same farrier's shop, a distance of a mile and a half. The farrier had no sooner opened his shed, than the horse, which had evidently been standing there some time, advanced to the forge, and held up the ailing foot. The farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully, on which the horse immediately turned about, and set off at a merry pace for his well known pasture. Whilst Mr. Lane's servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "Oh, he has been here, and shod, and gone home again," which on their returning, they found to be actually the case.

Portland Advertiser.

ROMAN MORALS.

"In the business of razing and plundering cities, there ought to be taken a very special care that nothing of rashness or cruelty be shown."

Cicero's Offices, Book I, § 24.

100 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED,
GROWTH of 1833, just received at G. C. BARRETT'S
Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

NOTICE.

A young man, 25 years of age, bred a farmer, and is capable of overseeing and laboring on a Farm, wishes for employment in the above business. Letters post paid, and addressed to Moses Field, Northfield, Mass., will be attended to. Testimonials of good moral character and ability, can be given if necessary. 31 Jan. 29.

TO BE LET

THE whole, or part of a Farm, in the vicinity of Boston, containing about 95 acres of good land, with a convenient House, Barn, and out houses—of which possession may be had on the 1st of April next—Provided application is made by a capable, steady and industrious man, of good moral character, and who has been educated in the business of Farming, and who will produce a good recommendation of such qualifications—and none other need apply.

For further information, enquire of the proprietor and publisher of the New-England Farmer, at his Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.



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ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Albears, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1834.

NO. 31.

AN ADDRESS

BEFORE THE HAMPSHIRE, FRANKLIN AND HAMPDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY;

Delivered in Greenfield, Oct. 23. 1833. By HENRY COLMAN.

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

(Concluded from p. 234.)

THE next means of improving your lands is to extend your cultivation. The more produce to be consumed, the more manure to be applied; and so the enriching and improvement of your land may be kept on in a continually accelerated ratio. I am aware that the proposition to extend your cultivation, with a view to the improvement of your farms, will be received with distrust; this will excuse me for dwelling upon it more at large. I will give you my opinion; and shall be happy to be corrected by your better judgment.

I admit that in general it is a good rule in husbandry, to cultivate no more land than you can manure well; and to manure well and tend well all you do cultivate. I would recommend it as strongly as any one; but under peculiar circumstances there are excepted cases to every rule however reasonable. Your farm is run down and impoverished. You wish to restore it; to wake its dormant energies; and, if possible, to make it stand upright again. Agricultural improvements are always slow. It requires a year to accomplish the most simple experiment; and often many years to effect any extraordinary alteration. But there must be a beginning, and the first step in any valuable undertaking is commonly difficult and discouraging. When Ledyard, a lad animated by the indomitable spirit of adventure, first launched his frail canoe, more than a hundred miles from this spot on the waters of the Connecticut, to him an unexplored stream, it required a bold heart to push from the shore into the descending current; but as he was borne along its winding and fertile banks, he was cheered by the consciousness of his onward progress and triumphant adventure; and continually more and more animated by the hope of farther knowledge, success, and power. This confidence of progress, this hope of ultimate success, certain to persevering and judicious labor, is the great encouragement, which is to sustain us.

Let us suppose then, that you have an impoverished acre of land, and at present no manure to apply to it. What is to be done! Perhaps it will bear rye, the crop which seems to demand less of the soil than any other; and will put up with the meanest fare. At present it gives you comparatively nothing. Sow it then with rye and clover; plaster it; gather your rye; perhaps you will not get back even your seed. Now use the straw carefully for litter, and convert it either by means of your swine or cattle into manure; plough in your clover, if there is any of it, after it has gone to seed: apply the manure be it more or less, which you obtained from the straw gathered from this acre, and be careful not to cheat the land of any thing that belongs to it. Sow it again with rye and clover and repeat the same process. The second crop may be expected to be better than the first; and, though the returns may for some time be small, they will be continually increasing, and will soon be a full return for the labor and expense applied. Your land will be in a course of improve-

ment, and your means of enriching your soil will be increasing in a correspondent proportion. If in addition to this you can as I before remarked, depasture such clover with sheep; and enrich such land by the addition of some soil in the neighborhood suited to its improvement, the balance of such husbandry will be in the end greatly to your advantage. This is one process, which may be adopted without any great outlay to the improvement of worn-out lands, where manure is not to be obtained; but there are other modes, and other crops by which it may be effected, which the time does not allow me to particularize.

There is another ground on which farmers, whose whole profession and business is husbandry, and who are looking to its fair returns as an honest compensation for their labor, should be urged to extend their cultivation. If any portion of your land is absolutely worthless; and you are satisfied that by no process, which you can apply to it, you can ever obtain an equivalent for the labor employed in its cultivation, then indeed for cultivation let it be abandoned, or appropriated to any purpose in which it may yield something, and the most that it can be made to yield.

There is likewise land, which is in permanent meadow; and which by no cultivation can be made so productive as in its present condition.—Leave this, then, as it is. It would be very injudicious to disturb it. But on many farms there is some land, which is turned into pasture and affords but a scanty supply to the animals, which are fed upon it; or which remains in mowing, yielding a small crop of hay, which by cultivation might be made to yield good crops of corn, potatoes, and grain; and then be rendered far more productive of grass than in its present state. I believe there is much land in this condition; and this induces the complaint, that our farms are too large for a profitable cultivation. Why should such land remain uncultivated? Why should you be satisfied with less than half a crop. What would you say of the capitalist, who was bent upon increasing his fortune, who permitted any portion of his capital, which he could use without loss, to remain in his coffers unemployed? What should we say of the manufacturer, who should suffer any portion of his power to run to waste, or of his machinery to be unemployed, or of his raw material to lay by, in useless accumulation, when it might all be employed to more or less advantage? He might by such a process, consult his ease, but certainly not the advancement of his fortune. We can say nothing different of the farmer, who permits any portion of his grounds to remain unemployed; or who neglects to obtain from them all that they can be made to produce. We believe that there is little land of a kind which may be cultivated without loss, but what may, by judicious and persevering labor, by a process within the power of the farmer, whose means are restricted and humble, be placed in a course of certain improvement, and afford a fair profit to his exertions.

The answer commonly given to these suggestions is, that labor is so expensive we cannot afford to cultivate our land. I admit that the expense of labor is very high compared with the value of produce. Yet I cannot but believe, in circumstan-

ces ordinarily favorable, and where the price of land is not exorbitant, the man, who attempts to thrive by the plough, and does himself either "hold or drive," if his management is judicious and persevering, and his habits frugal and temperate, will obtain a fair compensation for his labor and pains. If then, the balance of his cultivation is, upon the whole, in his favor, why should he not extend it as far as it can be extended to advantage? Why should he permit a single acre of his land to remain unproductive, which may be made productive? if he can plant ten acres to advantage, why not plant twenty? if he can produce two hundred bushels of corn, why should he not attempt to raise five hundred? in short, why should he not carry his cultivation to the utmost limits of a profitable return? Beyond that, certainly we would not advise him to go. Under such circumstances he engages in no dishonorable competition; his gains are at no other man's expense or loss; on the contrary, he contributes essentially to the general good, as the increase of his produce tends in a certain proportion, to lessen its price in the market; and renders, therefore, the comforts and supplies of life more accessible to the poorer classes of the community, and certainly not less so to the richer.

This brings us to the great subject of the proper size of farms. It is often said that an acre of land well manured and cultivated, is better than two acres poorly or imperfectly manured and cultivated; but it is not so good as two acres well manured and cultivated; nor is it so good as two acres poorly manured and cultivated, if the profit from the two acres, is, after all expenses are allowed, greater than the gain from the one acre, though not in an equal proportion. He is the best farmer, as far as agriculture is considered in a pecuniary view, whether he cultivate much or little, who obtains the greatest amount of produce, at the least expense.

A farm is too large, when from its size, any part of it is necessarily left unproductive and uncultivated; or if from its extent, its owner or landlord is incapable of its careful superintendence. But a farm is not too large, when its perfect and exact superintendence is practicable to its owner; when every part of it is made as productive as the nature of the case admits; when upon the whole result it yields a fair remuneration; and no part of it can be withdrawn from cultivation, without a diminution of its profits. Farms are often too large; too large for the capital which the owner is able to apply to the management, for a successful agriculture can no more be prosecuted than a successful manufacture of any kind can be prosecuted, without a considerable floating capital; and they are often too large for the superintendence of a single individual, for the management can seldom be divided, or any part of it neglected without loss and injury; but it is to be remembered that large farms are always cultivated at a much less proportional expense than small ones. The expenses of outfit in regard to utensils, team and its appendages, and a great variety of necessities, is by no means double on a farm of large size, to what it would be on a farm of half the extent. Many advantages are found on a large farm from the division of labor, which is practicable among a number of hands,

and from the convenience of having a number of laborers at command, when any pressing emergency occurs; and from the opportunity of constant use of all the brute labor to advantage on a large farm, which is not possible on a small farm; though it may be that the same amount of team must be supported. The larger the farm, if well managed, the greater the profit; and in the kind of farming of which we are treating, the amount of profit obtained, after the amount of debit and credit is fairly adjusted, must be the test of its excellence.

Another means of success, to which the attention of the farmer must be particularly directed, is that of the saving of labor. Though he should be averse from withholding labor, wherever it can be profitably applied, yet it should be a great study with him how to apply it to the most advantage. His profession under the best circumstances will require much hard toil; and he cannot look to avail himself of those facilities and aids, which the mechanic and the manufacturer find in the invention of the most curious machinery, and the application of water and steam power to their various arts. Yet the farmer is not without advantage from the improvements of science and mechanical ingenuity. An immense gain has been effected in the great machine the plough; and in regard to the facility of holding, the ease of draught, and the manner of executing the work, the modern cast iron plough of the most improved construction, has an extraordinary advantage over the clumsy and cumbersome machine of former times. The revolving horse rake is a machine of great utility; by which on smooth land, a man and boy and horse will easily perform the work of six men. A threshing machine, whose operation has been completely tested, has lately been introduced here, which promises to be of great utility. It is worked by a single horse, and is without difficulty transported from place to place. It performs its work in a perfect manner, and has been known to thresh two bushels of grain in five minutes. Two men, a boy, and a horse, will easily thresh one hundred bushels in a day; and the actual saving of grain, from the more effectual manner in which it performs its work, over what can be done by a flail, is very great. A roller of an improved construction is exhibited on this occasion: and deserves the attention of farmers, as an instrument next in value to a harrow or a plough, and almost as indispensable to good cultivation. This is literally the age of invention. Improved machines for shelling corn, for cutting fodder, for grinding corn in the mill, &c. are fast coming into use, and promise great advantages. We may hope that other inventions may present themselves to ingenious and inquisitive minds, by which the severe toil of the husbandman may be lightened and abridged.*

Another great object of the farmer should be to restrict the expenses of his farming establishment; to cut off all unnecessary expenditures; and to apply his produce, as far as it is consumed on the

* A mowing machine moved by horse power, and producing a great saving of manual labor, has been for two or three years in successful operation in Pennsylvania, and the western parts of New York; and from the testimony of one of the largest farmers in the United States, upon whose farm it has been two years in use, is highly successful. We cannot imagine what human skill and enterprise may yet effect. Professor Rafinesque, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of distinguished scientific attainments, advertises for farmers, his "steam ploughs, by which six furrows are ploughed at once; and he promises in one day to perform the work of a week in the best manner." Of their construction or operation I have no idea.

farm, in the most frugal manner. The cooking of much of the food of his domestic animals increases its nutritive powers; and causes it to spend to much more advantage. The cutting of fodder for his horses and neat cattle, is of great utility, and effects a saving, as the most exact experiments have shown, of more than one quarter. The preference of ox labor over horse labor, deserves his particular attention. The keeping of a horse is a great expense separate from the accidents to which he is exposed; and in most respects the patient ox has greatly the advantage over him, especially as the former is an improving and the latter always a deteriorating capital.

The crops to which the farmer may to most advantage devote his cultivation will deserve his particular consideration. Indian corn, of which I have not a doubt the crops in this part of the country may be easily doubled, is a most valuable product. I congratulate the farmers upon the favorable prospects, which now present themselves, in regard to the cultivation of wheat. The two last years have presented extraordinary encouragement, and by proper management and especially by early sowing, success in this cultivation becomes highly probable.

The establishment of extensive manufactories, and the introduction of power-looms and spinning-jennies, has nearly destroyed the usual household manufactures, and put our other Jennies out of employment. Our ears are seldom greeted now-a-days in the farmer's cottage with the flying of the shuttle, or the deep base of the spinning wheel. We confess that we have looked upon their departure with a strong feeling of regret; and deem it no small abatement of the advantages, which the establishment of extensive manufactures has obviously yielded to the country, that it removes the daughter from the shelter and security of the paternal roof, and places her in a situation, which certainly furnishes no means of qualifying her for the proper department of woman; to preside over our domestic establishments; to perform her part in the joint labors of the household; and to know how and when and where to use, prepare, and to apply to the best advantage within doors, the products of man's labor without doors. Many occupations of female industry, strictly domestic however, of a healthy and agreeable nature, are constantly presenting themselves, so that there is little danger that the race of industrious women, and accomplished wives, at least among the country girls, will soon be extinct; and the silk culture, fast gaining ground among us, promises to furnish an unexhausted resource and a profitable employment of female labor.

IV. A variety of important topics press themselves on this occasion upon your attention; but I forbear, having already trespassed too far upon the candor of my respected audience.

Agriculture is a great subject. The first of all the arts, it may derive aid from them all. The foundation of human subsistence, comfort, and enjoyment, the origin of all wealth, and the basis of commerce and manufactures, it deserves the profound attention of enlightened and philanthropic minds.

That attention it has often and will continue to receive. Agriculture is greatly in debt to science. Ignorance and prejudice may deny the obligations; but all the great improvements, which have ever been made in agriculture, have been effected by the inquiries and experiments of men of enlightened and active minds, of wealth and public spirit.

Their experiments have been made often at a serious expense to themselves; but at a proportionate gain to others. They have often been wholly unsuccessful; but to an art so entirely practical as agriculture, it is as important to know what cannot, as to determine what can be done. There is no prejudice more contemptible and senseless than that which prevails against what is called book farming, and professes to disclaim all instruction which comes in a printed form. If by book farming be meant that a man undertakes to cultivate his farm by mere theory, without any experimental knowledge or observation, I only say that no such instances have come within my knowledge; but if it be meant only that an intelligent man avails himself of the history of agriculture of other men and other countries, as far as it is applicable to his own condition, and of all the aids which science or art, chemistry, botany, zoology, anatomy, entomology, natural history, natural philosophy, and mechanics can afford in relation to the subject; and of the actual and exact experiments of other men, faithfully made and fully detailed, I am not able to see how he could pursue a wiser course, for his own interest and success, the general improvement of the art, and the benefit of society.

It is to be hoped that the intellectual improvement of the agricultural classes, will keep pace with that of other classes in our favored community. In that impetuous struggle for advancement in knowledge, which is every where hurrying the working classes forward, may the farmers neither hold back, nor get out of the traces, nor lag behind. Their opportunities for improvement are great. Books are universally accessible. Small associations or circles for mutual improvement are highly useful as well as agreeable; and the long evenings of winter, instead of being worse than wasted in the senseless gossip and idle talk of the shop or tavern, afford most favorable opportunities for useful reading, for the instruction of our families, and the enjoyment of the innocent and delightful recreations of domestic life.

The respectable farmer occupies a most important and responsible moral station in the community. Coming in contact with a numerous class of young men, whose manners and morals have been too often coarse, vulgar, intemperate, and disreputable, it becomes his duty, and he should deem it a great privilege, to exhibit such an example of sobriety, decorum, civil manners, and blameless conversation, as can hardly fail to command their respect and to win their esteem. Profaneness, indecency, and intemperance, which have been but the too common vices of this class of men, he should resolutely expel from his territory; and above all things not countenance them by a disgraceful example. The farming interest is fast experiencing the most important benefits of the utter disuse of ardent spirit, the complete exorcism of this worst of evil spirits from their premises. Many a thrifty farm and many a beautiful cottage, the abode of industry, contentment, and competence, has been washed away by the bitter stream of New England rum; and it has gradually undermined the tenement, until, at last, the whole inmates have fallen in a common ruin, and have floated downwards on a current which never stops, into the dark ocean of infamy and unutterable wretchedness.

Agriculture can never be looked to in this part of the country, as a source of wealth. Yet it may be made to yield an ample competence; and suffi-

cient to satisfy the reasonable demands of a well disciplined mind, which has just views of human life, and is neither cankered by vice nor intoxicated by ambition. His gains, the fruits of honest industry, made at no man's expense, and prejudicing no man's interest, may be enjoyed with the full satisfaction of his own heart and conscience. His occupation presents no hazards to his own, or his children's virtue. He has at his command, all the means of subsistence and comfort. His abode is the calm abode of peace, industry, frugality and contentment. His table is spread with the substantial fruits of his own labor. His clothing is gathered from the flocks which he himself feeds; and woven by the industrious hands of the wife and children whom he loves, and who love to share his labor, he wears it with an honorable and enviable pride. When honor and integrity, kindness and piety, shed their combined influence over such a habitation, however lowly, humble, secluded, weather-beaten, or moss-covered, it presents an example of substantial independence and domestic comfort, which the proudest monarchs of the earth may envy.

The farmer, of all others, should be a man of religion. If pious gratitude and confidence, find no place in his bosom, his mind must be debased by selfishness, and his heart as hard as the stones of his fields. "Even the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib." How can he then, receiving so immediately as he does from the hand of God, the exuberant bounties of his providence, be unmindful of the source of all his power, and all his blessings!

In the wonderful operations of nature constantly going on around him, he is compelled to remark the wise and ever active providence which sustains and directs all things. In the part which he is called to perform in these extraordinary and miraculous processes, he is most forcibly reminded of his own dependence. In the abundant fruits which crown his labors, and the ample and rich provision every where made for the support and enjoyment of all the animal creation, he cannot but adore the infinite goodness of the AUTHOR and mysterious PRESERVER of nature. In every department of the wide field in which God requires or permits him to toil or to partake, as the humble co-operator in the labors of the great HUSBANDMAN, or the favored recipient of his unrestricted bounty, he has constant occasion to regard Him as the great object of his reverence, confidence, and love; of his humble and devoted obedience, of his fervent and filial gratitude, and to bow down before Him, as "all in all."

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR. CARTER'S CULTIVATION OF A PREMIUM CROP OF POTATOES.

To the Committee on Experiments and Agricultural Products:

GENTLEMEN:—In offering a statement of the cultivation and product of one acre of Potatoes for the premium offered by the Trustees of the Agricultural Society, I deem it proper in conformity to their rules to state that the sward was broken in Dec. 1832 (having the summer previous taken from the same about 1½ tons English Hay)—in the spring of 1833 cross ploughed—then carted on 40 buck loads or about 16 cords of rich animal

manure, spread and ploughed in the same, and about the first of June after the field had been sown 2½ feet apart the seed (consisting of 3ds long reds, 3d blues, 55 bushels) was planted—when the plants were all out of the ground the field received a first dressing—second ditto when the plants were 1 foot in height—The crop harvested 1st November, which was by correct measurement, 677 bushels on one acre.

WILLIAM CARTER.

Fitchburg, November 27, 1833.

I certify that I assisted in digging and measuring the whole crop of potatoes mentioned above, and that the amount was as there stated, six hundred and seventy-seven bushels.

JOHN STICKNEY.

Worcester, ss. November 27, 1833.

Then appeared the above named William Carter and John Stickney, and severally made oath that the above statements and certificates by them severally subscribed are true.

Before me,

EBENEZER TORREY, Just. Peace.

This is to certify that I, Philip F. Cowdin, being sworn Surveyor in the town of Fitchburg in the County of Worcester, having measured a piece of ground on which Potatoes grew this season, and find it to contain one acre and no more, the Land of Wm. Carter of Fitchburg, and cultivated by himself.

PHILIP F. COWDIN.

Fitchburg, November 20, 1833.

MR. CARTER'S CULTIVATION OF A PREMIUM CROP OF BARLEY.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products and Experiments of the Mass. Agr. Society:

GENTLEMEN:—In claiming the Premium offered by the Trustees of the Mass. Agr. Society, I take leave to state that the product of 57 bushels of barley was grown the past season on the same acre which had 691 bushels of Potatoes grown, and which obtained your premium in 1832—quantity of seed sown, 5 bushels—kind, the common 2 rowed—crop harvested last part of July.

WILLIAM CARTER.

Fitchburg, November 27, 1833.

I hereby certify that I assisted Mr. William Carter in harvesting, threshing and measuring the above named crop of Barley, and that the whole amount was as there stated, fifty-seven bushels.

JOHN SMITH.

Worcester ss. November 27, 1833.

Then the above named William Carter and John Smith, severally made oath that the above statements by them severally subscribed are true.

Before me,

EBENEZER TORREY, Just. of Peace.

This is to certify that I, Philip F. Cowdin, being sworn Surveyor in the town of Fitchburg, in Worcester County, having measured a piece of ground on which Barley grew this season, and find it to contain one acre and no more. The land is owned by William Carter of said Fitchburg, and cultivated by himself.

PHILIP F. COWDIN.

Fitchburg, November 20, 1833.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

CURE FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

MR. FESSENDEN—Sir, We have often seen recipes in your paper for the tooth-ache, but have never seen the one that has often relieved us and some of our friends. We burn writing paper on pewter, which will produce oil; we absorb the same on cotton or lint and apply it to the hollow place in the tooth. It has a tendency to kill the marrow, of course does not ease it immediately, but let it remain fifteen or twenty minutes, and apply it afresh a second and even a third time if needful. We think the patient will be relieved, if not cured entirely. Care should be taken that the oil be not swallowed or come in contact with the other teeth.

BEST METHOD OF PRESERVING QUINCE.

PARE and quarter the quince, let the cores and parings be boiled in water until soft, then rub through a sieve; let the juice and quince be put in a jar and placed in a heated oven and remain until soft, or if you choose in some other vessel over a very slow fire that the quarter may not be broken. An equal weight of sugar to that of the quince should then be dissolved in a little water, and scum; then put it to the quince and scald for a short time, and perhaps in a week scald again. If molasses be used, perhaps half a pint to 1½ lb. of quince would be a suitable proportion for sauce. Done in this way the quince will not be hard, but may be cut with a tea-spoon.

Sir, if you think either of the above, or both, worthy an insertion in your paper, you will gratify A FEMALE FRIEND.

RICE MILL.

AMONG the inventions and improvements of the age, the patent Rice Mill is destined to take an important rank, whether it be considered as a labor saving machine, or as a means of giving increased value to an article of food. This Mill was invented and patented by a gentleman of Northampton. John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, has recently erected one at South Boston, which is now in operation, and completely justifies the expectations of the proprietor. The process of hulling and cleansing Rice, as practised in the rice-growing regions, has always been expensive, troublesome, and imperfect. It is performed at Mr. Prince's Mill with great rapidity, and to a degree of perfection that will establish the value of the article beyond comparison, above that cleansed in the ordinary way. The machinery is moved by steam power. The grain is placed in the mill in its rough state, and passes through the various stages of the hulling and cleansing process, from hopper to hopper, without the intervention of manual labor of any sort, till it is delivered in its most perfect condition, fit for use. There is a separate mill for grinding the grain into flour.

We understand that the patentee has erected, or is about erecting, one of his mills at Wilmington, and another at Charleston. There is no doubt that it will speedily supersede the present mode of preparing rice for the market, which is by pounding.

When it is considered that rice furnishes not merely a cheap and wholesome food, but enters into the composition of many of the luxuries of the table as a principal ingredient, this improvement must be viewed as one of great importance, and the enterprising proprietor of the mill at S. Boston may claim consideration as a public benefactor.—B. Cow.

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

A WRITER in Goodsell's Farmer, who has been engaged in constructing machinery for the manufacture of this sugar in Europe, proposes to commence business at Rochester. He makes the following calculation :

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Cost of producing an acre, | \$20 00 |
| Cost of manufacturing do., | 40 00 |
| | 60 00 |
| Amount of sugar produced, | 151 20 |
| Value of pulp remaining, | 6 00 |
| | 157 20 |
| Nett profit per acre, | \$97 20 |

RECIPES IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Baked Beefsteak Pudding.—Make a batter of milk, two eggs, and flour, or which is much better, of potatoes boiled and rubbed through a colander. Lay a little of the batter at the bottom of the dish, have the beef cut in thin slices and divided in pieces three inches long and well fried in butter, and seasoned to your taste; place them in the dish, and pour the remainder of the batter over them, and bake in an oven.

Pasties.—Shred rare done cold beef, with a little fat; season with pepper, salt, and if preferred a little onion. Make a plain paste of flour, roll it thin, and cut in shape of an apple puff; fill it with the shred beef, pinch the edges and fry brown. The paste should be made with a small quantity of butter, eggs and milk.

Beef Cakes.—Make fine some beef that is rare done, with a little fat bacon; season with pepper and salt, and otherwise as preferred; mix well and make into small cakes three inches long, and half as wide and thick, and fry them a light brown, and serve with gravy.—*Northern Farmer.*

Dressing Meats.—"Wash all meats before you dress; if for boiling, the color will be better for soaking; if for roasting, dry it. Boiling in a well flavored cloth, will improve much the appearance. The pot should be skimmed the moment it boils, otherwise the meat will have a foul appearance.

"The boiler and all utensils should be kept delicately clean; they will otherwise communicate a bad flavor to the meat.

"Meat should be boiled slow, or it will be hard; weigh the joint, and allow a quarter of an hour to each pound, and about twenty minutes over."

If you have a greater quantity of cheeses in the house than is likely to be soon used, cover them carefully with paper, fastened on with flour paste, so as to exclude the air. In this way they may be kept from insects for years. They should be kept in a dry cool place.

Woollens should be washed in very hot suds and hot rinsed. Luke-warm water shrinks them. Suet and lard keep better in tin than in earthen vessels.

Suet keeps good all the year round if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

See that the beef and pork are always under brine; and that the brine is sweet and clean.—*Gen. Farmer.*

AN OLD LADY.

THE Troy press, giving the account of the age of a Dutch lady in that city, who is now one hundred and two years of age, and who walked fourteen miles last summer in less than nine hours, says, "her chief diet through life has been sour-kraut, Dutch pop and brown bread. She chopped

and hacked her own fire-wood if the men were not at home."

From the Farmer's Register.
LUCERN.

My experience with Lucern has been very satisfactory. I have cultivated it six years, and consider it one of the most valuable grasses known: its yield is immense, and is preferred by stock to almost any other green, or in the form of hay. I cut it five times a year, and get as much from each cutting as if it were repeated, but twice or three times: for soiling therefore, it is invaluable. I usually sow it in drills three feet apart: this enables me to cultivate a cleansing crop between them, so that in working one I work the other, which is absolutely necessary, as without it the Lucern is soon overrun, and destroyed by the native grass. This appears almost a paradox in vegetable physiology, considering the great depth (5 or 10 feet) to which the tap root of the Lucern has been traced in pursuit of water. I this year raised a crop of mangel wurtzel between my rows, with as little inconvenience as I could have cultivated either separately.

The Lucern is a very hardy plant, and resists heat and cold better than any other grass with which I am acquainted. It grows luxuriantly at this place in the sand fertilized with stable manure, without the addition of a particle of clay or vegetable mould. It will also grow on a stiff soil, but a light loam is best adapted to it. In February 1832, the weather mild and open, I drilled a small lot of rather stiff, shelly land with Lucern; it came up beautifully in eight or ten days. Every body here recollects the extreme cold weather we had the March following:—I gave up my Lucern as lost; but I don't believe I lost a single plant. It continued green the whole time, and I cut three crops from it the first year.

I have made but one experiment in sowing Lucern broad cast: it did not succeed, and may have proceeded from the imperfect preparation of the land: but I rather think the drill system will be found to be the best in the end.

ROBERT ARCHER.

CLOVER HAY FOR STOCK.

FRIEND GOODSSELL—Believing that most of the subscribers to the Genesee Farmer keep milch cows, and also have their particular mode of feeding them, I wish to state a few facts, that have come under my observation. Most farmers that I have conversed with on the subject, give a preference to low land hay, with a considerable mixture of red top, for their stock, to clover and timothy. In the course of the past fall and present winter, I have fed my cow on the two different sorts of hay, with a peck of bran night and morning. While feeding the low land hay, which was cut in season, the quantity of milk per day was four quarts. Having occasion to get a further supply, I have fed my cow on this hay for eight days, giving her the same quantity of bran as before, and now get five quarts per day, of an improved quality and flavor.

AMOS DEAN.

Rochester, 2 mo. 12, 1832.

NOTE.—The above communication is well worth a careful perusal by every farmer. We have ever contended that timothy was altogether the best grass to cultivate for stock upon lands sufficiently dry to produce it. There will several inquiries spring from the above. Was it the clover which

caused the increase? or was it the timothy? or was it in consequence of both having been sated when put up? It is not difficult to combine all these together, if their several valuable qualities are increased.—*Ed. Genesee Farmer.*

From the Maine Farmer.

BURN'T TONGUE.

This disease which we mentioned in our last, and for which we gave recipes, has become very prevalent in this and some other sections of the State. It is undoubtedly an epidemic, as it attacks those which have not been near or exposed to those suffering with it. Hogs, horses, and cows, all have it.

At first it appears like a blister upon the tongue or in black patches upon the lips. The animals appear sluggish, drool and eat hay with difficulty; sometimes they refuse all nourishment, and seem averse to drinking. Water, whether cold or warm when drunk, brings on an ague fit, and they tremble, and shiver exceedingly. Some of the horses have been attacked in the feet. A swelling and eruption commences at the top of the hoof, accompanied with evident pain and soreness.

We have treated one case of this kind successfully by washing the feet with warm soap suds—then by a weak solution of chloride of lime, and a bandage soaked in pigs' foot oil. A very weak solution of oil of vitriol, used as a wash, has been successful in those cases where it has been tried. Physic of some nature should be freely used.

From the Genesee Farmer.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR A CATARRH OR COLD.

I HAVE at various times within the last seven years been suddenly relieved from catarrh in its incipient stages, by drinking early in the morning, or at bed-time, a pint or more of cold water. During periods of three or four days, the symptoms,—such as increased sensibility to cold, lassitude, and defluxions from the nose,—have in various instances recurred in the mornings and evenings, but on taking the draught I have generally found myself better; and sometimes two or three draughts have been sufficient to effect a cure. Four days ago, a catarrh commenced; only simple cold water was employed as a remedy; I went out in the wind as usual; and last evening, finding myself free from disease, I discontinued the medicine.

To drink a large cup of cold water, when we are not prompted by thirst, is not very pleasant; but like other physic, it may be readily taken. I have found it invariably to increase the perspiration. With regard to its use in the latter stages of catarrh, I have no testimony to offer. VERITAS.

CHILBLAINS.

THESE troublesome attendants of the winter season sometimes assume the appearance of a dangerous and painful disease, especially when the skin breaks, and ulceration ensues, a state in which it is not easily curable. The Medical Journal however remarks, that "a very large proportion of the cases of chilblain attract sufficient notice at an earlier period of their progress, and when the skin is yet unbroken. All these cases require is a covering of gold beaters' skin, and a loose shoe. After soaking the feet in warm water, let the heels or other parts affected be well covered with the article, and in a few days the irritation will subside, in a vast proportion of cases, if not all. Simple as the remedy is, it will be found more effectual than all the plasters and washes of the pharmacopoeia."

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

GAMA GRASS.

PLANTERS in the southern states for several years past have been turning their attention to the culture of a native grass which promises great advantage. It is said to have been "first found in the south-west [from Mobile] and principally through the provinces of South America, where it is called by the Spaniards the *Gama Grass*." Dr. Hardeman of Missouri appears to have been the first cultivator of this plant in the United States; but whether he found the seed there, or procured it from the Spaniards, I have no evidence to show. It is certain however, that it is a native of various parts of the Union. Along the sea coast it has been found as far north as Connecticut; and in the interior on the Schuylkill 25 miles above Philadelphia, where I presume I have also seen it growing.

This grass has been long known to botanists under the name of *Tripsacum dactyloides* and *Tripsacum monostachyon*, which are found however, to be only varieties of the same species; but the knowledge that it was worthy of cultivation appears to have been derived from the Spanish Americans. One writer in North Carolina says, "I have had it in view as worthy the farmer's notice, these twenty years;" and another observes, that "unless lands are enclosed, the grazing tribe will not permit it to rise into notice."

From the following remarks of H. B. Croom, a distinguished botanist of Newbern, N. C. we may understand something of the situation of our brethren of the South—"while the northern and western portions of our country are provided with a variety of valuable grasses, suited to their climate and soils, the alluvial (?) portions of the southern states are entirely destitute of these useful auxiliaries; for I believe that neither clover, timothy, herd's grass, orchard grass, nor any of those grasses derived from northern climates, have proved, nor ever will prove extensively beneficial. The consequence is that throughout this extensive portion of country no hay is made; and the only native produce relied on as provender for horses and other cattle, is, the dried blades of Indian corn. Hence the planter's [live] stock is generally stunted during the winter, and the products of his dairy rendered extremely meagre: butter, cheese, and even hay, are exported from the north."

A grass that will more than place them on an equality with us, must therefore be of immense importance. The same writer continues: "The zealous advocates of this grass have assured us that it will yield from seventy to ninety tons of green hay, or from twenty to thirty tons of cured hay to the acre. But if there should be any exaggeration in this, we may reduce the estimate one half, and the produce will still remain ample enough to make its cultivation highly profitable. Ten tons of cured hay is equivalent to twenty-five ordinary stacks of our fodder, and thus the product of five acres of Gama grass, would equal one hundred and twenty-five stacks of corn fodder, which is more than is obtained from three hundred acres of corn on common soils."

J. Herhemont of Columbia in South Carolina, well known as a valuable and scientific correspondent of the *American Farmer*, says, "The hay, I have no doubt will be found excellent. As to the amount of produce, it is most probable that in the account which I have seen, stating that it would be about three hundred thousand pounds of grass to the acre, the person who made it was

rather too sanguine; but there can be no doubt of its being the most productive and easy cultivated grass ever tried in this country."

Wm. B. Meares of Sampson county in North Carolina, says, "Mr. Magoffin informs us he has actually made at the rate of ninety tons of green hay per acre in one year—equal to between twenty and thirty tons of cured hay. Dr. Hardeman states that a single root, covering a circle, the diameter of which was two feet, yielded at one cutting fifty-two pounds of green hay, which when dried weighed twenty pounds; and consequently that an acre of ground filled with roots equally productive, would yield more than two hundred and seventy tons of hay. However exorbitant these accounts may appear at first, the high standing of these gentlemen leaves no room to doubt their accuracy. My own experiments induced me to believe that under circumstances in all regards favorable, they may be realized."

The following extracts are descriptive of the habits of this grass:—"They came up in a few days," says J. Magoffin, "and appeared in the form of young oats." He transplanted them, and adds: "The rapidity of their growth astonished me, and I found by September each plant a bunch of fine blades—three and a half or four feet high"—it was "a mass of blades rising from the roots, almost perpendicular, exhibiting a most beautiful appearance of vegetable luxuriance."—"The leaves previous to flowering all issue from the same root, are of a deep green color, from two to three feet long, and from one to an inch and a half wide, shaped like a blade of fodder."—"The fodder stems shoot up from different parts of the bunch, and grow from three to seven feet high."—"When the seed is ripening on the end of the seed stalk, six to eight feet high, the mass of leaves appear to undergo no change" [but continue green.]

To show the rapidity of its growth, I make the extracts that follow: A leaf, the growth of twelve days, was sent to the Editor of the *American Farmer*, who says, "The blade of Gama grass enclosed in the letter measures thirty-two and a half inches in length." J. Magoffin remarks, "When all surrounding vegetation was literally burnt up [this grass] was green and flourishing; and during the month of July it grew forty-three inches."—"It was cut on the first day of every month, ranging from three and a half to four and a half feet in height." It grows well in both sandy and clayed soils.

In regard to its nutritious qualities the following testimony is selected: "Its taste resembles young corn blades—a taste of all others the most agreeable to animals. I found every thing was prodigiously fond of it, especially horses and cattle. A distinguished farmer and iron-master, found on trial that his mules performed their work with plenty of this grass and salt, rendering the addition of corn unnecessary."—"When made into hay, it becomes of a singular agreeable flavor."—"I have fairly tested its value in milk and butter. I cut at fifteen days growth, when it exhibits peculiar delicacy, and fed two cows, and perfectly in recollection of the fine butter of the Philadelphia Jersey market, I am assured it exceeds for delicacy the production of clover pastures, and is fully equal in that richness peculiar to the fine butter of that market-house. This I had been informed would be the case, by a Spanish gentleman, a native of those provinces of South America in which it abounds, and where it is so highly valued for its

extraordinary nutritive properties in the support of the horse, mule and ox."

To the kindness of Thomas S. Pleasants, of Beaverdam in Virginia, I am indebted for a small packet of seed, and I hope to be able to give it a fair trial in this northern climate. "It is probable," says H. B. Croom, "that this is one of the few valuable grasses that adapt themselves to every climate and every soil."

D. T.
Greatfield, Cayuga Co. 12 mo. 21, 1833.

From the *New York Farmer*.

CULTIVATION OF PEACH TREES.

PEACH trees may be preserved by good management, twenty, and probably forty or fifty years. They are destroyed from north latitude forty to thirty-six degrees, by a worm which feeds on the inner bark of the tree, at its root. This worm is said to be the offspring of a fly of the wasp kind, which deposits its eggs in the bark of the root of the tree, while it is young and tender. The remedy consists in searching for the openings in the bark at the root, and taking them out. If this operation is repeated three or four springs, the worms never after can make a lodgment there. The bark of the tree by this time becomes so hard, that the fly cannot make the puncture, in order to deposit the egg, or if deposited it perishes. After the worm is cut out in the spring, draw the earth up around the body six or eight inches above the other ground.

Of all the fruit trees produced in this climate, none bears pruning so freely as the peach; indeed, it should be treated very much as the vine is. All those branches which have borne fruit should be cut out, if there is young wood to supply their places. Proof—take a limb which has borne two or three crops of fruit, and notice its produce; take another on the same tree, which has never borne at all, and the fruit on this last will be twice the size of the former, fairer, and less liable to rot. In pruning, the branches should be taken or cut out of the middle of the tree: thus giving more air and sun to the fruit on the outer limbs.

The peach tree produces best fruit when the ground is not stirred about it when the fruit is on. When it has no fruit, it should be cultivated as carefully as a cabbage, or any other plant.

The above comprises the most important points in the rearing of peach trees, and good fruit; if attended to, I have never known them to fail,—and my experience has not been very limited.

I repeat what may, perhaps, be doubted; that the peach tree, if the worm is kept out of the root, will live, at least, twenty years; and that this may certainly be done by attacking them the first year of its growth, and continuing to extract them for three or four years in succession, not forgetting to draw the earth up as directed. Straw, chips, or trash of any kind, serve the purpose just as well.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. R. H. B.
Washington City, Nov. 26, 1833.

BLACK TONGUE.

A person who has had much experience in the care of horses informs us that he has found Sweet Oil (Oil of Olives) an infallible remedy for this loathsome and dangerous disorder.—He raises the horse's mouth by the bit, and then turns the oil from a bottle into the mouth till he swallows. In this way he administers it twice or three times a day.—*Worcester Spy*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1834.

EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

Brighton, January 27th, 1834.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir,* You will doubtless recollect that in May last you gave me fifteen Foxite potatoes to plant, observing they were sent you as a superior kind of the early potatoes, and you had only left at your office those you gave me, which you thought rather smaller than the average of those sent you. I planted them on the 23d of May in good loamy soil, making ten hills; into each hill I had a shovelfull of good but coarse barn yard manure, well mixed with the earth at bottom of hills, and after dividing the potatoes, cutting them as nearly in halves as could be done and not touch the eyes; the ten hills were planted with three halves in each hill, and hoed through the season so as to keep the ground light and free from weeds. On the 18th of October (the tops having been dead for a month or more) they were dug, and produced three hundred and four potatoes, measuring one peck and a half good measure. They were nearly of an equal size, but I thought rather smaller than the seed you gave me. I have preserved them all for planting another season. I was disappointed in not having a greater yield; but with me the last season potatoes were generally of a good quality, but the quantity less than usual, owing probably to the long spell of dry weather after the tubers began to form.

On the 19th April last, John Prince, Esq. sent me six quarts of spring wheat, which he received from a friend in Halifax as a superior kind of spring wheat—and wished me to make trial of it. I prepared a small piece of ground which I thought favorable for wheat, being a light but naturally rich and deep loam; it was lightly manured, not more than at the rate of eight loads to the acre, of manure from the barn cellar; the ground ploughed and harrowed so as to be mellow and fine, then sowed the wheat in rows, struck out by a light plough fifteen inches apart. It came up well, and soon spread so much that it could not be hoed but once, after running a very small plough through the centre of the rows; the plough had double mould boards. The wheat soon covered the ground, and was sown too thick as appeared very evident; it was also sowed too late, and was on that account more affected by the dry spell which came on when the heads began to form, and continued till it was fit to reap, and I think the ripening was accelerated by the dry weather; it was reaped July 26th, threshed and cleaned the 2d of August, and measured one bushel and thirty quarts. It was so dry when reaped, and threshed, that I think had it been reaped one week sooner it would have produced full two bushels; the kernel was larger and whiter than that of the Gilman spring wheat which I raised the same season. I have kept the wheat for seed.

On the 26th June last, I received from Thomas Nuttall, Esq. Curator of the Botanic Garden, who had a day or two previous returned from England, two potatoes, accompanied by a note in which he says, that they are called the Black Apple Potato, which are in high estimation in Ireland, keeping perfectly well and retaining their flavor and mealiness till after the potatoes planted the season after (they the Black apple), had come to maturity, and

dug. Mr. Nuttall received a very few of the potatoes from a gentleman passenger in the ship with him, who procured them in Ireland to cultivate on his farm in one of the middle States. A trial was made of a few on board the ship a few days before she arrived in Boston, and they were pronounced superior to those used on the passage on board the ship, although they had been thought of an excellent quality. I have a man who has lived with me several years, a son of Erin and quite an observing and intelligent man, who on being shown the two potatoes without any intimation whence they came from, or any one particular in relation to them, expressed much pleasure that I had got some Black Apples, and of himself gave them all the good qualities Mr. Nuttall had mentioned in his note, observed he was well acquainted with them, and no one who loved potatoes and cultivated vegetables should be without them, as it would enable him to have the best of potatoes the year round. I planted the two potatoes the day I received them, June 26th, cut the eyes from them, making thirteen in number, and placed them in three hills, four in each of two hills and five in the third. The two potatoes weighed half a pound. I thought them very heavy for the size, and appeared hard and firm, as much so as potatoes when dug in the fall, no appearance of sprouting. A shovelfull of coarse manure was put in each hill, the soil favorable for potatoes, except that it had been too long under cultivation being a vacant place in my nursery from which trees had been removed in the spring preceding.—I have thought that grass land newly turned up, was far better for potatoes, corn and many other vegetables, not only tending to increase the quantity, but giving a different and better flavor to potatoes, melons, turnips, &c. The weather had become very dry at the time of planting the two potatoes, and I had occasion to use the water-pot very often after stirring the earth, which was done every week. The vines grew luxuriantly and continued growing till cut down by a hard frost. On the 18th of October the potatoes were dug, and from the three hills, obtained 30 small potatoes that did not appear to be half grown; they weighed four pounds one oz. and I have put them by carefully in a cool cellar, to plant next season.

I had intended to have given you the produce of a small field of corn in 1832 and 1833, which was thought very fine by many farmers who examined the fields, and I thought myself when growing, and when ripe it appeared equal certainly, if not superior to any I had met with in both seasons in this vicinity, or in an easterly direction for forty miles. The ground was carefully measured, the corn gathered and measured as I thought accurately, but the result was so short of the quantity raised far and near that I felt afraid to mention it to you, and must think I have deceived myself and have not the art of raising corn in the best manner, forming my opinion from the enormous crops which yearly are stated in the newspapers that give information on Agricultural subjects. I allude particularly to field corn, not small patches in gardens and on favorite spots to which unceasing labor is bestowed, an amount of labor if applied by a farmer to his corn field at the rate of labor for years past would indeed require a great crop to pay the expenses of cultivation, and have enough left to encourage him to go on. I cannot but suppose that such crops are raised as meet the public eye; but I wish you who

have always been friendly to me, to inform me what besides good deep and frequent ploughing, manuring in the hole with a large shovelfull of good manure, or dividing the quantity of manure, spreading and ploughing in one half, weeding early, ashing the corn at the two first weedings, and half hilling and hilling at the two last hoeings, first selecting the best of seed corn, and the kernels five in number placed carefully forming a square each kernel four inches apart and one in the centre—you will oblige me by saying what further is required to obtain one hundred bushels to the acre.

I beg of you to be particular in giving me the information requested, and am with sentiments of regard, yours respectfully,

GORHAM PARSONS.

BY THE EDITOR. We are happy to perceive that our respectable correspondent is disposed to promote the cause of husbandry by that great source of improvement, *experiment*. An able writer on agriculture says, "If improvements be wished for, experiments should be carefully recorded. If this be neglected, husbandry must be expected to remain in its present low state. For want of such records, a good deal of useful knowledge has been already lost. Though many have made experiments, by which they have satisfied themselves, but few have recorded them. The experimenters themselves have forgotten them, to such a degree, that they are apt to misrepresent them, when they attempt to relate them. And too many suffer useful discoveries to die with them."*

We aspire to nothing more than the privilege of printing and publishing records of experiments made by experienced and scientific cultivators, like our friend to whom we are indebted for the above communication; but if we can in any degree promote the great cause of agricultural improvement by hints derived either from reading or observation, we shall contribute our mite with alacrity.

The "Foxite potatoes" mentioned by Mr. Parsons, were received from Mr. Benjamin Cooper, of Camden, New Jersey, and were part of a barrel which that gentleman was so good as to send as a present, and were distributed in small parcels among such cultivators as were inclined to propagate them. They were originally from England. Mr. Cooper stated, in substance, that about twenty years since he obtained a few, and planted them, and has continued to do so from that period to the present time without a change of seed, and they are still as good and productive as they were at first. "But I am always careful not to make use of the best for cooking or sale and plant the refuse. When this is done, I do not marvel at the common complaint of seeds degenerating. It is a good practice, and should be done every few years, to be careful when the crop is gathering, when a large number of good sized fair potatoes are attached to a stalk to put them by, and plant them for seed."†

With regard to the Black Apple Potato, we can only say that we feel much interest in the success of an experiment, which bids fair to be instrumental in giving us a new and valuable variety of that excellent root. We cannot find, in any of our books, any notices of a variety of the potato with that name. Loudon, however, mentions the "Black skin, mealy, white and good;" and the "Red apple,

* Deane's New England Farmer.
† See N. E. Farmer, vol. xi. p. 83.

neely, keeps the longest of any." This last, perhaps may be identical with the Black apple of Mr. Nutall, and the former a near relation. But we find it necessary to postpone to our next some further remarks on subjects suggested by Mr. Parsons' experiments.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A short Passage.—The packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, sailed from New York on the 8th of November, and arrived at Liverpool on the 25th of November, after a run of only sixteen days from dock to dock.—*Balt. pa.*

Mammoth Hog.—A hog, weighing about 1300 pounds, 9 feet long, 7 feet 3 inches in circumference, is advertised to be shot for in York County, Penn.

Large Calf.—A full blooded bull calf of the Durham breed, raised by Samuel Look, in this city, short of 11 months old, weighed, a few days since, 775 lbs. by the scales. This is believed to be the largest and best calf ever raised in this section of the State. Who can produce an equal?—*Lancaster Penn.*

Weather. In December, we were scarcely reminded by the temperature of the atmosphere, that we were in the midst of winter. Jan. 1st, snow fell sufficient to cover the ground, and the weather suddenly became intensely cold, and so continued for several days. On the 5th, the thermometer stood at 18 below zero, at sunrise. The oldest settlers say they never knew it so cold in Illinois. We have already verged again into open spring; the sun is as pleasant as in May, and water is running in the streets.—*Ill. Intel.*

Colder Still. At Jacksonville, Illinois, according to the Patriot, the cold on the 4th of Jan. was so intense, that the thermometer stood at 26, and on the 5th at 28 degrees below zero.

In the Niagara Courier a notice is given of an intended "general wolf hunt." The arrangements seem to be conducted with true military precision—marshals are appointed, and the line to be pursued by each company, distinctly marked out.

GRASS SEEDS.

20 CASKS of Superior NORTHERN CLOVER; 200 Bushels TIMOTHY or HERDS GRASS, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. Now is an excellent opportunity for Merchants and Traders to obtain their spring supply—being low, will be sold for Cash only.

GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store,
North Market Street, Boston.

BIRD SEEDS.

Just received a fresh supply of Canary, Hemp, Millet, Maw and Rape Seeds.

GARDEN SEEDS.

200 BOXES of Assorted GARDEN SEEDS for Traders, papered up in small papers at 6 cts. each, for retailing, and warranted of best quality and vitality.

For Sale at the Seed Store,
Nos. 51 & 53 North Market Street.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, NO. XCIX.

For October 1833—Containing The Bridgewater Treatises; Madden on the Infirmitates of Genius; Cunningham's Lives of the Painters; Life and Posthumous Works of Archdeacon Cox; Surveys of Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar; Great Britain in 1833; Grimm on the Indo-European Languages; The Duchess of Berri in La Vendee; Bergami et la d'Anglisterre; The Reform Ministry and Parliament. Just published by LILLY, WAIT & CO. Feb. 12.

BULL FOR SALE.

A first rate Durham Short Horned Bull, bred by the late Thomas Williams, of Noddle's Island—three years old. Got by Cicero, dam an imported Cow. Cicero by Col. Jaques's imported Bull Colebs. Enquire of G. C. BARRETT, at this office. Feb. 12.

NOTICE.

A young man, 25 years of age, bred a farmer, and is capable of overseeing and laboring on a Farm, wishes for employment in the above business. Letters post paid, and addressed to Moses Field, Northfield, Mass., will be attended to. Testimonials of good moral character and ability, can be given if necessary. Jan. 29.

BRIGHTON CATTLE FAIR HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken a lease of the Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel, and has conditioned in his lease from the Directors approved at a meeting of the corporation, to use his best exertions to keep an orderly, well provided, and well attended House of Entertainment for Public Accommodation. He feels no disposition to interfere with the rights of any men or body of men associated for the purpose of drawing custom from this establishment, built, as he is informed, for the purpose of accommodating the public, particularly the Drovers and Dealers at this market, who have frequented it for many years past. But he will pledge himself to the former customers, to the present customers, and to all who may hereafter favor him with their patronage, to endeavor, so far as in his power, to deserve it, by constant and unremitted attention on his part, the only means he has to obtain and secure it.—Those persons throughout the Commonwealth, and in the neighboring and other States in the Union, and all whose business leads them to Brighton, are requested to make favorable notice of this advertisement, and oblige their obedient servant,
Z. B. PORTER.

IF Gentlemen and parties from the city will also find good accommodations, and every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel, Feb. 5, 1834. if

BLACK SEA SPRING WHEAT.

For Sale at the Seed Store of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, North Market Street, Boston. As this variety of Wheat produced the past season 55 bushels to the acre on the Farm of the subscriber and its flour being of a very superior quality, he deems any other recommendation unnecessary.

PAYSON WILLIAMS.

Fitchburg, Jan. 22, 1834.

WANTED.

A faithful young man (unmarried) who can come well recommended, to take the work of the Farm and Garden of a small family. Apply at this office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GARDENER.

A young man, who is perfectly conversant with each department of his business, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. Any commands addressed to A. B. and left at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to.
Jan. 29. if

TO BE LET

THE whole, or part of a Farm, in the vicinity of Boston, containing about 95 acres of good land, with a convenient House, Barn, and out houses—of which possession may be had on the 1st of April next—Provided application is made by a capable, steady and industrious man, of good moral character, and who has been educated in the business of Farming, and who will produce a good recommendation of such qualifications—and none other need apply.

For further information, enquire of the proprietor and publisher of the New-England Farmer, at his Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

COTTON GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, 414 Washington st. (South End.) offers for sale, the largest assortment of COTTON GOODS, to be found in any retail store in the city, at very reduced prices, viz.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 10 cases of Colors rich dark Calicoes, at | 12½ cts. |
| 10 " Light, small figured " | 12½ " |
| 3 " do do do Plaid " | 10 " |
| 5 " Various patterns, " | 6d |
| 1 " Furniture Patch | 1s |
| 1 " " " | 9d |
| 4 bales 3-4 Unbleached Cottons, | 4½ cts. |
| 9 " 3-4 " " | 6d |
| 8 " 9-8 " " | 10 cts. |
| 8 " 9-8 Newmarket, manufactured of warp and | |
| very stout, for shirting, | 12½ cts. |
| 2 cases 5-4 Bleached Cotton, | 12½ " |
| 1 " Hamilton Long Cloth, | 20 " |
| 2 " Fine dress 9-8 Cotton, | 1s |
| 3 " do and stout, 4-4 do | 12½ cts. |
| 10 " 9-8 do | 10 " |
| 4 " 3-4 do | 6d |
| 1 " 3-4 do | 4½ cts. |
| 1 bale Bleached Cotton Flannel, | 6 " |
| 1 " " " " | 10 " |
| 1 " " " " 7-8 | 12½ " |
| 1 " " " " very fine 4-4 | 1s |

Bleached and Unbleached American Jeans.

ALSO—A large assortment of Flannels, from one shilling to one dollar per yard.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Black and Colored Bombazetts, at | 12½ cts. |
| Camblet and Plaid do | 12½ " |
| Yellow, Green and Scarlet Moreens, | 25 " |
| 3-4 and 6-4 English Merino, superior fabric and desirable | |
| colors—A large variety of superior fabric and low priced, mixed, | |
| &c.—Cassimeres—Brown Linen—4-4 Irish White, and 5-4 | |
| Linen Sheetings—Long Lawn, &c.—3-4 and 4-4 Col'd and 4-4 | |
| and 6-4 plain Hair, Cord and Check, and Plain Cambrics. | |
| if | Feb. 5. |

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 12 | 1 37 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | | |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 11 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3½ | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | | 5 50 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | | | 5 50 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 12 | 5 25 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 73 |
| southern yellow, | " | 62 | 64 |
| white, | " | 60 | 62 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 75 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 43 | 45 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 14 00 | 16 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 33 | 37 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 14 | 16 |
| Hops, 1st quality | pound | 11 | 11½ |
| 2d quality | " | 9½ | 10 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 18 | 20 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 22 | 23 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| upper, | " | 23 | 25 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | " | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Baltimore, sole, | barrel | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| LIME, best sort | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | " | | |
| Navy, Mess, | " | 2 25 | 2 37 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 10 | 11 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 30 | 33 |
| Red Clover, northern, | " | 8 00 | |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 64 | 66 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 70 | 75 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | " | 50 | 52 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Native washed, | " | 45 | 50 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 35 | 40 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 28 | 30 |
| 2d " | " | 45 | 48 |
| 3d " | " | | |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10½ |
| PORK, whole hog, | " | 15 | 16 |
| POULTRY, | " | 14 | 16 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 17 | 18 |
| lump, best, | " | 20 | 25 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 40 | 50 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | | |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 502 Beef Cattle, divided as follows: At Brighton, 193 Beef Cattle; at Cambridge, 309 Beef Cattle, and 624 Sheep. About 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Sales dull, and prices reduced; and many 'Irish speculations' were made; Cattle generally were actually sold to the butcher for less than they cost at the feeders' stall. We noticed a yoke or two extraordinary fine taken at \$6. We quote prime at 5 25 a 5 75; good at 4 75 a 5; thin at 4 a 4 50.

Sheep.—We noticed only two lots sold at 4 75 a 5. About 300 were not sold at sundown when we left the market.

Swine.—None at market.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, will hold their Annual Meeting at *Shepherd's Hotel*, in Concord, on Tuesday, 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is desirable.

All persons having claims for premiums, or agricultural experiments, will present the same at this meeting accompanied by vouchers.

J. STACY, Secretary.

MISCELLANY.

MECHANICS' SONG.

The following Song has been attributed to Dr. Franklin. It is said he wrote it for the Procession of Trades in Philadelphia, at the adoption of the Constitution, on which occasion a press was drawn along the streets, and copies of it distributed to the multitude.

Ye merry Mechanics! come join in my song,
And let the brisk chorus go bounding along,
Though some may be poor, and some rich there may be,
Yet all are contented, and happy and free.

Ye Tailors! of ancient and noble renown,
Who clothe all the people in country or town,
Remember that Adam, your father and head,
The Lord of the world, was a tailor by trade.

Ye Masons! who work in stone, mortar and brick,
And lay the foundation, deep, solid and thick,
Though hard be your labor, yet lasting your fame,
Both Egypt and China your wonders proclaim.

Ye Smiths! who forge tools for all trades here below,
You have nothing to fear while you smite and you blow,
All things you may conquer, so happy your lot,
If you're careful to strike while your Iron is hot.

Ye Shoemakers! noble from ages long past,
Have defended your rights with your all to the last!
And Cobblers, all merry, not only stop holes,
But work night and day for the good of our soles.

Ye Cabinet Makers! brave workers in wood,
As you work for the ladies your work must be good;
And Joiners and Carpenters, far off and near,
Stick close to your trades, and you've nothing to fear.

Ye Hatters! who oft with hands not very fair,
Fix hats on a block for a blockhead to wear;
Though charity covers a sin now and then,
You cover the heads and the sins of all men.

Ye Coach Makers, must not by tax be controlled,
But ship off your coaches and fetch us home gold;
The roll of your coach made Copernicus reel,
And fancy the world to turn round like a wheel.

And Carders, and Spinners, and Weavers attend,
And take the advice of Poor Richard your friend;
Stick close to your looms, your wheels, and your card,
And you never need fear of the times being hard.

Ye Printers! who give us our learning and news,
And impartially print for Turks, Christians and Jews,
Let your favorite toasts ever bound in the streets,
The freedom of speech and a volume in sheets!

Ye Coopers! who rattle with drivers and adze,
A lecture each day upon hoops and on heads,
The famous old ballad of *Love in a Tub*,
You may sing to the tune of your rub a dub.

Ye Ship Builders! Riggers! and Makers of Sails!
Already the new constitution prevails;
And soon you shall see o'er the proud swelling tide,
The ships of Columbia triumphantly ride.

Each Tradesman turn out with his tools in his hand,
To cherish the arts and keep peace through the land;
Each 'Prentice and Journeyman join in my song,
And let the brisk chorus go bounding along.

ROMAN MORALS.


In the business, for example, of getting in his corn, it is our duty rather to assist a next neighbor than either a brother or familiar friend; but if the business be a case at law, then a kinsman or friend must rather be defended than a next neighbor.

Among all the methods of enriching one's self, there is no one better, no one more profitable, and pleasant, and agreeable, no one more worthy of a man and a gentleman, than that of manuring and tilling the ground.

The senior Cato being once asked what he thought most profitable in the management of an estate? said, 'To feed cattle well.' And what the second? 'To feed cattle pretty well.' And what the third? 'To feed cattle, though but ill.'—Cicero.

From the Genesee Farmer.

HOG TROUGHS.

This is indeed a humble caption, Mr. Editor, and may cause the fastidious to throw down your paper in disgust; and the more humble farmer who reads to improve his knowledge of agriculture will say,—"Who does not know how to build a hog trough?" True—any one can make a thing which a hog may condescend to eat out of; but it is owing in a great measure to his good manners, that he does not oftener turn up his nose in disgust at the very unseemly dish in which his repast is served up. A dug out trough, with one end poking through the door-yard fence and the remainder in the street, is the common receptacle of the good things which a farmer has to bestow upon his swine. I know of some of my neighbors who have used a trough even more humble than this, made by the swine themselves, and not liable to two very serious objections to the dug out one—viz: it is not easily overturned, and never rots. As timber is growing scarce, and the skill of making bass wood sap troughs becoming obsolete, I would suggest a method of making this necessary appendage of a farm yard, more in unison with the cultivated habits of the present age. Take two pieces of plank, a foot or two in length, eight or ten inches wide; saw out of each a triangular piece in this form —nail in this angle boards of the required length and width, taking the pieces sawed out of the plank for the end pieces. Nail it well, and you have a trough not liable to be overturned, never will leak, and not exposed to rot. The better way is to apply an iron square and mark the angle accurately, that both ends be alike, and to have the lower edge of the boards jointed. I think a farmer's own sagacity will indicate how near the ends to have the plank, and the whole process of making a trough on the proposed plan. Care ought, however, to be taken in sawing out these angular pieces accurately so that they will fit well to the ends of the trough.

Yours, &c. O. P. Q.

East Bloomfield, Jan. 15, 1834.

ANIMAL FRIENDSHIP.

In the war in Spain, some years ago, two horses had long served together in the same brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and after the engagement the survivor was piqueted as usual, and his food brought to him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them; he shortly afterwards died, not having once tasted food from the time his associate was killed.

LONGEVITY.

The oldest person deceased in the U. States, was a negress in Pennsylvania, aged 150 years. The oldest Englishman known, was Jenkins, who died at the age of 169.

NEW WORK.

LILLY, WAIT & CO. and GEO. C. BARRETT,
191 Washington street. 51 & 53 N. Market st.

Will Publish this Month the First Volume of

THE COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

Forming a Compendium of the most important Branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.
Editor of the New England Farmer.

THE Editor and Publishers have been induced to offer this work to the Public in consequence of the great and increasing demand for information on the subjects which it is intended to embrace, with a hope that it may prove useful to the Agricultural and Horticultural community, in whose pursuits all mankind have a direct and obvious interest. It is intended to form a Compendious Directory to the Farmer, Gardener, Florist, and Rural Economist, and to be so arranged that every article may be readily referred to.

VOLUME I.

The First Volume will be devoted to AGRICULTURE, in its various branches, embracing the following among other topics:

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Soils, | Manures, | Dairy, |
| Grasses, | Hemp, | Sheep, |
| Grains, | Flax, | Swine, |
| Indian Corn, | Neat Cattle, | Poultry, |
| Wheat, | Horse, | Woodland, &c. &c. |
| Fences. | | |

VOLUME II.

The Second Volume will be devoted to HORTICULTURE, in its various branches; also, SILK, BEES, RURAL ECONOMY, &c. In this volume, the following will be among the number of topics embraced in the treatise:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Garden, | Hot Beds, | Insects, |
| Orchards, | Mulberry, | Rural Economy, |
| Fruits, | Silk, | &c. &c. |
| Vine, | | |

To each volume will be added a list of the best Implements in use, and drawings of the most important and improved kinds will be given.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two volumes, royal 12mo. of 350 pages—price \$1 a volume;—and either volume may be had separately, as they will be entirely independent of each other.

To persons at a distance remitting \$5 by mail, post paid, to either of the undersigned, shall be delivered at any post office in the United States 5 copies of either volume free of postage, sewed and done up in strong cloth backs and in good order.

For \$1, remitted free of postage, shall be sent one copy of either volume, postage unpaid.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AS ABOVE ☞

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

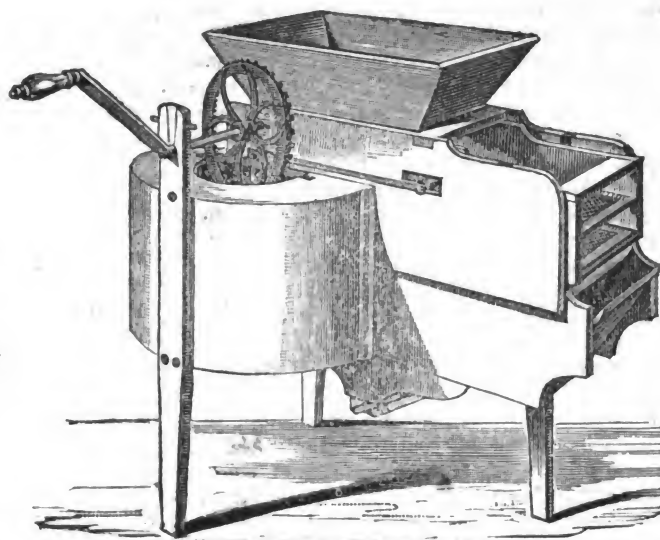
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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1834.

NO. 32.

ELLIOT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WINNOWING MILL.



THIS MAY CERTIFY that we have seen in operation a Winnowing Mill, made by Mr. John Springer, (said to be Elliot's Patent Horizontal Winnowing Mill,) and are of the opinion that it is the best now in use.

SAML. S. SAWYER, 2d.
RUFUS HASTINGS,
CHARLES H. WHITNEY,

LUTHER ALLEN,
JAMES P. PATTEN,
RICHARD HILDRETH.

Sterling, Oct. 1833.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

CUTTING HAY FOR CATTLE.

MR. FESSENDEN, I read the minute statement and details of any agricultural process or experiment, in which exactness is attainable, always with particular interest, believing that in agriculture, experiment is the great means of improvement.

With these feelings I examined with much attention the communication of Mr. Amos Sheldon on the subject of cutting hay for cattle, a gentleman whose intelligence and excellent management as a farmer is well known to me; and whose arrangements for saving manure and conducting his milk establishment, I have examined with very great satisfaction. His establishment, and that on the neighboring Burley farm belonging to Frederick Howes, Esq. of Salem, are superior models of neatness and convenience.

I have no doubt, from the experience of many years, of the great economy of cutting feed for stock, horses in a particular manner; and from a partial examination of Mr. Willis' improved Straw Cutter, I am inclined to think highly of it. But I regret that in so important a statement any thing should be matter of "guessing" when, with little trouble, certainty was attainable.

The amount of Hay consumed was according to his account conjectural, and yet he ventures to state it with exactness. This is the material point where accuracy was particularly important. In the first case likewise, he gave 8 bushels of long red potatoes—in the second, when the milk was so much increased, he gave only 4 bushels chopped. Does he mean it should be inferred from this that "chopping" the potatoes doubled the

value? The cost of labor likewise, 3 dollars per month, from the amount carried out is intended I presume for 8 dollars. Does this mean that the cutting of the feed occupied the whole time of one man? He mentions likewise 140 gallons pure water. Was the fodder given in a wet or a dry state; and was the meal sprinkled upon it or given by itself? These are matters which we should have been glad to have had stated.

The increase of milk, especially when the amount of feed both dry and succulent was so greatly reduced, is quite a remarkable fact; and as Mr. Sheldon designed evidently to refer it to the use of cut-feed, we should be glad to have the opinions of this intelligent farmer on the whole subject. That the use of cut-feed for animals is matter of great economy is established, but the effect here mentioned is extraordinary and new to me. The philosophy of digestion and nutrition is a subject very imperfectly understood; indeed the solution of the mystery can scarcely be said to be approached. That by cutting the feed it is more cleanly eaten up, and there is far less waste we know. That much feed, such as corn-stalks and straw, which in a long state could scarcely be touched, will be consumed when prepared in this way, is equally matter of experience. That working cattle and especially horses, from having their food prepared in this way, are enabled to eat their food at once, and then take their rest, is an obvious, and to hard-worked animals, a great advantage; as otherwise, especially in journeys, they must work until very late at night in order to masticate their food, and thus their sleep is broken, and the morning finds them unrefreshed. But that ruminating animals, who like our milch cows are "persons of entire leisure," should find any

particular advantage in cut-feed other than as above, is a matter not so obvious; and for which a satisfactory reason is more difficult to be found.

You will not think, Mr. Editor, that I make these remarks for any disrespectful or captious reasons; but as the subject is of great importance I am anxious that so interesting an experiment should be given in the most full and detailed form.

There is no subject more nearly connected with the interest of farmers than the application of their produce in the feeding of their live stock. There is an immense waste of feed with most of us, from our ignorance of the most economical form, in which it may be used. This is particularly the case in respect to the keeping of horses, and the use of our coarse fodder for other stock; and in respect to the stall-feeding of beef animals it is a lamentable but an established fact that at common prices a farmer must consent to the actual loss of a great part of the hay which he gives them; and of course the sacrifice of his labor in procuring it. Any mode of using his hay by which half the quantity can be made to produce a great increase of milk, may be supposed to be favorable in some degree to an increase of meat; and is therefore matter of the most interesting inquiry.

H. C.

Meadowbanks, Feb. 8, 1834.

For the New-England Farmer.

QUERIES RESPECTING HEDGES.

Haverhill, February 1834.

MR. EDITOR, The time will come, no doubt, when live fences will be more common than they are. In countries where they are in general use, they furnish to the farmer a valuable supply of rough fuel when properly managed. In districts where that necessary article is becoming every year less abundant, prudence and economy admonish us to look ahead, and prepare for future necessity. Stone walls are very well where rocks are abundant. Rail and board fences are very expensive, and very unsafe. It becomes a farmer to unite in his arrangements durability, safety, and economy, and in nothing more than in fencing. If he be a man of taste, he will combine with these ornament. A good live fence, in my opinion, includes all these.

I have been used to the white thorn, the black thorn, and the crab, for this purpose; but I think they will not answer in this soil and climate. The former, I should judge, is too dry and porous, and the latter is probably too warm in summer. The Virginia white thorn, though natural to the soil, and capable of bearing the extremes of our most rigorous northern region, is decidedly too smooth for fences. I have sometimes thought of the acacia. This, however, you seem to condemn as inappropriate for the purpose. The pear in its wild state is both rough and strong, and is good fuel; but I have never known it tried for fencing. If you, or any of your valuable correspondents, know of any experiment having been made upon the pear, I should be glad to know. The truth is, sir, I want to make about 300 rods of fencing, to render my ground convenient for a better state of cul-

tivation.—In your very useful paper for the 29th of last month, I observed a statement from Mr. Derby of Salem, of a buckthorn hedge on his estate, which seemed very promising. I felt a hope when I read it, as the article came from a gentleman of much judgment and practical experience, that the time was approaching when such enclosures to our fields would be numerous. But while we are informed where Mr. Derby procured his first seedlings, and are pleased both with his experiment and success, we know not where to go to get ours. If you, sir, would insert in your paper where the seeds of the buckthorn may be procured—how managed in the seed bed, (provided there be any thing of soil, or time of sowing peculiar to them), and how old the plants should be when set out, and whether they should be placed upon the level ground; or upon a bank, you would greatly oblige yours, &c.

G. K.

By THE EDITOR. A letter from Mr. Derby to the Editor, published in the *N. E. Farmer*, vol. iii. p. 214, contains the following notices of the Buckthorn as a hedge-plant.

"After trying several kinds of trees, for the purpose of making a hedge, without much success, I was induced to try this, which has afforded a most beautiful fence, so much so as to attract the attention of every person who has seen it. It divides my garden, is about three hundred feet in length, the plants set nearly a foot apart, is five feet high, and two feet wide at top, which is cut nearly level. It shoots early in the spring, makes a handsome appearance, and continues its verdure till very late in the fall. It has not so much spine as either the English or American hawthorn, but I think sufficient to protect it from cattle. The plant bears the knife or shears remarkably, and makes as close and tight a fence as either of the others, and is not subject to blight, as both of them have been with me. You will observe, that Miller speaks of it as not so proper for hedges as the hawthorn or crab, which may be the case in England, but I cannot agree with him as it respects America.

"The tree furnishes a large quantity of seed, which rapidly vegetates; and I make no doubt it can be propagated by cuttings, which mode I shall adopt in the spring."

"The purging buckthorn shrub is so common in the hedges of many parts of England, that it is seldom cultivated in gardens. It rises easily from seeds, if they are sown in autumn soon after the berries are ripe; but if they be left out of the ground till spring, the plants will not come up till the year after. These will require no particular treatment, but may be managed in the same way as young crabs, or any other hardy, deciduous tree or shrub. It may also be propagated by cuttings or layers. If the young shoots be layed in autumn, they will put out roots by the following autumn, when they may be taken off, and either planted in a nursery, to get strength for a year or two, or where they are desired to remain."—Miller.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS WORTHY OF CULTIVATION.

WE are happy to receive the following, which will prove very important to all Cultivators of Fruit-trees, as well as beneficial to all who are fond of the most wholesome as well as delicious luxury, which earth can produce or culture improve.—Ed.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Sir, Enquiries having been made through the medium of your paper, for a list of Fruits, adapted to the climate of New England, the Fruit Committee of the Mass. Hort. Society, offer to the public, the following list of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Peaches; all of them good, and many of them excellent. They do not wish to be understood as saying that the list contains all the fruits worth cultivating, but they prefer to recommend a few sorts known by experience to be good, to a large number of doubtful names, whose merits have not been sufficiently tested. Additions will be made to the list after the close of the ensuing fruit season, which will be published in the *New England Farmer*. All of the fruits enumerated, have been exhibited at the meetings of the Horticultural Society; bearing trees of most of them are now growing in the gardens of the members of the Committee, and trees can be had at any of the Nursery Establishments in this vicinity.

It may be proper to remark also, that the time of maturity of the different varieties, is designated in nearly all the nursery Catalogues, a point of much importance to be attended to, with a view to a regular succession of fruit, as well as the fact, that there are some kinds embraced in this list, which, although it would be very desirable for every fruit grower to possess a single tree, could, by no means, be recommended for extensive cultivation, whilst others might be cultivated to any extent desired. These points, as well as the relative degrees of excellence between good, better, and best, applicable to the different varieties, must be left to the taste of the cultivator, which, in the advanced state of knowledge upon the subject, it is presumed almost every one has within his reach the means of determining correctly.

LIST.

APPLES.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Early Harvest, | Red Astracan, |
| Red Margaret, | Killam Hill,* |
| Bough,* | William's Favorite,* |
| Summer Rose,* | Murphy,* |
| Summer Queen,* | Hubbardston Nonsuch,* |
| Summer Pearmain,* | Ortley,* |
| Drap d'or, | Porter's Favorite,* |
| Fall Pippin, | Eppes' Sweet,* |
| Doctor or Dewitt,* | Benoni,* |
| Hawthorndean, | American Red Juniata,* |
| Pennock's Red Winter,* | Stump of Boxford,* |
| Baldwin,* | Lyscom,* |
| Lady. Pomme d'api, | Jonathan,* |
| Yellow Bellflower,* | Wine,* |
| Ribstone Pippin, | Yellow Ingestrie, |
| Rhode Island Greening,* | Red Ingestrie. |
| Roxbury Russett,* | |

PEARS.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Little Musk, | Buffum,* |
| Amire Johanet, | Seckle,* |
| Madeline, | Harvard,* |
| Epargne—(Jargonelle), | Red Bergamot (French) |
| Skinless, | Chaumontelle, |
| Julienne, | Beurre Diel, |
| Long Green, | Beurre Knox, |
| Rouselette de Rheims, | Bleecker's Meadow,* |
| Prince's Sugar, Lowry's | Bartlett, |
| Bergamot,* | Capiaumont, |
| Moorfowls Egg, | Cushing,* |
| Autumn Bergamot (Eng.) | Dix,* |
| Washington,* | Angouleme, |

Fulton,
Heathcote,*
Green Sylvanche,*
Johannot,*
Napoleon,
Passe Colmar,
Raymond,*
Saint Ghislein,
Urbaniste,
Wilkinson,*
Colmar Souverain,
Burgomaster,

Summer Thorn,
Andrews,*
Dearborn Seedling,*
Surpasse Veralieu,
Naumkeag,*
Golden Beurre of Bilbao,
Wilbur,*
Cumberland,*
Knight's Seedling,*
Capsheaf,
Winter Orange,
Le Echasserie.

PLUMS.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Green Gage, | Coe's Golden Drop, |
| Washington,* | Bleeker's Gage,* |
| Prince's Imperial Gage,* | Italian Damask, |
| Orleans, | Peach, |
| Smith's Orleans, | Semiana (of Boston), |
| Bingham, | Royale de Tours, |
| Elfrey,* | Pond's Seedling.* |

CHERRIES.

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Mayduke, | Late Duke, |
| Black Tartarian, | Downer's late Red, |
| Black Heart, | Black Eagle, |
| White Biggareau, | Belle de Choisy, |
| Davenport,* | White Tartarian. |
| Graffian, | |

PEACHES, FREESTONES.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Early Ann, | Van Zant's Superb,* |
| Early Royal George, | Washington,* |
| Large Early Red Rarieripe, | Yellow Red Rarieripe,* |
| Cooledge's Favorite,* | Titon de Venus, |
| Morris' White,* | Heath (Kenrick's)* |
| Old Mixon, | Wells' Seedling,* |
| Grosse Mignonne, | Hoffman's Favorite,* |
| Red Magdalen, | Barrington, |
| Yellow Rarieripe, | Clingstone, |
| Yellow Alberge, | Kenedy's Lemon,* |
| Malta. Belle de Paris, | Old Newington, |
| Belle de Vitry, | Williamson,* |
| Nivette, | Spanish, |
| President,* | Hyslop's,* |
| George 4,* | Heath,* |
| White Blossom (Snow), | Congress.* |

From the New York Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF SILK AT MANSFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

BY B. STORRS.

Mansfield Centre, Ct. Dec. 18, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 30th ult. has remained so long unanswered that you may think me indifferent to the subjects of your inquiry. Not so, sir; I feel a deep interest in the growing prosperity of our country, in its various and multiplied manufacturing establishments, which are constantly springing into existence, and in none more so than in the production and manufacture of silk; none which presents, in my estimation greater encouragement, both to the agriculturist and the manufacturer—none which promises fairer to become of extensive utility and profit to this country.

With regard to the cultivation of the mulberry, and the growing of silk in this place, it may not be generally known that the business has been successfully prosecuted here for more than seventy years; but, though gradually increasing during this period, there has been but very little improvement in the method of conducting the business, or in the application of the raw material to manu-

facturing purposes, any further than the production of sewing silk and twist, and this almost exclusively confined to the labor of the family, upon the domestic spinning-wheel. But one thing has been abundantly demonstrated; that is, that the white mulberry is easily cultivated, and that the rearing of the silk-worm, and the production of silk, notwithstanding all the particularity, minuteness, and mystery, with which the subject has been treated, and invested, may be profitably pursued, with but little more knowledge or care than is requisite for the successful rearing of pigs, or poultry. Shelter them from cold, storms and wind, and feed them when hungry, whether it be in a corn-house, barn, cider-mill house, or laboratory, built on purpose for the business, a profitable crop of silk may be produced. I would not by this remark be thought to undervalue enterprise and improvement, or to treat lightly particular attention to convenience and neatness in every branch of agriculture. I highly value all the associations and societies of the present day, formed for the advancement and improvement in knowledge of the mechanic and agriculturist; but describe to a person entirely unacquainted with the manner in which wool is produced, the animal which produces it, and inform him how this animal must be reared, housed, and treated, according to the practice of some of our most wealthy and scientific farmers, its peculiar habits, and liability to disease in case of neglect, and he would be very apt to conclude, that, being unable to sustain the necessary expense, he might as well not attempt to rear an animal that required so much care and labor. So with regard to the rearing of the silk-worm, there is reason to fear that the minute particularity and delicate attention to temperature, food, cleanliness, &c. &c. with which the subject has been treated by most writers, may have deterred many from engaging in it; but let them be told, and truly too, that without thermometer, hot-house, stove-room, or laboratory, the silk-worm may be, at the proper season, hatched by the usual warmth of the kitchen; and that with a rough board to lie on, and a corn-house or barn to shelter them from wind and wet, guarded also from the depredations of rats, mice, and fowls, and well supplied with the white mulberry leaf, will produce a profitable crop of silk, they may be induced to try; and having once engaged in the business and found it practicable, may then attend to all the improvements which experience and sound wisdom may dictate. Many persons in this town, who have been for twenty or thirty years successfully engaged in the rearing of silk-worms, should you talk to them about thermometers, hot-houses, and laboratories, would not know what you meant; yet, I doubt not, a due attention to these may be profitable.

With regard to the manufacture of silk in this country, much is yet to be learned; but I consider the experiment as favorably commenced, and nothing more is wanting than that some of our enterprising and ingenious mechanics should give the subject that attention which its importance demands; and with such improvements in machinery, and the art of manufacturing, as I think the business susceptible, we may soon compete in this, as we do in some of our wool and cotton fabrics, with any portion of the world. I believe it to be a well established fact, that no part of the world now produces a better quality of the raw silk than that which is produced in this country. Since the

investigation of the subject by a resolution of Congress, and the encouragement presented by the Legislature of this State, in a bounty upon the propagation of the white mulberry, and upon raw silk, the business has received a new impulse.

The Piedmont reel has been introduced, and with some improvement in the application of a stop motion was the last season used to some extent, propelled by water and by horse power, as well as by hand, and our ingenious and industrious females find that without any further instruction in this branch, they can, with the exercise of a little more patience than the old reel required, produce a much handsomer and more valuable article than by the former method. I have now by me a sample of a few ounces, reeled by one of our ladies, which I designed to have presented at the New-York Fair, and which I think in every respect would compete with the production of any country. Thus far, then, I think we may safely say, we can and do succeed. We have also two small silk manufacturing establishments in this town, propelled by water power, in successful operation, at which single thrown silk, orgazine, tram, and every kind of silk, is prepared with ease, by persons bred to the business. The machinery is made in the manner of the most approved English machinery. At these establishments all the silk raised in this vicinity, and reeled on the improved reel as before stated, finds a ready market. Some broad goods have been made, but the business seems not yet to be sufficiently matured to go immediately into the higher branches of manufacture, but must for a time be confined to the smaller and more common articles of silk fabrics. A great proportion of the silk now prepared at our factories here is made use of in the manufacture of the Tuscany grass bonnets.

Having extended my remarks to a much greater length than I anticipated, I will mention as an apology, that having seen most of the publications on the subject which have been circulated in this country in answer to the call of Congress for information, and being well acquainted with the perfectly simple manner in which the business has ever been conducted here, I felt that a plain statement of facts, similar to those I have here given, was necessary, to counteract in some measure the influence of that scientific minuteness with which the subject was treated in those publications, and might be of public utility. Should it appear to you that I am correct in this opinion, you are at liberty to make such use of this communication as you may think proper.

Another subject of your inquiry is, whether silk-worm eggs can be procured here; in reply to which, all I can say is, I have heretofore, when applied to, found no difficulty in obtaining them, to any extent called for, and presume there would be none now.—The price, from 6 to 8 cents per thousand; and as they are attached to papers, those papers may be folded and packed in small boxes and sent safely to any part of the country by stage or otherwise.

When at New-York, last spring, I purchased a small lot of the *Morus Multicaulis*, for the purpose of introducing them into this silk-growing region. They flourished finely last summer, and if our winter climate does not prove too severe for them, bid fair to be an important acquisition to our silk growers. As I am frequently applied to from a distance for information with regard to the value

of cocoons, and of the raw silk, I will here state that we have not as yet any extensive reeling establishments, but from the success which attended the trial of the Piedmont reel the last season, I think there is encouragement to enter extensively into the business, and that probably, by another season, such preparation will be made as to afford a ready sale for cocoons, at a fair price, which is now estimated by the bushel—say \$2 50 per bushel, for fair, to \$3 00 for best. The worth of the raw silk depends much on its being reeled clean, level, and fine. For the former I have paid the above prices for several lots which I purchased the last season, and for the raw silk have paid mostly from £3 75 to \$4 00.

Respectfully,
your obedient servant,
ZALMON STORRS.

From the Brattleboro' Inquirer.

SILK WORMS.

MR. EDITOR.—I am induced to believe from the increasing attention to the culture of silk that the following experiment may be interesting to some of your readers. If you think so, do with it as you see fit.

Doubts have been expressed whether in our climate it were practicable to raise two crops, that is, two generations, of the silk worm in the same summer, and one of the peculiar merits attributed to the *Morus multicaulis*, or Chinese mulberry, has been, that it enabled the cultivator to effect this object in the climate of Long Island.

With the view of ascertaining what could be done with the common white mulberry, I took in July last, soon after they had wound, a few cocoons of four different colors—pure white, white tinged with greenish buff, buff, and orange. The pure white were small, compact and pointed, as those wound first generally are; the millers which they produced were all of one sex, and no eggs were procured. Eggs were obtained from each of the other three varieties, but those from the orange did not hatch into worms sufficiently early and were laid away for next spring. Those almost white, and the buff, produced in succession, eggs, worms, and cocoons, and though fed entirely on white mulberry, and though the season has been unusually wet and cold, have produced a crop of cocoons in all respects equal to those of their parents. It is observable, however, that those descended from buff cocoons were almost all buff, while those which came from the balls almost white, were of all the four colors. The fact ascertained, however, which I think of most importance is that *two crops may be raised in one season from the common white mulberry.* J. D. B.

Brattleboro', Sept. 21, 1833.

EXERCISE AND DIET.

THE late eccentric Dr. Danforth, of Boston, gained great celebrity in curing dyspepsia. His practice was to send his patients out of town, and he directed them to walk in, in the morning, and out at night; and moreover never to eat a mouthful after dinner, till the next morning. There are three advantages derived from this course, viz. a change of air, exercise, and abstemious habits; and this is, undoubtedly, the only philosophical course for those to pursue who suffer from dyspepsia, from causes which we have suggested, as connected with sedentary habits.

AN ADDRESS

BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY;

At their Fifth Annual Festival, September 18, 1833.

BY ALEXANDER H. EVERETT.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

Gentlemen of the Horticultural Society:—

IN attempting to address you on this occasion, I have consulted my wish not to appear insensible to the kindness of the request that brings me here, to a greater extent, perhaps, than prudence would justify. Though fully aware of the importance and attractive character of the art which forms the object of your institution, the nature of my pursuits through life has been such as to deprive me of the opportunity of obtaining more than a very limited acquaintance with its details; and in the absence of the resources of imagination and eloquence which others might draw upon to supply the want of actual knowledge, I must throw myself, without reserve, on your indulgence. Even the little practical information to which I might pretend on the subject of fruits, flowers, and gardens, relates chiefly to those that are found in other countries, where it has been my fortune to pass the greater part of the mature period of my life, and may not perhaps, be applicable here. May, I venture to add, that there is one particular in which my experience, in regard to foreign fruits, differs from that of some preceding travellers? The companions of Ulysses, as we are told by Homer, found, somewhere on the coast of Africa, a fruit which he calls the *Lotus*, the taste of which was so delicious, that those who had once eaten it lost the desire to return to their native country, and remained for life among the *Lote-Eaters*, who it seems, derived their political name from their favorite fruit. Critics and horticulturists are not agreed as to the precise fruit intended in this passage. Whatever it may have been, it has not been my fortune, in the course of my travels, to taste it; and I have generally found that the fruits and flowers which pleased me best in other countries, were those which brought most vividly to mind the recollection of my own.

Horticulture, in its simplest application, proposes to improve the qualities of vegetables, flowers, and fruits. In its higher departments, it assumes the character of one of the elegant arts, and teaches the disposition of grounds and gardens, whether intended for the recreation of individuals, the ornament of cities and palaces, or the repositories of the dead. Permit me to say a few words upon each of these divisions of the subject.

I. The first in order and in immediate practical importance of the objects of Horticulture, is the improvement of the qualities of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, including the introduction of new and valuable varieties from foreign countries. "I am astonished," says an elegant French writer, "at the indifference with which we regard the names and memories of those who have naturalized among us the fruits and flowers of other climates." The case was not the same among the Romans. Pliny makes it his boast, that of the eight sorts of cherries known at Rome in his time, one was called the *Plinian*, in honor of one of the members of his family, who had brought it into Italy. The other seven, also, bore the names of the most distinguished families, including the Julian, which was that of the Emperors. The first cherry trees were brought to Rome from Pontus, in Asia Minor, by Lucullus, after the defeat of Mithridates, who was

king of that country. In less than a century they had spread themselves over the whole of Europe,—even in the then remote and barbarous island of Britain. The distinguished naturalist to whom I just alluded, also commemorates the good fortune of Pompey the Great, and the Emperor Vespasian, in having carried, in their triumphant entries into Rome, on their returns from their campaigns in Syria, the Ebony-tree and the Balm of Gilead.

Modern nations have not, however, been entirely regardless of the services of eminent individuals in this particular. France herself bestowed upon one species of the same fruit, which bore, in ancient times, the names of Caesar and Pliny, the scarcely less illustrious one of Montmorency. She also gave to our "fragrant weed" its scientific appellation of *Nicotiana*, in honor of Nicot, her Ambassador in Portugal, who is supposed, in France at least, to have introduced it into Europe, although the merit is attributed, in England, to Sir Walter Raleigh. Her writers have gratefully recorded the service rendered to the West of Europe by Busbeck, an Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, who brought home with him from his embassy, the Lilac, one of the most beautiful of our flowering shrubs. Of late years it has even become common to designate the most curious and beautiful sorts of non-descript plants, as they are discovered, by the name of the discoverer or that of some other person of high scientific fame. Thus the laurel of our woods has obtained its scientific name of *Kalmia*, from the Swedish naturalist, Kalm; while his countryman, Dahl, has furnished one to the plant, whose brilliant and various flowers, though so recently naturalized among us, already adorn all our gardens, and contribute so much to the beauty of your exhibitions.

In the culture of flowers, the Dutch have perhaps excelled all other nations. Their taste is, however, somewhat limited in its objects, and confines itself almost exclusively to the tulip, the rose, and the hyacinth. The rage for tulips, that prevailed at one time in that country, and the extravagant height to which the conventional value of particular varieties was carried, are well known. A pressure in the tulip market was then nearly as serious a thing in Holland as a pressure in the money market is in this country at the present day. Although the taste for flowers no longer exists to the same degree as it once did in Holland, that country is still the place where they are most extensively cultivated, and whence they are sent as articles of merchandise to all parts of the world. The principal tulip and hyacinth gardens are at Haarlem. The largest that I saw there contained not less than three or four acres of ground, and was really a brilliant spectacle. The principal rose-gardens are at Nordwyck, on the German Ocean. In the tulip gardens every variety has its name, derived commonly from some great political character, and has its fixed price in the florist's catalogue. We have seen, during the present season, a specimen of one of these tulip gardens, laid out on a small scale by one of your members, in which a considerable number of the most curious and brilliant varieties were collected in one parterre. In selecting the individuals whose names they affix to their favorite plants, the florists display a very laudable impartiality, and take them alike from all countries and all parties. We saw, for example, in Mr. Walker's little collection, a *Lewis the Fourteenth*, a *Bonaparte*, and a *Washington*, blooming very amicably, side by side, in the

same enclosure. There is even room to suspect that these names were not bestowed with any reference to intellectual capacity or moral worth; but rather, perhaps, under the influence of a slight tincture of *legitimacy*. *Lewis the Fourteenth*, was, by far, the most brilliant flower in the collection, and commanded the high price of ten guineas, while *Bonaparte* and *Washington* mingled rather obscurely with the common herd, and might be had for about five shillings a-piece.

Washington has been rather more fortunate in fruits than in flowers. His name, as I am told by one of your most distinguished members, has lately been given to a new and most delicious variety of Pears, which, though very recently introduced, is said to have already eclipsed the reputation of the St. Michael's and the St. Germain's.

Our barren soil and wintry climate do not admit of a very luxuriant vegetation, and we can never hope to naturalize among us the magnificent products of the tropical climates, which either perish at once or dwindle into comparatively dwarfish shapes. We possess, however, most of the flowers and fruits which thrive in the corresponding temperate regions of the old world. The Queen of Flowers presides in our gardens, as in those of Greece and Persia; and the King of Fruits, as the vine has sometimes been emphatically called, covers our rocks with a royal mantle of spontaneous verdure. In improving these natural gifts to the utmost, we have ample scope for the exercise of skill and taste. The culture of the Vine may, perhaps, be mentioned as one of the branches of your art, which deserves more attention than it has yet received. The best European wines, such as Champagne, Burgundy, and the various sorts of Rhenish and Moselle, which have recently become such general favorites among us, are all produced in latitudes considerably higher than ours. Where the Vine grows spontaneously with great luxuriance, there is reason to suppose, that, with proper care, its fruit may be brought to any degree of perfection. When the northern navigators from Iceland visited the coasts of this country, seven or eight hundred years ago, and made a settlement on a spot, probably not very distant from the territory we occupy, they were so much struck with the luxuriant growth of the Vine, that they gave to their discovery the name of *Wineland*, which was thus, by a rather singular accident, appropriated to one of the few countries within the temperate regions of the Christian world, where no wine was ever made. A more general and careful cultivation of the Vine may, perhaps, enable us to justify the application of this ancient title, and furnish the community at a cheap rate, with a palatable, healthy, and refreshing substitute for ardent spirit, which the friends of temperance among us are now so earnestly endeavoring to banish from general consumption. [To be continued.]

From the *Genesee Farmer*.A NEW AND VALUABLE GRAPE, THE
"TO KALON."

On a recent tour to the east, a friend of mine from Lansingburgh informed me that the widow of the late Dr. Spafford had growing in her garden and now bearing profusely, a new and valuable grape, a seedling from a foreign variety, originated by her husband. The variety from which it was produced he was not able to inform me. It is described as a purple grape of an oval shape, larger

than the Isabella, close set upon the cluster, very delicious, pronounced by some foreigners from vine growing countries equal to any they have seen in Europe, a very great bearer, and what renders it particularly valuable in this climate, is perfectly hardy, as much so as any of our native grapes. As a proof of its hardiness and adaptation to our climate, it endured the severity of the winter before last, *uncovered, without sustaining any injury*, while in some parts of our country, some of our native varieties were nearly killed.

The gentleman who communicated this information, agreeable to his promise, has recently forwarded a box of the cuttings of this grape, with a communication, in which he says: "I last Saturday sent to Troy a box of grape vines, to be forwarded by canal to you. There is but one kind, the 'To Kalon,' or Spafford Grape, now considered here *the finest we have*." If as fine as described, it is worthy its name, "*To Kalon*," the beautiful and good. This American daughter of an European parent, will prove a valuable acquisition to the American vigneron and horticulturist, and will add one more to our choice hardy grapes; while it affords another proof of the truth of the theory advanced by the present writer in a former number of the Gen. Farmer, that the only true way to acclimate the European grape (*Vitis vinifera*) is to raise it from the seed. This successful experiment of our late distinguished citizen, and friend and patron of agricultural and horticultural science, Dr. Spafford, should stimulate others to like experiments, to obtain new and choice hardy varieties, by sowing the seed of the best European kinds. We have several valuable hardy grapes which have been produced in this way. The *Herbemont's Madeira* (called after the distinguished gentleman who was supposed to have originated it, in South Carolina, and who has done much by his writings in the Baltimore American Farmer, to promote the knowledge and practice of this interesting branch of rural industry,) is a seedling of a hardy character adapted to our climate, and said to be a very superior grape for wine and for the table. It is the grape which he principally cultivates in his vineyard, for wine; of a thin skin, and abounding in a rich purple juice. Such is its hardy character, that it was thought by some to be a native American grape; but Mr. Herbemont considers it a seedling of a European variety, though not produced by himself. It is well known that most of the valuable varieties of grapes cultivated in Europe, have been originated by sowing the seed. It is thus that new varieties are constantly formed. We, Americans, by the same practice, may derive the same advantage, with the additional advantage to us, of obtaining vines adapted to our climate. We are glad to see that the attention of our nurserymen and cultivators is awakened to the subject, and that experiments are now making. We anticipate, as we have reason, the most favorable results.

W. W. B.

Hammond's Port, Dec. 19, 1834.

PRUNING TREES.

WE notice that some of our neighbors have already commenced pruning their fruit and shade trees. This operation had better be omitted until the month of May, or even the forepart of June, as the wounds made by cutting off limbs at that season, will sooner be covered with new wood, than those made by cutting wood during the winter.

The pruning of fruit trees may be omitted, until after they have passed the flower, and the young fruit begins to show itself; the limbs to be cut away can then be selected more judiciously with regard to the crop. Ornamental trees may be trimmed as soon as they begin to leaf out.—In cutting off limbs, a small cut should always be made on the lower side first, then the limb may be cut or sawed upon the upper side without danger of splitting down when nearly taken off, which often happens when this precaution is not taken.—*Goodsell's Farmer*.

CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

OUR readers have an example in the following extract, of the great increase that is given to human sustenance by improvements in live stock.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

"A century ago, our cattle, from the inferiority of their food, were not one-half, sometimes even not one-third, of the present weight.—It is computed that England and Wales now contain at least five millions of oxen, and a million and a half of horses of which about a million are used in husbandry, 200,000 for pleasure, and 300,000 are colts and breeding mares. The number of sheep is about twenty millions, and eight million lambs. The number of long-woolled sheep is about five millions, their fleeces averaging 7 to 8 lbs.; and of short-woolled sheep fifteen millions, the weight of fleece averaging from 3 to 3½ lbs. The whole quantity annually shorn in England is from eighty to eighty-five millions of pounds. The Merinos were introduced about the beginning of the present century, and were imported in large numbers after our alliance with Spain in 1809. The great pasturage counties are Leicester, Northampton, Lincoln, and Somerset; and for butter and cheese, Cheshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire. The import of butter and cheese from foreign countries is checked by duties, but these are important articles of Irish commerce with England."

From the *Hallowell Me. Free Press*.

BLACK OR SCALT TONGUE.

THIS is a disease that has prevailed to a very great extent among horses and cattle through the country during the present winter. We have seen many remedies published in different papers, but have heard of none but such as are either expensive or not easily to be procured by our farmers generally, till a neighbor of ours, who keeps a large number of horses, and who has had a number of cases among them, and also among his cows, a few days since, informed us of the following simple remedy, which he has tried with complete success. It has also been tried by the keepers of livery stables in this town, and has invariably effected a speedy cure:

Take the bark of the common Juniper, (commonly denominated "Hackmatack,") and boil it thoroughly till the water becomes very dark colored, nearly black, the stronger the better. With this decoction wash the mouth of the diseased animal inside and out, as often as convenient, three or four times a day at least, and also wet their provender with it. Potatoes soaked in this decoction are also very beneficial.

All who have made use of the above remedy declare it not only more simple but much better than any other that has come under their observation.

CULTURE OF SILK.

WEDNESDAY, in the House, the bill to encourage the cultivation of Mulberry Trees, and the production of Silk, was passed to a third reading. This bill gives a bounty of two dollars for every hundred of trees set out at the rate of 600 to the acre, and one dollar for every pound of domestic reeled silk. The consideration of the above bill was attended by a very interesting debate, in which the following gentlemen took part: Messrs. Gray, Moseley, Rockwell, Eustis, Thayer, Chapman, Forward, M'Kay, Lincoln, and Kinsman. Mr. Moseley communicated much interesting information. He stated that the Mulberry tree would grow in any country between 20 and 50 degrees of latitude—that sandy and gravelly soil suited it best—that the required labor could be performed by children, and that 600 lbs. of silk, worth \$3 per lb. could be obtained from the worms fed on the trees, which could be raised on one acre of ground.

Mr. Chapman, of Greenfield, who opposed the bill, made some judicious remarks as to such articles as are ornamental, and such as are useful. But the question was not whether our people had better wear silk, but whether, if they will wear it, it is best that a good part of it should be produced in this country, or that nearly the whole should be imported. Mr. C. wished our farmers' wives and daughters should be able to procure silks at 50 cents a yard, rather than at a dollar. Domestic competition may effect this. But, if we do not choose to wear silk, we may produce it to export.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR. RICHARD JAKUES' CULTIVATION OF A PREMIUM CROP OF WINTER RYE.

Newbury, Nov. 22, 1833.

To the Secretary of the Mass. Agricultural Society:

SIR, I send you a statement of a crop of winter rye raised on one acre of land the present year, which I wish to enter for premium. The land is a sandy loam. It was planted with corn in the spring of 1832, and manured in the hills with about three cords of manure of common quality. The third day of August I sowed one bushel of rye on the acre and hoed it in the usual manner; in the month of August of the present year the rye was reaped and threshed, and found to measure thirty-five bushels and three-fourths of a bushel.

RICHARD JAKUES.

I hereby certify that I assisted in gathering threshing and measuring the above mentioned rye, and there was thirty-five bushels and three-fourths of a bushel.

RICHARD T. JAKUES.

I hereby certify, that I measured the land on which the above mentioned crop of rye was raised and found it to contain one acre and no more.

WADE ILSLEY, Surveyor.

Essex, ss. Nov. 25th, 1833.—Personally appeared, the above named Richard Jaques and Richard T. Jaques, and made oath to the truth of the above certificates, by them severally subscribed before me.

SILAS MOODY, Justice of Peace.

Essex, ss. Dec. 10, 1833.—Personally appeared the above named Wade Ilsley, and made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him subscribed, before me.

SILAS MOODY, Just. of Peace.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1834.

EXPERIMENTAL HUSBANDRY.

In our last, page 246, we published an article detailing certain experiments made by GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. of Brighton, Mass. We shall now advert to that gentleman's row or drill culture of wheat, as given by him, in the communication alluded to.

Sir John Sinclair has the following, among other remarks on the subject of Drill Husbandry: "In comparing the drill and broad-cast systems, the following maxims may be laid down: 1. That it is of little or no advantage to drill autumn or winter sown wheat, as the crop is rarely injured by annual weeds, and they can be easily and completely extirpated by hand hoeing, and weeding; and when the soil is much infested by root weeds, as the crop in ordinary cases will completely meet in the rows before the root-weeds make much appearance, it is impossible without injuring the crop to render much benefit to the land by the hoe. 2. On all lands where annual weeds are abundant, and where a number of hands can be procured for using the hoe, white crops, sown in the spring, may be drilled, for the advantage of clearing the land more effectually. By weeding broad-cast crops carefully, an addition of four and a half bushels of wheat, fifteen bushels of barley, and ten of oats has been obtained. The adoption of that practice, therefore, would probably equal the average advantage from drilling; so that the difference between broad-cast crops, properly weeded, and the drilled, may not be material. 3. That though the hoeing of the crops, and the stirring of the soil, has not been injurious in light soils like those of Norfolk and Suffolk, where drilling has succeeded; yet where the soil is fertile, by nature, or enriched by art, drilling forces up the straw, and consequently diminishes the quantity and quality of the grain in so great a degree as to render the crops unproductive. Hence in rich soils drilling has been so frequently given up, and hence it is that Tull probably considered dung as prejudicial.

"There doubtless must be some radical defect in the system of drilling, when after a full trial of its merits by a number of intelligent farmers in several districts, but more especially in the counties of Hertford and Lincoln, it has been given up, with hardly an exception, in so far as respects crops of grain. These facts confirm the almost general opinion throughout the kingdom, that drilling will be found to answer to a certain extent, and with a certain degree of skill and attention; but when the scale is extended the attention is apt to flag, and the conclusions drawn from one or two fields are not found applicable, unless where the operation is very skilfully conducted, to a whole farm."—*Code of Agriculture.*

Dr. Deane, in his *New England Farmer*, Art. "New Husbandry," after mentioning the various impediments to drilled and hoed crops of grain, which are peculiar to a new and rough land, and of course more applicable to this country than to Great Britain, observed as follows:

"I have not mentioned these things with any view to deter my countrymen from attempting to apply the new mode of culture to winter grain. There is nothing that I more sincerely wish than to see careful experiments made with it. But I think this caution ought to be observed, never to

attempt to raise spring wheat or spring rye in this manner. Though I have never read nor heard of horse hoeing spring wheat in England, I have known it tried by several persons to their mortification and loss in this country. The crops were so entirely blasted as to be scarcely worth reaping. This has been the case, when the culture has been conducted by some of the most judicious persons, with great attention and with the proper apparatus. The true reason of their miscarriage I take to be this, that as spring grain ripens later than winter grain, and hoed later than unhoed grain, it could not be ripe till sometime in August, when some of the nights are so cold as to blast the grain, by stopping the ascent of the sap.

"But let the new husbandry be tried on winter wheat, sown in August or September, on a warm soil with a southern exposure, and where there are no stones, nor any other obstacles; and let the seed be brought from some place at least a hundred miles northward. If with these advantages for ripening early, and in favorable seasons, a good crop of wheat cannot be obtained, it will not be worth while to make further trials. But it should be tried on rye also; for as that is known to be a hardier grain than wheat, it is probable that it may answer better in this husbandry.

"We need not be at the expense of procuring drill ploughs and horse hoes, to make experiments of these kinds. After the ground is ploughed into ridges and well harrowed, the channels may be expeditiously made two inches deep with the head of a common rake. The horse hoeing may be well enough performed with a common horse plough, passing it twice in a furrow, if found necessary, that the ground may be stirred to a sufficient depth."

It appears from the authorities above quoted that the most eminent agriculturists are divided in opinion relative to the drill culture of white crops. Besides, Sir John Sinclair was of opinion that little or no advantage could be obtained from the row culture of *winter wheat*; and Dr. Deane advised to try the new husbandry on winter wheat, but not attempt the horse hoeing, or row culture of *spring wheat*. And, whereas those doctors disagree, we must look to other practitioners. Mr. Parsons, however, has taught us that rows of wheat should not be sown so thick as 15 inches apart, as a general rule. We are inclined to the opinion that the row culture of wheat is not expedient except as an experiment, as was the case with Mr. Parsons, or when it is the wish of the cultivator, as it probably was in the case alluded to, to make the most of his seed without regard to the labor and expense bestowed on the crop.

Some remarks on the modes of cultivation adopted in obtaining large crops of Indian corn, must be deferred to our next.

CURE FOR A FILM IN THE EYE OF A HORSE OR AN OX.

EDWARD S. JARVIS, Esq. of Surry, Me. in a letter to Mr. Joseph R. Newell, proprietor of the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, states as follows:

Have you ever heard of a cure for a film on the eye of a horse or an ox? I was told of one eighteen or twenty years ago, and have been in the practice of it ever since with perfect success. It was brought to my mind by just having had a proof of its successful application in a calf that had its eye hurt by a blow from another creature. A film formed over it, and it was thought its eye was lost. But

by turning into the opposite ear a great spoonful of melted hog's fat, it was cured in 24 hours. I do not pretend to account for this, but I have seen it tried with success so often, that I think it ought to be made public, if it has not been before. I learned it of an Indian.

WINNOWER MILL.

On our first page of this day's paper we have presented to our readers a cut of Elliot's Patent Winnower Mill, which we believe to be a very valuable implement. We are informed that the right of making, vending and using this article may be had of John Springer of Sterling, Mass. or of J. R. Newell, Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, where the mills are for sale.

A HINT.

Persons who write for the press, and especially where haste in publication is unavoidable, should write only on one side of the sheet of paper.—Writing on both sides of the paper, creates difficulty and confusion in dividing the matter among the compositors.—*Sag Harbor Watchman.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Company has been formed at Calcutta, to facilitate the travel between England and India, via the Red Sea, by steam. The Government of India has offered a reward of \$100,000 to any person or company, who shall make four voyages a year, leaving the proprietors the profits of passengers and letters.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, writing from St. Barts, under date of the 10th ult, says: "The West Indies are now in a deplorable state—poverty has overtaken many since you left here, and is making rapid and quick marches upon many others.

Deaths by Consumption.—By actual calculation, it appears for the last three years one fourth of the deaths which have occurred in Portland, Me. have arisen from consumption, the primary cause of which, says the editor of the Courier, a shrewd feeling man, is the abominable practice adopted among the young girls of tight lacing, and the insufficiency of clothing in its season, which is not endured from poverty, but imposed by fashion.

Stains by Fruits.—Are readily removed from clothes by wetting them, and placing them near lighted brimstone; a few matches will answer the purpose.

BRIGHTON NURSERIES.

MESSRS. WINSHIP have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that a part of their importation of new and rare productions to this country have arrived, among which are the following new and leading kinds of Scotch Gooseberries, and are now ready for delivery;—they can be securely packed for this or any other country, and afforded at the lowest Catalogue prices,—with a liberal discount by the hundred—viz.

Reds. Roaring Lion, Lancashire Lad, Jubilee, Jolly miner, Emperor, Nonsuch, Ringleader, Prince Regent.
Yellow. Yelle de Paris, Nelson's Waves, Fine bobbin, Hood, Combemere, Waterloo, Cottage Girl, Blacksmith, Suffolk.
Green. Ocean, Favorite, Evergreen, No bribery, Fairy, Green grove.

Whites. Queen Ann, Smiling beauty, Vittoria, Glory, Conquering hero, Queen Caroline, Winslam lass, Noble landlady. Also, at the proper season for removing hardy plants, the most extensive varieties of FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL and FANCY productions, that are cultivated in this country; all of them well acclimated; consequently, in the estimation of most persons better adapted to endure the severity of our climate, than those imported from more southern and milder temperature.

Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, Agent, 52 North Market street, Boston, or forwarded to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass. by mail or otherwise. Catalogues for gratuitous distribution at the N. E. Farmer Office and Seed Store of Geo C. Barrett. f19

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them direct by mail, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or *Morus multicaulis* are now reduced to \$25 per 100, and \$4½ per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety \$20 to \$25 per 100.—Pears \$37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches \$20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces \$30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts \$25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries \$6 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp \$16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties \$20 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants \$16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines \$25 per 100, and 2 years ditto \$20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Winne, York Claret, York Madeira, and Scuppernon, \$25 per 100.—Hermont's Madeira, Troy and Elsingburgh, \$30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling \$35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, \$4½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Pæonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at \$3, \$4, and \$6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible.

Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834.

FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus multicaulis* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumachs, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Montan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 33 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea.—Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

MANUAL OF THE MULBERRY.

Just published, the second edition of Cobb's Manual, containing information respecting the growth of the *Mulberry Tree*, with suitable directions for the culture of SILK, in three parts. This edition is an improvement. Price 50 cents.

For sale, by GEO. C. BARRETT, N. E. Farmer Office.

TO BE LET

THE whole, or part of a Farm, in the vicinity of Boston, containing about 95 acres of good land, with a convenient House, Barn, and out houses—of which possession may be had on the 1st of April next—Provided application is made by a capable, steady and industrious man, of good moral character, and who has been educated in the business of Farming, and who will produce a good recommendation of such qualifications—and none other need apply.

For further information, enquire of the proprietor and publisher of the New-England Farmer, at his Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, will hold their Annual Meeting at *Shepherd's Hotel*, in Concord, on Tuesday, 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is desirable.

All persons having claims for premiums, or agricultural experiments, will present the same at this meeting accompanied by vouchers. J. STACY, Secretary.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society will be held at their hall, No. 81, Cornhill (lately Market Street), on Saturday next, 11 o'clock. f 19 ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Rec'g. Sec'y.

NEW STRAW CUTTER.

LUCKEY'S New Invented Straw Cutter, lately introduced into this city, will be exhibited at Gilson's Livery Stable in Washington street, To-Morrow (THURSDAY) Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—At the same time and place, Eastman's machine will be operated, and gentlemen will be enabled to compare the utility of the two machines, side by side. Gentlemen who feel interested in the introduction of a valuable improvement, are invited to be present. DAVID P. KIRBY.

WANTED,

AN Assistant Gardener, who can produce good recommendations. Apply at this office. f 19

SITUATION WANTED.

A situation wanted by a Gardener, a married man who has no family, who could engage his wife as cook. Good recommendations can be given. Apply at this office. f 19

BULL FOR SALE.

A first rate Durham Short Horned Bull, bred by the late Thomas Williams, of Noddle's Island—three years old. Got by Cicero, dam an imported Cow. Cicero by Col. Jacques's imported Bull Coelebs. Enquire of G. C. BARRETT, at this office. Feb. 12.

GRASS SEEDS.

20 CASKS of Superior NORTHERN CLOVER; 200 Bushels TIMOTHY or HERDS GRASS, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. Now is an excellent opportunity for Merchants and Traders to obtain their spring supply—being low, will be sold for Cash only.

GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store, North Market Street, Boston.

BIRD SEEDS.

Just received a fresh supply of Canary, Hemp, Millet, Maw and Rape Seeds.

GARDEN SEEDS.

200 BOXES of Assorted GARDEN SEEDS for Traders, papered up in small papers at 6 cts. each, for retailing, and warranted of best quality and vitality.

For Sale at the Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 53 North Market Street.

BRIGHTON CATTLE FAIR HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken a lease of the Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel, and has conditioned in his lease from the Directors approved at a meeting of the corporation, to use his best exertions to keep an orderly, well provided, and well attended House of Entertainment for Public Accommodation. He feels no disposition to interfere with the rights of any men or body of men associated for the purpose of drawing custom from this establishment, built, as he is informed, for the purpose of accommodating the public, particularly the Drivers and Dealers at this market, who have frequented it for many years past. But he will pledge himself to the former customers, to the present customers, and to all who may hereafter favor him with their patronage, to endeavor, so far as in his power, to deserve it, by constant and unremitting attention on his part, the only means he has to obtain and secure it.—Those persons throughout the Commonwealth, and in the neighboring and other States in the Union, and all whose business leads them to Brighton, are requested to make favorable notice of this advertisement, and oblige their obedient servant, Z. B. PORTER.

Gentlemen and parties from the city will also find good accommodations, and every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel, Feb. 5, 1834. f

BRIGHTON CATTLE FAIR HOTEL.

THE Directors of the Cattle Fair Hotel, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have selected a gentleman to conduct their house, (Mr. Z. B. Porter,) who, in their opinion is well qualified; possessing a proper sense of morality, with obliging and active habits, which fits him in a peculiar manner to conduct an establishment built by the patriotic contribution of gentlemen, whose only object was to establish good accommodations for the great public to transact their business in, and as a pleasant resort for innocent amusement. With these impressions, the Directors recommend him to the public patronage, with a determination to render the establishment what the public convenience requires.

By order of the Directors, CHARLES HEARD, Clerk. Brighton, Feb. 5, 1834. f

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 12 | 1 37 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| prime, | " | 18 | 22 |
| BERSWAX, (American) | pound | 11 | 13 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | bushel | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| CRANBERRIES, | " | 8 | 9 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 3½ | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 40 | 45 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| southern, geese, | " | 9 | 12 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 5 50 | 5 50 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | | |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 12 | 5 25 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 72 | 73 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 62 | 64 |
| southern yellow, | " | 60 | 62 |
| white, | " | 75 | 77 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 43 | 45 |
| Barley, | " | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 14 00 | 16 00 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 33 | 37 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 14 | 16 |
| HONEY, | gallon | | |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 11 | 11½ |
| 2d quality | " | 9½ | 10 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | " | 18 | 20 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 22 | 23 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | " | 18 | 20 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| upper, | " | 23 | 26 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | " | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | | |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 2 25 | 2 37 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 10 | 11 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 30 | 33 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 8 00 | |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | cwt | 64 | 66 |
| TALLOW, tried, | " | 70 | 75 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 50 | 53 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Native washed, | " | 45 | 50 |
| northern pulled. { Pulled superfine, | " | 35 | 40 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 28 | 30 |
| 2d " | " | 45 | |
| 3d " | " | | |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9½ | 10½ |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 7 | 7½ |
| POULTRY, | " | 15 | 18 |
| BUTTER, (lump), | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 17 | 18 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 20 | 25 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 25 | 1 50 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 450 Beef Cattle, and 924 Sheep, divided as follows:

At BRIGHTON—307 Beef Cattle and 424 Sheep.—20 Beef Cattle and 100 Sheep unsold.

At CAMBRIDGE—253 Beef Cattle (including 78 unsold last week), and 509 Sheep (including 136 unsold last week.) 100 Beef Cattle and from 200 to 250 Sheep unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Sales were not so good as last week. We noticed only two yoke taken for \$6. We quote prime at \$5 25 a 5 67; good at 4 67 a 5; thin at 4 a 4 33.

Sheep.—Dull; the last at market were not sold. We noticed a few lots taken at 4 50, 5 50 and 6. There were some at market which cost 12 each of the feeder—not sold.

WANTED.

A faithful young man (unmarried) who can come well recommended, to take the work of the Farm and Garden of a small family. Apply at this office.

MISCELLANY.

From the Token for 1834.
FLOWERS.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I'LL tell thee a story, sweet,
Here under this shady tree,
If thou'lt keep it safe in thy faithful breast,
I'll whisper the whole to thee.

I had a lover, once,
In my early, sunny hours,
A fair and fanciful youth was he,
And he told his love in flowers.

I remember its waking sigh—
We roam'd in a verdant spot,
And he cull'd for me a cluster bright
Of a purple Forget-me-not.

But I was a giddy girl,
So I toss'd it soon away,
And gather'd the dandelion buds,
And the wild grape's gadding spray.

He mark'd their blended hues,
With a sad and reproachful eye,
For one was the symbol of thoughtless mirth,
And one of coquetry.

Yet he would not be baffled thus.
So he brought for my chrystal vase,
The rose geranium's tender bloom,
And the blushing hawthorn's grace.

And a brilliant and fresh bouquet, §
Of the moss rose buds he bore—
Whose eloquent brows with dew drops pearl'd,
Were rich in the heart's deep lore.

I would not refuse the gift
Though I knew the spell it wove,
But I gave him back a snow white bud,
"Too young, too young to love."

Then he proffer'd a myrtle wreath,
With damask roses fair,
And took the liberty—only think,
To arrange it in my hair.

And he prest in my yielding hand,
The everlasting pea,
Whose questioning lips of perfume breath'
"Wilt thou go, wilt thou go with me?"

Yet we were but children still,
And our love though it seem'd so sweet
Was well express'd by the types it chose,
For it passed away as fleet.

Though he brought the laurus leaf
That changes but to die,
And the amaranth, and the evergreen,
Yet what did they signify.

Oft o'er his vaunted love
Suspicious moods had power,
So I put a French marigold in his hat,
That gaudy, jealous flower.
But the rootless passion shrank
Like Jonah's gourd away,
Till the shivering ice plant best might mark
The grades of its chill decay.

And he sail'd o'er the faithless sea,
To a brighter clime than ours—
So it faded that fond and fickle love,
Like its alphabet of flowers.

ROMAN MORALS.

THOSE we call our slaves; in relation to whom it is a very good rule which is given by some men, first to make them do their work as day laborers, and then pay them honestly what they have earned.

Cicero's Offices (or Duties), Book I.

From the Poughkeepsie Republican.
GOLDEN RULES

To render young Tradesmen respectable, prosperous, and wealthy.

1. CHOOSE a good and commanding situation, even at a high rent or premium; for no money is so well laid out as for a situation, provided good use be made of it.

2. Take your shop door off its hinges at seven o'clock every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3. Clean and set out your windows before eight o'clock; do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4. Sweep before your house; and, if required, open a footway from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all your neighbors may be sensible of your diligence.

5. Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business; and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6. Apply your first returns of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions due emphasis by claiming discount.

7. Always be found at home, and in some way employed; and remember that your meddling neighbors have their eyes upon you, and are constantly gauging you by appearances.

8. Re-weigh or re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed you have nothing to do.

9. Keep some article not usually kept, or sell some current article cheap, that you may draw new customers, and enlarge your intercourse.

10. Keep up the exact quality and flavor of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers, and by this means enjoy your preference.

11. Buy for ready money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12. No advantage will arise to you from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

13. Beware of the odds and ends of stock, of remnants, of spoiled goods, and of waste, for it is in such things your profits lie.

14. In serving your customers be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper, for nothing is got by it.

15. Always be seen at church or chapel on Sunday, never at a gambling table; and seldom at the theatre or places of amusement.

16. Prefer a prudent and discreet, to a rich and showy wife.

17. Spend your evenings by your own fireside; and shun a public house or a Scottish club (yea, even a Caledonian) as you would a bad debt.

18. Subscribe, with your neighbors to a book club; and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your influence with credit to yourself and advantage to the public.

19. Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above their fourth.

20. Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheek—repelling beholders instead of attracting them.—[We don't know what to say to this rule.]

21. Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and sixteen pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

22. To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening; and the restriction will prove equally useful to servant and master.

23. Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader—for they justly consider that, if they deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

24. Let these be your rules till you have realized your stock, and till you can take discount for prompt payment on all purchases; and you may then indulge in any degree of expense which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.

John finished his reading; mothers and children partook of a flagon of hot spiced elderberry wine, which the housekeeper produced; and grandpapa kissed the little ones at parting, and said this had been one of the most satisfactory days in his pilgrimage of threescore and ten years.

COTTON GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELLIAB STONE BREWER, 414 Washington st. (South End.) offers for sale, the largest assortment of COTTON GOODS, to be found in any retail store in the city, at very reduced prices, viz.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 10 cases of Colors rich dark Calicoes, at | 12½ cts. |
| 10 " " Light, small figured " | 12½ " |
| 3 " " do do do Plaid " | 10 " |
| 5 " " Various patterns, " | 6d |
| 1 " " Furniture Patch | 1s |
| 1 " " " " | 9d |
| 4 bales 3-4 Unbleached Cottons, | 4½ cts. |
| 9 " " 3-4 " " | 6d |
| 8 " " 9-8 " " | 10 cts. |
| 8 " " 9-8 Newmarket, manufactured of warp and very stout, for shirting, | 12½ cts. |
| 2 cases 5-4 Bleached Cotton, | 12½ " |
| 1 " " Hamilton Long Cloth, | 20 " |
| 2 " " Fine drest 9-8 Cotton, | 1s |
| 3 " " do and stout, 4-4 do | 12½ cts. |
| 10 " " 9-8 do | 10 " |
| 4 " " 3-4 do | 6d |
| 1 " " 3-4 do | 4½ cts. |
| 1 bale Bleached Cotton Flannel, | 6 " |
| 1 " " " " " | 10 " |
| 1 " " " " " 7-8 | 12½ " |
| 1 " " " " " very fine 4-4 | 1s |

Bleached and Unbleached American Jeans.

ALSO—A large assortment of Flannels, from one shilling to one dollar per yard.

Black and Colored Bombazetts, at 12½ cts.
Camblet and Plaid do 12½ "
Yellow, Green and Scarlet Moreens, 25 "
3-4 and 6-4 English Merino, superior fabric and desirable colors—A large variety of superior fabric and low priced, mixed, &c.—Cassimeres—Brown Linen—4-4 Irish White, and 5-4 Linen Sheeting—Long Lawn, &c.—3-4 and 4-4 Col'd and 4-4 and 6-4 plain Hair, Cord and Check, and Plain Cambrics.
Feb. 5.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1834.

NO. 33.

AN ADDRESS

BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY;

At their Fifth Annual Festival, September 18, 1833.

BY ALEXANDER H. EVERETT.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

(Concluded from p. 352.)

II. THE disposition of grounds and gardens, whether for the purpose of private recreation or public utility and ornament, is another application of Horticulture, not less interesting and important than the immediate care of fruits and flowers. Under this aspect, it is justly regarded as one of the elegant arts, and has engaged the attention and employed the pens of some of the greatest men of ancient and modern times. Among the English writers on the subject, we find Horace Walpole, Sir William Temple, and the illustrious Lord Chancellor Bacon, who has devoted to it one of the longest and most agreeable of his Essays. This department of the art has not yet been much studied among us; but as wealth and population increase, it will gradually attract more attention, and will cover the banks of our beautiful streams and lakes, the southern slopes of our hills, and the promontories and islands along our coast, with ornamented grounds. Notwithstanding the comparative sterility of the soil, there are few regions better fitted for this purpose, by varieties in the surface of the landscape, the abundance of water, and the frequently wild and picturesque beauty of the scenery, than New-England. Lake Champlain, —Lake Winnepiseogee, with the neighboring White Hills,—the charming valley of the Connecticut, and a thousand other hills and streams of less celebrity, but not inferior beauty,—the islands south of the Cape, and in our own harbor,—all present the most attractive natural situations, and only require the magical touches of art, to be converted into scenes, as elegant as any that grace the most cultivated regions of Europe, or bloom perennially in the pages of the poets.

In this, as in all the other arts, the progress of taste has been slow and gradual. It is a striking proof of the simple state of Horticulture in the time of Homer, that, in describing the gardens of Alcinous, King of Phœacia, a prince to whom he has given a palace with brazen walls and silver columns;—describing them, too, with so much latitude of imagination, that he has enriched them with the gift of perpetual spring;—he can still imagine nothing more magnificent than an enclosure of four acres devoted exclusively to fruit.

Four acres was the allotted space of ground,
Fenced with a green enclosure all around;
Tall thriving trees confessed the fruitful mould,
The reddening apple ripens into gold.
Here the blue fig with luscious juice o'erflows;
With deeper red the full pomegranate glows;
The branch here bends beneath the weighty pear,
And verdant olives flourish round the year;
Beds of all various kinds, forever green,
In beauteous order terminate the scene.

It is curious to compare with this simple scene, the superb decorations of Paradise by Milton, who found, in his own correct natural taste, a guide which the practice of the art was, in his time, far from affording:

— the crisped brooks,

Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
With mazy error under pendant shades
Ran nectar, visiting each plant, and fed
Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not nice Art
In beds and curious knots, but Nature boon
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.

It was long, however, before the art reached in practice the point of correct taste indicated by this fine passage. Among the Romans, and in modern times, until a very recent period, the prevailing taste was for grounds ornamented in a formal and fantastic way. Pliny, who was one of the wealthiest and most distinguished, as well as most accomplished persons of his time, has given in his works a description of two of his villas, which appear to have been ornamented very nearly in the same way with the Dutch and French gardens of the time of Lewis XIV. They were laid out in regular walks, adorned with artificial flowers and basins, statues, obelisks, and evergreens, cut into fantastic shapes. In the time of Lewis XIV. this was the taste which prevailed throughout Europe and extended even into England. But the better spirits, as we have seen from the passage in Milton, foresaw, by the instinctive light of their own good taste, the improvement that occurred shortly after. Pope, in one of his Moral Essays, finely ridicules the style of the day, and predicts that its tasteless creations would soon be restored to a more natural condition.

The time shall come that sees the golden ear
Embrown the waste or nod on the parterre;
Dark forests cover what your pride has planned,
And laughing Ceres re-assert the land.

The most beautiful work which was produced under the influence of this formal style, was undoubtedly VERSAILLES, the residence of the remarkable sovereign who gave his name to the age when it prevailed. The palace at Versailles was constructed by Lewis XIV. when at the height of his power, without regard to expense; and the gardens, though arranged in accordance with the taste of the day, correspond with the magnificence of the master. The principal ornaments were the artificial fountains. The water for the supply of them was brought several miles in an aqueduct from the Seine, where it was raised by a cumbersome piece of machinery, which, at the time when it was erected, was celebrated as a wonder of art, under the name of the *Machine of Marly*. A steam-engine has recently been substituted for it. The fountains are annually played on the festival day of St. Lewis, which is the 24th of August, and the whole population of Paris goes out to witness the spectacle, which is certainly very magnificent.

During the latter part of the life of Lewis XIV. Versailles was his favorite abode, and its groves and walks were thronged by the nobles and beauties of the most brilliant court ever known in Europe. It continued to be the residence of the royal family until the memorable days of the 5th and 6th of October, 1790, when the populace of Paris took the palace by storm, and, after slaughtering the guard, penetrated to the Queen's bed-chamber, and carried off the family in triumph to the capital. It was here that Burke had seen the same unhappy Princess, only a few years before, on her first appearance at court, as the Dauphiness, "glittering

like the morning star, full of life, and splendor, and joy." While the place was under her direction she added to the embellishments a small garden laid out in imitation of a Swiss dairy. Since the fatal days of October Versailles has been abandoned as a residence, and the gardens have been in some degree neglected. I saw them for the first time at the hour of sunrise, on a fine May morning, in the year 1812. The palace of Lewis XIV. was then a ruin; the last of his successors had perished on the scaffold; his sceptre had passed into the hands of a Corsican adventurer, who was ruling the greater part of Europe with a rod of iron, under the name of the Emperor Napoleon. The very bones of the Bourbon family had been torn from their consecrated resting-place, by the mad rage of an infuriate mob, and scattered to the four winds of heaven. Ten years after, when I saw Versailles again, the scene had already changed. The Bourbons again inhabited the palace, and possessed the power of their ancestors. The Emperor Napoleon had fallen from his high estate, and, under the name of General Bonaparte, expired, in exile and misery, on a burning rock in a distant ocean. His remains, in turn, had been denied a resting-place in the land which he had so long governed. Ten years more have produced another change in the actors and decorations of the great drama. Another hand now wields the sceptre of Lewis, Napoleon, and Charles X.; and another family of royal exiles are wandering in beggary through all the courts of Europe. In the mean time the gardens of Versailles have annually bloomed as freshly as before, and the nightingales that frequent them have sung as gaily as if nothing had happened. These violent and sudden changes in the political world, contrasted with the steadiness and order that distinguish the course of nature, may serve, perhaps, to recommend to us as our chief pursuits and pleasures those that consist in the study of her works and the enjoyment of her beauties.

When Lewis XIV. was at the height of his power he made it a part of his magnificence,—as his successor, Napoleon, afterwards did,—to place one of his family upon the throne of Spain. Philip V. after establishing himself in his new kingdom, was ambitious to imitate the splendor of the royal residences of that which he had left, and undertook to create a new Versailles, on the summit of the Guadarrama mountain, at the distance of about sixty miles from Madrid and at the height of three thousand six hundred feet above the level of the sea. This freak of fancy cost the Spanish people forty millions of dollars, and produced, as its result, the palace and gardens of La Granja, or, as they are often called, from the name of the neighboring village, St. Ildefonso. Notwithstanding the enormous expense at which they were constructed, there is little in the architecture of the buildings, or the general appearance of the place, to remind one of the splendid residence of the old French court; but the gardens, and especially the fountains, are considered by many as even superior to those of Versailles. They are situated on the declivity of the mountain, and are abundantly supplied with pure and pellucid water from the springs above them. One of them, called the Fountain of Fame, throws up a stream of water to

the height of a hundred and thirty feet, the upper part of which may be seen from the city of Segovia at six miles distance.

Such was the state of Horticulture, as applied to the disposition of grounds and gardens, in the time of Louis XIV. A better taste soon after grew up in England, and spread itself thence over all parts of Europe. The improvement lay in substituting a more free and direct imitation of nature, for the formal arrangements and fantastic decorations that were in use before. Most of the grounds and gardens that have been laid out in Europe within the last half century, have been disposed upon this plan, of which very beautiful specimens are to be found, not only in England, France, and Germany, but in Sweden, Poland, Austria, and Russia. The Wood at the Hague, an enclosure of about a mile in length, and half a mile in width, is justly considered as one of the most remarkable of the number.

Of the grounds, ornamented in the purer taste of the present day, that have fallen under my observation, those of the royal residence of ARANJUEZ, in Spain, are, however, the most beautiful. This is the place where the Court usually repair to pass the months of May and June, and it seems to realize, as nearly as fact can be supposed to approach to romance, the description of the Happy Valley in Rasselas. It is situated about thirty miles from Madrid, at the confluence of the noble river Tagus, which is here of very moderate size, with one of its smaller branches, called the Jarama. The country in this part of Spain, though not barren, is destitute of wood, and wears, through the greater part of the year, a parched and dry appearance. After passing over several miles of this monotonous landscape, you descend into an extensive valley of six or eight miles in length and two or three in breadth, covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, and laid out entirely in ground and gardens; in the midst of which are embosomed the buildings that form the royal residence and the neighboring village. The two divisions, of which ornamented grounds are naturally composed, that is, a flower and fruit garden, and a park tastefully planted and disposed, are here combined in high perfection. In the immediate neighborhood of the Palace, are two gardens devoted chiefly to flowers, planted with alleys of elms, sycamores, cypresses, acacias, and various other sorts of ornamental trees, which, in this rich and well-watered soil, grow luxuriantly, and rise, in some cases, to a very great height. The rest of the valley is laid out into open lawns, intersected by roads and variegated by clumps of trees, which occasionally thicken into a sort of forest, particularly at the point where the junction of the rivers presents a scene, similar in kind, and probably not inferior in beauty, to the celebrated Meeting of the Waters in the Vale of Avoca, in Ireland. From this point, the Tagus proceeds with an increased volume of water, and, after washing, a few miles below, the base of the lofty precipitous rock, which forms the site of the old Gothic capitol of Toledo, pursues its course of about four hundred miles to the ocean.

During my residence in Spain, a bold adventurer set forth in a steam-boat from Aranjuez, for the purpose of exploring the river from that place to its mouth. It was the first time that a steam-boat had ever been seen upon its waters, at least, in the interior of the Peninsula. The enterprise occupied about two months; regular bulletins of its progress were published in the newspapers, and

it was evidently regarded as a matter of some national importance. Compare this state of the internal communications in a kingdom that has been occupied ever since the earliest dawn of history, with the hundred and fifty magnificent steam-boats that are now regularly employed upon the Ohio and Mississippi, and you have at least one remarkable fact,—whatever objections may be urged against them,—in favor of the influence of liberal political institutions. [To be continued.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW IMPORTED PRODUCTS.

Lin. Bot. Garden, Flushing, Feb. 4, 1832.

T. G. FESSENDEN—Dear Sir, We send you a description of some of the new Agricultural and Horticultural products recently imported by us, extracted from Loudon's Magazine.

The Hopetown Oat attains a greater height than any other cultivated variety; while, from the nature of the straw, it is not prone to lodge, and is much relished by cattle. It ripens early, yields fine grain, which is not apt to be shed by the wind, and so congenial are the habits of the plant to a dry soil and climate that an experienced farmer compared the Potato and Hopetown Oats growing under such circumstances in the same field, to a young person in the last stage of consumption, and one of the same age in rude health. Thus the Hopetown variety combines in itself all the valuable properties of the Oat tribe, and seems admirably calculated either for the sun scorched plains of the south, or the moist cattle-rearing districts of the west and north.

Taylor's Forty-fold, or Crimson Nonsuch Potato. The former name is given them in consequence of their yielding forty times the weight of the quantity planted, each planting, which they have annually done for the last three seasons. They are beautifully white and uncommonly mealy, and are in perfection for use from the beginning of July to January.

Oxalis crenata, a culinary vegetable. "This plant is cultivated abundantly in the gardens about Lima as a salad, for which purpose its succulent stems and acid flavor seem strongly to recommend it. It grows freely in our open borders, is readily increased by cutting as well as by its tubers which require to be taken up and preserved from frost in the manner potatoes are. The tubers are produced in considerable plenty, and are often two inches long, and an inch in diameter. When raw they are slightly sub-acid; but on being boiled they lose this acidity entirely, and taste very much like the potato, for which they might form an agreeable substitute at the tables of the curious."

The following additional details, the result of further experiments, are from the pen of James Mitchell, Esq. under date of January 10th, 1833:

"I was one of a party where some tubers of this plant were cooked, by boiling for ten minutes; and they were on trial, declared by all present to be more agreeable in their flavor than the common potato. It is not possible to give an idea of the flavor in words; but if I were to attempt it, I should say it was that of the potato slightly combined with the chestnut. I have been informed that the tuber of the *Oxalis crenata* was brought from South America by Mr. David Douglas, and was planted in 1831, by Mr. Lambert. One of the tubers obtained from Mr. Lambert was planted by Mr. Hirst in a pot in the green-house, in the

end of April last, and in the month of May the pot was removed to the flower-garden, and broken, and the parts removed. It was first planted in the green-house as a security against frost; but this appears to have been unnecessary, as the plant has stood the frost remarkably well, and the leaves on the 5th instant, before the tubers were dug up, were quite green. The tuber planted was less than an ounce in weight, and the tubers produced were more than ninety in number, and weighed altogether upwards of 4 lbs. They were in a space the diameter of which was nine inches and the depth six. The stems were between twenty and thirty in number, succulent, and of a reddish color. The flowers appeared in August and consisted of five petals, crenate at the edge, and of a yellow color. The leaves are trifoliate, the leaflets are inversely heart-shaped.

"The experiment of cultivating this tuber may be considered as hitherto very successful, and when we consider that the common potato was long confined to gardens, producing roots which were exceedingly small, and was far less promising than the *Oxalis crenata* at present appears, we may reasonably anticipate that it may prove a valuable addition to our culinary vegetables, and that by skilful management the tubers may be greatly increased in size."

McEwan's Early Cabbage. This variety of Cabbage is earlier by 14 days than any kind known in Europe. After being cut the stalks should be allowed to remain in the ground, and they will produce from four to six heads, which will be fit for cutting by the time the Early York arrives at perfection.

We trust the acquisition of these desirable seeds and roots may be useful to the country at large.

Your most obt.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1834.

By Mr. Samuel Hyde, Newton, the Hubbardston Nonsuch apple; and two sorts, names unknown, the scions of one of which was received from Detroit.

By E. Bartlett, Esq. the Lady apple (*Pomme d'Api*), and the Nonsuch, a valuable winter apple, origin unknown, different from the apple of the same name cultivated in England.

By Messrs. Winships, the Gardner Sweeting. Scions of the Wilbur Pear were received, taken from the original tree, by M. H. Ruggles, Esq. Fall River, to whom the thanks of the Society were given, and were distributed among the members of the Society.

Saturday, Feb. 22d, 1834.

By Messrs. Winships, Snow apple; and one sort, name unknown.

By Mr. Pope, of Quincy, Golden or Minot's Russet.

By Dr. Shurtleff, Green Sweeting, a valuable productive winter apple, keeps till May.

By R. Manning, Ortleigh apple, (*Woolman's Long Pippin*); and the Beurre of Bollwiller, this pear requires further proof, before it can be recommended for cultivation.

By E. Phinney, Esq. sweet winter apples, from Mr. Samuel D. Davenport of Hopkinton, and the Easter Beurre Pear of the Pomological Magazine,

(Bergamotte de Penticote of the French and Flemings,) an excellent winter pear.

By Mr. John Rupp, of Boston, Sweetwater grapes, in a good state of preservation. Mr. Rupp's method of preserving his grapes will be seen by his letter published below.

The Committee by R. MANNING.

To the Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

GENTLEMEN, I send you a few Grapes which I have preserved through the winter thus far. On opening them, this morning, I find but few that are decayed, and those mostly of the larger bunches. They were put into a pine box, packed in kiln dried mahogany saw dust, so that no two bunches should touch each other, and the box made perfectly air tight. Thinking this might be of some service to those who would wish to try the experiment, I have taken the liberty to send you this sample, which you will please to accept.

Respectfully yours, JOHN RUPP.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1834.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Horticultural Hall, Feb. 22, 1834.

By S. Walker, Roxbury, *Primula Acculis*, Oakley's Prince Regent.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, Ch.

PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on the products of the kitchen garden, make the following report, and award the following premiums, to Mr. Daniel Chandler of Lexington, for the two best bunches of Asparagus,

| | |
|--|------|
| To Mr. Thomas Mason, of Charlestown, for the best pair of forced Cucumbers, | 4 00 |
| To Mr. Nathaniel Davenport of Milton, for one peck of peas, the earliest and best, | 4 00 |
| Also to Mr. Nathaniel Davenport of Milton, for one peck of peas, having regard to the quality and yield, | 4 00 |
| To Mr. Samuel Pond, of Cambridge, for one peck of the earliest and best potatoes, | 4 00 |
| To Mr. Nathaniel Davenport, of Milton, for one peck of superior Beans, | 2 00 |
| To Mr. Richard Ward, of Boston, for the best Lima Beans, | 3 00 |

J. B. RUSSELL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF LIGHT SOILS.

In a former communication, I treated of the management of clay soils, and in this I shall confine my remarks chiefly to those of which sand and gravel are the principal component parts.

The best soils are generally of a dark color, with a due proportion of sand, calcareous earth and clay; and it is the business of the farmer, and happily in his power, by judicious management, to preserve its fertility, or if either of those ingredients be in too large or too small a proportion, in some measure to correct the evil.

In the management of clay soils, the great object should be to render them more friable; but in the treatment of soils not sufficiently adhesive, the efforts of the farmer should be directed to rendering them more so. This is to be attained

by the application of clay, marl, leached ashes or swamp mud, and by ploughing when the ground is wet.

It is often found that sandy soils rest on clay, so near the surface, that deep ploughing will bring up some of it. Where this is the case, the farmer may gain two benefits by one operation. Two inches of clay turned up and mixed with surface soil, will be equal to a dressing of manure, and every inch gained in depth, furnishes so much additional room for the roots of plants to search for food. If, however, clay is not within reach of the plough, the skilful farmer will find a substitute in the scouring of ditches or some of the substances above named. Green crops ploughed in have been found very great improvers of such soils.

In the management of light soils, I should not recommend fall or winter ploughing, unless it be with a view to destroy worms, for the operation of frost is most certainly to destroy tenacity; but I would recommend ploughing deep in all soils.

It is ascertained that a due proportion of lime in the soil is essential to the production of good wheat, and where this is lacking, the enlightened farmer will endeavor to ascertain whether the deficiency can be supplied without an expense disproportioned to the benefits. In Norfolk, England, and in Pennsylvania, lime has been found very beneficial on sandy soils. In Western New-York, where it can be obtained at a reasonable price, it would be worth while to make the experiment on a small scale.

ONTARIO.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

BEES.

Wheatland, January 20, 1834.

MR. EDITOR, In July last I gave you an account of the experiment I was making with my bees, by introducing them into my garret. At that time I informed you that they had not only filled the hive, in which the swarm was placed, for the purpose of removing them into the garret, but had made large combs without the hive.

The bees continued to work well from the time I made my communication to you, (which was dated 29th of July, and published in your fifth number), until interrupted by cold weather. After the weather had become too cold for the bees to collect honey, they left the comb which they had built without the hive, and congregated themselves within, leaving the honey quite unprotected. In December I took from without the hive, twenty pounds of the *whitest honey I ever saw*, and have no doubt, but next season, the bees will furnish three times that amount, of equal quality, as the quantity of bees have increased astonishingly without manifesting any disposition to swarm.

Thus far I am much pleased with the success of my experiment, of which I hope to give you some further account, another season.

I am sir, yours respectfully,

RAWSON HARMON.

SHEEP STORY.

DURING a severe snow storm which occurred about the 1st of Jan. a gentleman missing his flock of sheep, after considerable search found them all save one, completely covered in a snow bank. Great search was made for the lost sheep, but it could not be found. Eighteen days after the flock had been dug out, numerous fox tracks attracted the attention of the gentleman, the tracing of which

led to her discovery. The foxes having found the sheep, it is probable visited her several times; but finding her alive did not meddle with her. The sheep was taken alive, and, says our correspondent, is doing well.—*Newport, N. H. Spectator.*

BUFFON

—It is said, always rose with the sun; he often used to tell by what means he had accustomed himself to rise early. "In my youth," says he, "I was very fond of sleep, it robbed me of a great deal of my time; but, my poor Joseph (a domestic servant) was of great service in enabling me to overcome it. I promised to give him a crown every time that he should make me get up at six. Next morning he did not fail to awake and torment me, but he only received abuse from me. The next day after he did the same with no better success; and I was obliged at noon to confess that I had lost my time. I told him that he did not know how to manage his business; that he ought to think of the crown and not of my threats. The day following he employed force; I begged for indulgence; I bade him begone; I stormed, but Joseph persisted. I was therefore obliged to comply, and he was rewarded every day for the abuse which he suffered at the moment that I awoke, by thanks, accompanied with a crown, which he received in about an hour after. Yes, I am indebted to poor Joseph for ten or a dozen volumes of my works."

From the Greenfield Mercury.

LARGE COLTS.

THE following notice of four colts of uncommon size and beauty, raised by Mr. Samuel G. Green of Bernardston, is offered as an example of what may be accomplished by judicious management, in the perfection and value of domestic animals.

These colts were foaled in successive seasons from the same dam. One of them a gelding, weighed at the age of seventeen months 856 pounds and was sold for one hundred dollars. He soon after changed hands for \$200, and again for \$225. This animal is at present owned by a gentleman in Goshen in this State who has refused \$500 for him. He is three years old this spring.

The weight of another of these colts, a mare, at 14½ months was 777 pounds; at 17 months 890. She will be two years old next grass, and was recently sold to Messrs. Pierce of Greenfield for about \$125. Her form and appearance are extremely good.

The four animals were sold by Mr. G. at an average age of 13 months, for the sum of \$297, or at an average price of about \$75. Few farmers, it is believed, have been to a similar extent so successful, or realized more profit in rearing these noble animals than Mr. G.

AN OBSERVER.

Recipe for Scarlet Fever.—A very simple remedy says a correspondent, for this dreadful disorder, is now using in this city with good effect. It is merely a mixture of Cayenne pepper, salt and vinegar, used as a gargle.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Lynn Tribune recommends shoemaker's wax as an excellent remedy for the rheumatism. Put two or three pieces, about the size of the thumb, on the hollow of the foot, and the cure is certain.

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

POTATOES.

On the Cultivation of the Potato, with a view to obtaining greatly increased Crops; by the Author of "the Domestic Gardener's Manual."

Above two hundred and forty years have elapsed since the introduction of the potato into the British Isles. During that period it has been gradually making its way in the favor of the inhabitants; but its progress for a long time was very limited. So slight, indeed, was the estimation in which it was held, even after the era of the revolution, that we find the celebrated Evelyn, in the year 1699, giving directions to plant potatoes in the worst grounds. "Take them up," he says, "in November, for winter spending—there will enough remain for a stock, though they be ever so exactly gathered."

The potato began, however, to be extensively cultivated about the middle of the last century; and now it is grown in every farm and cottage garden, almost without exception.

If experience seemed to have proved, beyond a doubt, that this root may be deemed one of the most important vegetable productions; if, in the face of every assertion to the contrary, it be found a very valuable, and, generally speaking, a most salubrious article* of diet; and admirably adapted to supply nutritious food for animals and poultry; it becomes a serious interest to determine, with certainty, that mode of culture which shall at all times, and in all situations, tend to produce the heaviest crops, and of the finest quality.

The common mode of planting and cultivating the potato is known to every cottager and farming man; but that philosophic method which has recently been productive of enormous returns, may, perhaps, be referred chiefly, if not entirely, to the scientific President of the Horticultural Society. This method it is my object to describe, through the medium of your pages; but before I enter upon the detail of Mr. Knight's directions, I think it a duty to request the reader's attention to a few important results, the particulars of which have been stated to me in letters lately received from that gentleman. As facts, and very recent ones, they are peculiarly interesting, not only as they decisively show what may be, and has been effected during the late season, but also, because they prove, to a demonstration, that science and hypothesis may go hand in hand with practice; and that, when the latter is founded upon the former, it loses altogether its empirical character, and becomes established upon the most unassailable basis.

Mr. Knight has observed, that he planted his potatoes upon a soil *naturally poor*, and very shallow, upon a rock full of fissures, *giving no more manure than is usually given to a crop of turnips*; the manure was mixed up with the soil, and not thrown into the drills at the time of planting. The plants suffered from drought during a part of the year; nevertheless, he had very good crops from many varieties. These varieties he had himself

originated from seed, and they possess the important quality of *scarcely producing any blossoms*; and, therefore, the vital powers of the plant are entirely employed in the production and support of those tuberous processes—the potatoes—which are the sole object of the cultivator. The produce of two of the sorts is particularly stated to me, and is as follows: of the one, twenty-three tons, two hundred weight, seventy-six pounds; and the other, twenty tons, two hundred weight, one hundred and one pounds, per acre. Of four other varieties he observes, "the produce exceeded twenty tons each per acre, all of good quality." If the reader will reduce these weights to pounds, he will find them, (reckoning the yield at twenty tons only per acre) to amount to five hundred and sixty bushels, each of eighty pounds weight.

In the winter of 1831, I received a packet from Mr. Knight, inclosing several specimen potatoes raised by him. For the convenience of carriage, these were under the medium size, weighing about four ounces each; they were, however, perfect in form and growth. Eight of them were selected, and planted in a row, each widely apart one from the other. From these eight tubers, whose total weight was barely two pounds, I obtained a produce of one hundred and fifty-six potatoes, weighing, in all, sixty-nine pounds. Some roots yielded more than others; one was peculiarly prolific—it furnished eighteen pounds of potatoes, six of the largest of which weighed ten pounds.

Having thus adduced a few general facts it remains to point out the mode of operation by which such large results may be obtained.

One of the chief, if not the primary, agent in effecting vegetable development and maturity, is light. Deprive a plant of *that*, and you either paralyze the operation of its vital principle, or induce imperfect and diseased action. The leaves of vegetables are the media upon which light acts; and, therefore, it should be the object of the gardener so to arrange his crops, that the utmost breadth of their foliage may be exposed to the full influence of the solar rays. Hence, the rows of potatoes ought to *point north and south*; for, in the first place, plants so exposed, command the greatest breadth and duration of light;—and in the second, the sun at the time of his highest meridian altitude—that is, at the hour of noon,—shines directly along the extent of the rows; his light is also most equally distributed upon the whole foliage as he approaches to, and recedes from the meridian. The perpendicularity of growth, which is of considerable importance to the complete success of the crop, is less likely to be disturbed by this mode of arrangement, than by any other that has heretofore been employed. It is generally the practice to plant small potatoes, or sets of large tubers, cut with one or two eyes to each. These sets are planted in rows from sixteen to twenty inches asunder, and the sets about half that distance, or nine inches apart, without any consideration being had to the aspect or direction of the rows. As the stems advance in growth they are very liable to fall over, and become entangled one with another, thus intercepting the solar light, which then acts unequally upon the disorderly masses of foliage. Hence the crops become very unequal in point of bulk and weight.

Mr. Knight's philosophical directions lead to a very different result. He recommends the planting of whole potatoes, and those only which are of fine medium size—none to be of less weight

than four ounces; and he often prefers those which weigh six or eight ounces. The earlier sorts, and, indeed, all which seldom attain a greater height than two feet, are to be planted about four or five inches apart in the rows, centre from centre, the crown ends upward; the rows to be from two feet six inches to three feet asunder. The late potatoes, which produce a haulm above three feet in height, are to be placed five or six inches apart, centre from centre, in rows four or five feet asunder.

When potatoes are thus planted in rows pointing north and south, the utmost energy of the light will be exerted, not only upon the foliage of the plant, but upon the surface of the intervening spaces of ground. If we suppose that the main crops will be planted at the latter end of March, and during the month of April, the sun's meridional altitude will be advancing daily, for at least nine weeks; and during that period, the development and growth of the stem and leaves will be in a state of rapid progress. After the turn of days, and when the plants have attained their full growth, the sun will continue to exert its most powerful influence. Should the ground be of a proper texture and quality, the plants will stand erect, and the maturing process will proceed without interruption; and after favorable summers, wherein there have been regular and moderate supplies of rain,—particularly during May and June; with a prevalence, however, of bright sunshine, the crops of potatoes will be regular, the tubers generally of a medium size, and the quality mealy, and altogether superior. If the soil be a strong mellow loam, enriched with much manure, the haulm will, in all probability, grow too rank, and finally fall over; nevertheless, the large spaces between the rows will greatly remedy this evil, for the sun's beams will act upon one surface at the least, and the matting and other injurious consequences resulting from close drilling will be prevented or obviated. I cannot refrain, in this place, from correcting an erroneous opinion, which almost universally prevails. We hear every where of potato plants running away to haulm, and thus expending their vital energy upon useless stem and foliage, instead of employing it in the production of tuberous roots. Now this remark is wholly opposed to philosophical fact, for invariably the strongest and heaviest bulk of potatoes is found attached to the most luxuriant haulm. The evil of over luxuriance is not to be referred to the paucity of tuberous product, for that is always great; it is a consequence of an over-rich soil, which causes the haulm to grow so tall as to fall over, become entangled, and thus to lose the maturing influence of light; hence, such haulm seldom ripens in due time, it remains green even in December; and the tubers, though large, numerous and heavy, are immature, void of mealiness, and vapid in flavor.

A fact of great importance to the growers of potatoes remains to be noticed. The *outside rows*, and all *single rows*, will be found to produce far greater crops than any of the interior rows of a plot in the garden or field. This depends upon a variety of causes, the chief of which is, the more perfect exposure of the foliage to the agency of air and light. Mr. Knight assures me, that he obtained from one outside row of an early seedling variety of the preceding year, which was two feet six inches exterior of an adjoining row, "a produce equivalent to more than fifty-eight tons per acre."

* It has been argued that the potato, at least under certain conditions, possesses a slightly poisonous quality. The idea may have originated in the botanic character of the plant; in fact, it is one of the family of the night shade—the *solanum tuberosum* of Linnaeus, and of the old natural order *luridae*, which included plants whose appearance was described as being "dusky, dismal, and gloomy." The genus or family *solanum*, is the type of that numerous tribe or order in the natural system, *solanaceae*, many of whose members exhibit great beauty of appearance, and possess very useful properties.

No conclusions," he adds, "can be drawn from the amount of produce of an external row. I mention it only to show the enormous influence of light."

In this philosophical remark I cordially acquiesce, because experience has established its truth to my own satisfaction. I therefore earnestly recommend every cultivator who has the opportunity of cropping upon long detached slips, in airy, open situations, to make the experiment of close planting in single rows, either whole potatoes, or well cut sets from very large potatoes, each to contain two eyes at the least. These sets should be taken from the crown end, or middle of the tuber, and not from the lower or root end; as I have found the latter to be comparatively unproductive. Sets may be planted at still less distances in the rows than whole tubers; and although the preference ought in all cases to be given to a southern direction, where such can be conveniently given, still, for absolutely single rows, it is not indispensably required, because air and light will act on each side of the stem and foliage, and there will be no intervening shadow.

The soil ought to be sandy and light, though moderately rich; that is, if fine mealy and dry potatoes be required. It should not by any means be glutted with manure, and need not be deep. I have found no particular advantage in trenching for this crop; in fact, I am credibly informed by an observant gentleman, who has travelled extensively, that in North-America, the finest potatoes are produced in extraordinary quantities upon grass meadows, by simply turning up the turf by placing the grass surface downward upon them.

With respect to the properties of this vegetable, and the purposes to which it may be applied, the following observations of an eminent physician may not be deemed inappropriate. I extract them from the "Pharmacologia" of Dr. Pare:—

"Potatoes are found to produce

First—Cottony flax from the stalk.

Second—Sugar from the root.

Third—Potass by consumption.

Fourth—Vinegar from the apples.

Fifth—Soap, or a substitute for bleaching, from the tubercles.

And finally—when cooked by steam, the most farinaceous and economical of all vegetable food."

It is also known that much farina, or rather *amylum*, or starch, is yielded by grinding and washing the pulpy mass. My experiments in 1828 led me to ascertain, that a fine mealy sort yielded from one-eighth to one-seventh of the total weight of the potatoes. This starch may be employed as a substitute for that made from wheat; and as an article of diet, prepared as Indian arrow root. It can also be introduced in making bread, though there is some difficulty in the manipulation. As food for all cattle of the farm—horses, cows, pigs, and likewise for poultry—potatoes are all but invaluable. Every creature appears to relish them; particularly when they are steamed or carefully boiled. It would be well worth the intelligent farmer's while to pay great attention to the use and effects of potatoes, raw and boiled. It is asserted that a cow may safely eat them in a raw state to the extent of, perhaps, fifty pounds per day, provided the eyes have broken and began to shoot. Whenever they be given raw, however, they should be chopped into pieces to prevent accidents. The utility of raw potatoes is, however, doubted by many, and, therefore, the experiment

requires close observation; perhaps straw, hay, and chaff, might be employed as a very proper adjunct, with a few ounces of salt, added to each feed. Whenever steaming in the large way can be profitably employed, it must be an advantage for pigs and poultry particularly; and in all cases it would greatly tend to prevent the possibility of the danger of suffocation, which has been known to result from the hurry and greediness with which cattle devour the raw roots.

I am, Sir,

yours, respectfully,

G. I. T.

From the Genesee Farmer.

INDIAN CORN.

ALONG the valley of the Mohawk, two varieties of the yellow corn are principally cultivated; the one a lightish yellow corn with twelve rows of kernels upon a cob, and the other a bright and deeper yellow, with only eight rows. In conversing with a very intelligent agriculturist in the city of Schenectady, I learned a fact, which has not before come within my own observation, though it may possibly be familiar to some of your readers.

It has been customary for a long period, for the Dutch settlers on the Mohawk to cultivate the twelve rowed corn, believing that as the ears were larger, and contained one third more kernels, the aggregate yield must be proportionately large.—The Yankees, on the contrary, have rather inclined to the eight rowed. The intrinsic value of these two kinds have been frequently tested, and the result has proved the eight rowed corn to be the most valuable, though it is hard to make a superficial observer believe it.

Two bushels of twelve rowed ears when shelled will yield only one bushel of corn, and frequently will fall a little short. Two bushels of the same length ears of eight rowed, will yield generally a bushel and three or four quarts of shelled corn.—The reason of this is, that although there is one third more kernels on the twelve rowed ear, yet the cob of the eight rowed is so much smaller and the kernel so much larger, the quantity of shelled corn is considerably in favor of the eight rowed.—Another circumstance in favor of the eight rowed corn is, that there is generally two ears on each stock, while upon the twelve rowed, there is rarely more than one; so that on an acre of ground, the number of bushels of ears will be rather in favor of the eight rowed, though the ears are less in size. The eight rowed corn also comes to maturity about a fortnight sooner than the twelve rowed, which is a desirable quality, especially in a cold or short season.

It is an attested fact, though farmers do not seem to practise upon it, that it is necessary to adapt the different varieties of seed to the soil, as it is the breed of cattle or sheep. One description of corn is better suited to a particular soil, than another; and so of grain. Most farmers know that the different varieties of wheat will yield more or less as they are cultivated upon different soils. It seems, then, that in the selection of seed corn for yield and profit, a careful attention should be paid to its nutritive quality; to its adaptedness to your soil; to the size and weight of the kernel, and the size of the cob; to the number of ears usually reared upon a stock; and to the early maturity of the plant.

It seems to me that sufficient attention has not

been bestowed upon this subject, as there is doubtless as much difference in the yield of the different varieties of corn, as there is in any other grain or fruit.

From the Farmer's Register.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG TURKEYS.

THE principal remedy necessary in the first instance appears to be a stimulant, to counteract the extreme feebleness which attends young turkeys, more than other fowls, in the earliest stages of their existence; hence, a grain of pepper, &c. is usually administered as soon as hatched. But instinct, their infallible guide, it appears, has more successfully directed them to the wild onion, which is proved to be a powerful restorative to their natures, and in fact, a grand panacea to the race. When they are permitted to ramble, you will see them busily cropping the green blades of the onion, with much apparent enjoyment.

Small hominy made wet, with the addition of a portion of the wild onion chopped fine, or any other onion tops that can be procured, affords the best and most wholesome food they can have for several weeks at least, or so long as they are confined to small enclosures.

Last spring, I witnessed with astonishment the wonderful efficacy of this article of food on a large flock of turkeys, which had been daily and rapidly diminishing during the long rainy season in May. The mortality ceased the first day after their change of food to the above mixture of hominy and onions; and in two or three days, their rapid growth and improvement was visible to every eye.

Turkeys are very fond of green food of any kind, particularly lettuce and cabbage, and by the time they have grown off pretty well on the onions, there is plenty of that sort of provision. Cabbage leaves, chopped and prepared in the following manner, may then be given them twice a day with good effect, morning and evening.

After the leaves are chopped, put them in tubs of water, to remain all night, and early in the morning spread the meal on boards before them: in the same way, prepare that for the evening, by times in the morning. Continue also to feed them on hominy, so long as they may require your care, and I venture to say that the good housewife, without uncommon accidents, will have no reason to complain of the want of a good dish, whilst turkey is in season.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of your valuable exertions in behalf of the general welfare.

I remain yours, respectfully, HASSINA.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

PRESERVING GRAPES.

WE have been presented with some fine clusters of American Grapes, from the garden of L. B. Laugworthy, Esq. Mr. L. in order to test the keeping qualities of the different varieties packed them in jars, with well dried saw-dust, late last fall, and allowed them to remain in that situation until the past week, when they were opened. The tender European grapes, as the Chasselas and others had decayed; some of the American varieties had lost much of their flavor, but the Catawba was in fine perfection, another quality to recommend this as one of the most valuable for cultivation in this latitude.—In a few years we think the Catawba and Isabella will be the only American grapes cultivated in Western New York, being equally hardy, more productive, and producing fruit with more good qualities than any other varieties.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, 1834.

INDIAN CORN.

Not only our friend Gorham Parsons, Esq. [whose communication we gave page 246 of our current volume], but several other very respectable cultivators have requested information relative to the methods of culture practised by those who have raised extraordinary crops of Indian corn. We shall, therefore, briefly state, so far as our means of information will permit, the difference between the course of culture pursued, by those who are accounted our best farmers, and those, who by dint of what may be called the "*New Husbandry*" have succeeded in obtaining the prodigious crops, which seem to set our competition at defiance, and almost to destroy emulation by depriving competitors of the hope of equal success.

Mr. Parsons asks "what besides good, deep, and frequent ploughing, manuring in the hole with a large shovel full of good manure, or dividing the quantity of manure, spreading and ploughing in one half, weeding early, ashing the corn at the two first weedings, and half hilling and hilling at the two last hoeings, first selecting the best of seed corn, and the kernels, five in number, placed carefully, forming a square, each kernel four inches apart, and one in the centre, is required to obtain one hundred bushels to the acre?" This is a very good epitome of the *old style* of cultivating corn.—We will give brief notices of some of the requisites of the new modes of making the most of that plant.

And 1st. *The Soil and its Preparation.*

This should be a light loam, made very rich, by animal or vegetable manure, or both. Green sward well covered with long manure, completely inverted with the plough, harrowed and rolled, so as to lie flat, but not ploughed deep, are said to be requisite for large crops of corn. Ploughed in the fall if inclining to clay, in the spring if light and sandy, but at any rate do not disturb the sod, nor bring any part of it to the surface, at least till after your corn crop is harvested.

2d. *Seed and its Preparation.*

We believe it has not been ascertained what kind of corn is generally most productive. From some experiments made by Mr. E. F. Woodward, of Newton, Mass. it appears that of three sorts, which he measured and shelled, the heaviest grain and the lightest cob was obtained from a "yellow corn of 12 rows" on an ear.* Further inquiries and experiments on this subject are very desirable.

It has been often stated that great advantage has been derived from selecting seed corn from stalks, which had borne two or more ears. An article republished in the N. E. Farmer, vol. x. p. 134, from the Hampshire Gazette, mentions a farmer, "who has selected his seed corn in this way for three years past, and the result has exceeded his expectation. He states that it is not uncommon to find in his cornfield stalks with three, four, five, and sometimes six ears, and three of them fair, full grown, and fit for seed, and that too in hills containing four or five stalks. He says, I think my crop has been increased several bushels this year, by the experiment. I would suggest a

mode of selecting seed to those who do not cut up corn by the roots. When they are picking corn, and find a stalk with two or more ears, let them tie the husks together, and the ears will be easily known at husking." This mode of selecting seed, roots, &c. to propagate from, was, we believe, first introduced by Mr. Benjamin Cooper, of Camden, N. J.*

With regard to preparing the seed corn for planting, the recipes are numerous, and too well known to require recapitulation, when addressing a scientific and experienced cultivator. Some, steepers are used for fertilizing, some to preserve against worms, and some for both purposes. The preparation used by Judge Buel may be found, N. E. Farmer, vol. xi. p. 306. A writer for Goodsell's Genesee Farmer, with the signature W. J. W. recommends wetting seed corn with soft soap, and rolling it in plaster; and gives the details of an experiment, which proved the utility of this preparation. The benefits derived from soaking seed corn in a solution of copperas have been often stated by writers for the N. E. Farmer. Mr. J. Ellsworth gave us a very satisfactory article on that subject, published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. x. p. 331.

3d. *Manner of Planting.*

The principal improvement in raising this crop, introduced by modern husbandry, consists, we believe, in substituting drills of one, two or three rows for the usual mode of planting in hills, by which a greater crop is obtained, though the expense of culture is undoubtedly increased. This cannot be better explained than by quoting from an excellent article written by Judge Buel, of Albany, originally published in the *Genesee Farmer*, and republished in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xi. p. 305.

"The following table exhibits the difference in product of various methods of planting, and serves also to explain the manner in which large crops of this grain have been obtained. I have assumed in the estimate that each stock produces one ear of corn, and that the ears average one gill of shelled grain. Thus estimating the product low, for while I am penning this (October), I find that my largest ears give two gills, and 100 fair ears half a bushel of shelled corn. The calculation is also predicated on the supposition that there is no deficiency in the number of stocks, a contingency pretty sure on my method of planting.†

| | hills. | bush. | qts. |
|--|--------|-------|------|
| 1. An acre of hills 4 feet apart, each way, will produce | 2722 | 42 | 16 |
| 2. The same, 3 feet by 3 feet, | 4840 | 75 | 20 |
| 3. The same, 2 by 2½ feet, | 6808 | 93 | 28 |
| 4. The same in drills at 3 feet, plants 6 inches apart in the drill, | 29,040 | 113 | 14 |
| 5. The same in do. 2 rows in a drill, 6 inches apart, and the plants 9 inches, and 3 feet, 9 inches, from centre of drills, thus : | | | |
| | 30,970 | 120 | 31 |

6. The same in do. 3 rows in a drill, as above, 3 feet from centres of drills,

* N. E. Farmer, vol. 11, p. 273.

† Planting an extra number of plants, and thinning them at the first or second hoeing.

stalks. bush. qts.
43,560 170 5

"The fifth mode" Judge Buel states "I have tried. The ground was highly manured, the crop twice cleaned, and the entire acre gathered and weighed accurately the same day. The product in ears was 103 bushels, each 84 lbs. net, and 65 lbs. over. The last bushel was shelled and measured, which showed a product on the acre of 118 bushels, 10 quarts.—I gathered at the rate of more than 100 bushels to the acre from four rods planted in the third method last summer—the results ascertained in the most accurate manner. Corn shrinks about 20 per cent. after it is cribbed. The 6th mode is the one by which the Messrs. Pratts of Madison county, obtained the prodigious crop of 170 bushels per acre. These gentlemen, I am told, are of opinion that the product of an acre may be increased to 200 bushels.

"The writer also observed, I am told the Messrs. Pratts, above alluded to, used seven bushels of seed to the acre, the plants being subsequently reduced to the requisite number."

From the above and other authorities, it appears that the requisites for obtaining more than 100 bushels of corn to an acre are a proper soil, a grass sward, well manured, ploughed but once, fairly inverted, harrowed and rolled,—seed from stalks producing more than one ear, prepared by steeping in some liquid which fertilizes and preserves it from worms, planted in the right season, in drills, as above described, and well hoed, without much hilling. It is likewise advised to have the rows or drills run north and south, thus giving the plants a more advantageous exposure to the rays of the sun.

MYRTLE WAX.

A gentleman, who writes to the editor from Baltimore wishes to know how the wax obtained from the Myrtle-shrub *Myrica Cerifera* can be bleached? We have no knowledge on this subject derived either from observation or experience, but find the following directions for bleaching *Bees Wax* in a collection of Receipts, which we have generally found to be correct.

Melt your wax, and while hot throw it into cold water to reduce it into little bits, or spread it out into very thin leaves, and lay it out to the air, night and day, on linen cloths, then melt it over again, and expose it as before: repeat this till the sun and dew have bleached it; then, for the last time, melt it in a kettle, and cast it with a ladle on a table covered over with little round hollows in the form of the cakes sold by the apothecaries; but first wet your moulds with cold water, that the wax be the easier got out; lastly, lay them out in the air for two days and two nights, to make it more transparent and drier.

Although these directions are for bleaching *bees-wax*, they may, perhaps, answer for *myrtle-wax*.

A REPLY to the remarks of H. C. on Mr. Sheldon's communication relative to cutting hay for cattle, will probably be published in our next.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

MEADVILLE, Pa. Feb. 14, 1834.—*Melancholy.* On Monday evening last, the clothes of a little girl aged 5 years, daughter of Mr. Orwan, of Evansburg, in this county, took fire in the absence of its parents. The child ran out, but before it received assistance, was burned

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. 10, p. 331.

to such a degree, as to cause its death at eleven o'clock the next morning—affording another warning to parents, of the danger attending the clothing of children with cotton garments during the winter, which will have about as much effect as the hundreds which have preceded it.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. d'Argenson, and M. du Puyraveau, had declared "that the symbol of their faith is no longer a constitutional royalty, that their law is the republican code, that the declaration of the *société des droits de l'homme* is their gospel, and that Robespierre is their hero." A declaration which naturally has excited much astonishment and called for observation from all the journals.—In other respects we find nothing in the domestic concerns of France deserving particular notice.—*N. Y. Courier & Enq.*

SPLENDID FLOWER SEEDS.

200 to 300 Varieties of splendid Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flower Seeds in papers of 6 cents each, 50 Varieties for \$1.00.

Packages of the following 20 kinds at \$1.
Beautiful Clarkea; Crimson Cypress Vine; Mixt Balsams; Dwarf Convolvulus; Mountain Fringe; Purple Sweet Sultan; Sensitive Plant; Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur; Blue Camellia; Gillyflower; Grand Flowering Argemone; Wall Flower; African Hibiscus; Purple Candytuft; White E. Primrose; Scarlet Tassel Flower; Ice Plant; Variegated Euphorbia; White Chrysanthemum; Golden Eternal Flower.

—Also—Packages containing—
Convolvulus Minor; Golden Corcoris; White Candytuft; Great flowering Larkspur; Mixt Asters; Blue Canterbury Bells; Grand flowering Hibiscus; Mixt Morning Glory; Double Carnation Poppy; Evening Primrose; Sweet Alyssum; Tri-Colored Chrysanthemum; Scorzenera; Mignonette, fragrant; African Rose, 100 sorts in one; Superb Fringed Pink; Cockscomb; English Catchfly; Brilliant Rudbeckia; Yellow Chrysanthemum.

The above were raised by one of the first Florists in the country, and are for sale at the New England Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market St. Boston.

G. C. BARRETT.

GRAPE VINES AND EARLY POTATOES.

Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines, extra large size, by the hundred or single.

Early Potatoes which obtained the premium for the last five years. For sale by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport, Feb. 26.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Situated in Roxbury, near the late Doctor Porter's Meeting-house, consisting of about 3 acres of land, with a pleasant and convenient Dwelling House, Stable, and other out-houses—has also on it from 100 to 150 young and choice fruit trees, with a great variety of grape vines, shrubbery, &c.—Is within fifteen minutes' ride of State-street, and from its particular location is both very central, and at the same time as much retired as many places five and eight miles from the city. It has running through it or on its borders a delightful stream, and is every way one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity. For terms and price, which will be liberal, apply to

LUKE BALDWIN,

Feb. 25 8, Merchants Row.

MILK FARM, &c. . . . TO BE LET.

A valuable Farm in Medford, about five miles from this city, comprising between 80 and 90 acres of the best of mowing, tillage, and pasturing land, with a great variety of the best of Fall and Winter Fruit; sufficient security will be required. The Farm will be let on a lease from three to five years; for further particulars please apply to N. H. BISHOP, Medford, Feb. 19, 1834.

EARLIEST DWARF PEAS.

50 BUSHELS of the Earliest Dwarf Peas, being the earliest variety, having grown for eating in 38 days from time of planting, grows 20 to 24 inches high. This will be found an acquisition for a very early and good variety.

Raised expressly for, and for sale at

G. C. BARRETT'S

New-England Seed Store.

TEA SPRING WHEAT.

25 BUSHELS of this valuable variety of SPRING WHEAT, of which a trial of three years has proved it to be a productive kind, not liable to blast or mildew. For sale at

G. C. BARRETT'S Seed Store.

WANTED,

An Assistant Gardener, who can produce good recommendations. Apply at this office. f19

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of this Society, will be held at their Hall, 81 Cornhill, (lately Market Street) on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock.

R. T. PAINE, Rec'g. Sec'y.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the South Parish in Andover, little more than half a mile southwesterly from Phillips' Academy and the Theological Institution, and about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Badger's Meeting-house,—containing about forty acres of valuable land, being the choice part of a much larger farm—having thereon one large and convenient two story dwelling-house, finished and in good repair, lately occupied as a boarding-house.—Also, near it, a one story dwelling-house in good repair. Also a barn ninety feet long, sheds, wash-house, wells of excellent water, gardens, fruit trees, &c.—A very eligible situation for any person desirous of retiring into a pleasant country town for the purpose of educating his children. The above valuable estate will be sold at public auction on Tuesday the first day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Conditions of sale liberal.

SAMUEL FARRAR.

Andover, Feb. 24, 1824.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them direct by mail, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or *Morus multicaulis* are now reduced to \$25 per 100, and \$4½ per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety \$20 to \$25 per 100.—Pears \$37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches \$20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces \$30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts \$25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries 36 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp \$16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties \$20 per 100; and Large Red, White and Black English Currants \$16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines \$25 per 100, and 2 years ditto \$20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Winne, York Claret, York Madeira, and Scuppernon, \$25 per 100.—Herbmont's Madeira, Troy and Elmsburgh, \$30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling \$35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, \$½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Poonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at \$3, \$4, and \$6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years grafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible.

Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, {

Fishing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834. }

BRIGHTON NURSERIES.

MESSRS. WINSHIP have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that a part of their importation of new and rare productions to this country have arrived, among which are the following new and leading kinds of Scotch Gooseberries, and are now ready for delivery—they can be securely packed for this or any other country, and forwarded at the lowest Catalogue prices,—with a liberal discount by the hundred—viz.

Reds. Roaring Lion, Lancashire Lad, Jubilee, Jolly miner, Emperor, Nonsuch, Ringleader, Prince Regent.

Yellows. Yello de Paris, Nelson's Waves, Fine bobbin, Hood, Combeneer, Waterloo, Cottage Girl, Black-mith, Suffolk, Green. Ocean, Favorite, Evergreen, No bribery, Fairy, Green grove.

Whites. Queen Ann, Smiling beauty, Vittoria, Glory, Conquering hero, Queen Caroline, Washam lass, Noble lady.

Also, at the proper season for removing hardy plants, the most extensive varieties of FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL and FANCY productions, that are cultivated in this country; all of them well acclimated; consequently, in the estimation of most persons better adapted to endure the severity of our climate, than those imported from more southern and milder temperature.

Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, Agent, 52 North Market-street, Boston, or forwarded to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass. by mail or otherwise.

Catalogues for gratuitous distribution at the N. E. Farmer Office and Seed Store of Geo. C. Barrett. f19

MILLET.

20 BUSHELS of prime MILLET SEED, raised in this vicinity the last season.

For sale at the New-England Seed Store

By GEO. C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1, 12 | 1 37 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | | 8 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 11 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 60 | 2 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3½ | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | 5 50 | 5 62 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 50 | 5 75 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 12 | 5 25 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 37 | 5 50 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 73 |
| southern yellow, | " | 62 | 64 |
| white, | " | 60 | 62 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 75 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 43 | 77 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 19 60 | 21 00 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 13 60 | 14 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 33 | 37 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 18 | 20 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 14 | 16 |
| 2d quality | " | 11 | 11½ |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | " | 9½ | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 18 | 20 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| upper, | " | 17 | 19 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | " | 25 | 27 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | " | 23 | 25 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 12 | 12½ |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | barrel | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | | |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 25 | 2 37 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 50 | 52 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 1 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 1 | 13 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 1 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 16 | 20 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, FEB. 24, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 514 Beef Cattle, and 188 Sheep, divided as follows:

At BRIGHTON—414 Beef Cattle and 183 Sheep.—(Including 20 Beef Cattle and 38 Sheep unsold last week.) 104 Beef Cattle unsold.

At CAMBRIDGE—100 Beef Cattle, all of which have been before reported. 43 Beef Cattle unsold, all of which will probably be slaughtered in all the week. 26 Beef Cattle were left a few miles back for next week, and are not reported above.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—'Dull, dull' the market is completely 'gladd' we do not recollect ever witnessing so bad a Market-day. Cattle generally were sold from 33 to 50c per hundred less than they cost the drover on the 'Conventual valley.' We noticed two yoke only taken at \$5 75.—We quote prime at \$5 a 5 50; good at 4 50 a 5; then at 4 42½.

Sheep.—A lot very fine were taken at 4 67, and a lot at 3 50 a 3 67.

Swine—None at market.

MISCELLANY.

THE HERMIT.

TIME from his features long had worn away
The rust of earth, and Passion's gloomy frown;
He would not stoop to grasp a falling crown;
Nor bend, the sceptre of the world to sway!
Free from the vain desires that earth enthral;
Free from vain terrors that mankind appal;
Untouch'd by Hope, and unassail'd by Fear,
To Truth alone he turn'd his mental ear;
Alone to Nature tun'd, and her sweet, simple call!

TRUTH IS POWER.

SOME men say that 'wealth is power,' and some say that 'talent is power,' and some that 'knowledge is power;' but there is an apothegm that I would place high above them all, when I would assert that 'truth is power.' Wealth cannot purchase, talent cannot refute; knowledge cannot overreach; authority cannot silence her;—they all, like Felix, tremble at her presence. Fling her into the most tremendous billows of popular commotion; cast her into the seven-fold heated furnace of a Tyrant's wrath, she mounts aloft as the ark upon the summit of the deluge; she walks with the Son of God, untouched by the conflagration.—She is the ministering spirit who sheds on man that bright and indestructible principle of life, light and glory, which is given by his Mighty Author to animate, illuminate, and inspire the immortal soul, and which like himself, 'is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.' When the mould has long been heaped on the pride of wealth, and talent, and knowledge and authority; when earth, and heaven itself shall have passed away, truth shall rise, like the angel of Manoh's sacrifice, upon the flame of nature's funeral pyre, and ascend to her source, her heaven, and her home—the bosom of the holy and eternal God.

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.

THE Emma, of Harwich, George Grant, master, employed in conveying the Post-office mails, on her outward voyage to Gottenburg, fell in, on the Dogger Bank, with a large Finland vessel, laden with timber, for London, bottom upwards, upon which was a man, who had just made his way through the bottom of the vessel. It appears that the vessel suddenly upset in a gale of wind, and seven of the crew in the fore part, were drowned; four others, in the cabin, were driven through a small hatchway in the floor. Here, without food and in darkness, they remained for four days and nights. Providentially, they found an old spike nail and a ballast stone; these proved to be the means of their deliverance, for, with great presence of mind and ingenuity, they sharpened the nail, and with this miserable, yet in their circumstances invaluable, tool, "hoping almost against hope," they began to pick away the planks and timber of the vessel's bottom over head; and after toiling day and night, they succeeded in making an outlet through a timber fourteen feet by twelve inches, and the plank three and a half inches thick, whence, with a stick and a slip torn from a shirt, they made their feeble signal of distress. At length, by perseverance, the opening was made large enough to admit of the whole of their number getting through, which they had not long effected before they were all fortunately rescued by the Emma.—*Edinburgh Ev. Cour.*

THE plainer the dress, with greater lustre does beauty appear. Virtue is the greatest ornament, and good sense the best equipage.

EARTHQUAKE.

On the 5th inst. at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, P. M. a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in this city. It was preceded and followed by a loud rumbling noise and a very perceptible tremor; and at the instant of the shock a strong report was heard, resembling that of a powerful explosion. Its duration was scarcely longer than ten or twelve seconds; but it was probably the most violent shock ever experienced in this part of the country.—*Lancaster Ezr.*

COAL MINES.

THE anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania may be classed among the wonders of the world; for there are here whole mountain-tops covered with carbon. Scarcely a thin turf presses upon the silvery masses of the coal on some of the tracts, where it is dug or quarried in the open air, under the blue vault of heaven, instead of being excavated from mines beneath the dark vaults of overhanging dripping rocks. The rays of the sun, and not the miner's glimmering lamp, afford light to the laborers. One of the mountains near the river Lehigh, which I visited in the autumn of the year 1830, appeared to be covered with a crust of coal varying in thickness from ten to forty feet. From only one small tract of less than twenty acres had this crust of coal been removed to the bare rock, forming the substratum, leaving a chasm of the depth of the thickness of the vein, surrounded by perpendicular cliffs of the pure untouched coal, which glittered in the sunbeams like magic walls of polished jet. The superstratum of turf and soil, and the fragments of rocks which form the superficial coat, are removed from above the upper surface of the mass of coal by railway wagons, which descend a few hundred yards to the brow of the mountain, from whence their loads are shot forth, to fall several hundred feet, with a noise resounding amid the surrounding silent forest like the crash of thunder.

The empty wagons are drawn back to the summit of the mountain by the toilsome labor of mules, who descend again, however, without effort in their little moveable stables or pens, mounted on wheels. The conductor stated that these animals have become so habituated to riding down that they will evince their mulish disposition when deprived of expected pleasure, and will endeavor to step into their pens and to lie down, rather than to budge on foot to the bottom of the mountain.—They actually appear to take vast satisfaction in their ride, with their ears erect and long faces peering gravely out at the sides, like passengers in a stage coach, to enjoy the prospect. The spectacle of a number of mules, thus transposed from the usual station in the harness, to the dignified situation of inside passengers, travelling with greater speed than that of a mail coach, produces an effect so truly ludicrous as inevitably to produce a smile.

The agent calculates sanguinely that three or four hundred thousand tons of coal per annum may be furnished from these coal quarries.

Pottsville, situated in an adjacent valley, is a considerable town, entirely built up within five years by the profuse expenditures made for the construction of railroads and canals, and for the purchase of the lands containing coal.—*Practical Tourist.*

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Fir, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

COTTON GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, 414 Washington st. (South End.) offers for sale, the largest assortment of COTTON GOODS, to be found in any retail store in the city, viz.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 10 cases of Colors rich dark Calicoes, at | 12½ cts. |
| 10 " Light, small figured " | 12½ " |
| 3 " do do do Plaid " | 10 " |
| 5 " Various patterns, " | 6d |
| 1 " Furniture Patch | 1s |
| 1 " " | 9d |
| 4 bales 3-4 Unbleached Cottons, | 4½ cts. |
| 9 " 3-4 " " | 6d |
| 8 " 9-8 " " | 10 cts. |
| 8 " 9-8 Newmarket, manufactured of warp and | |
| very stout, for shirting, | 12½ cts. |
| 2 cases 5-4 Bleached Cotton, | 12½ " |
| 1 " Hamilton Long Cloth, | 20 " |
| 2 " Fine dress 9-8 Cotton, | 1s |
| 3 " do do stout, 4-4 do | 12½ cts. |
| 10 " 9-8 do | 10 " |
| 4 " 3-4 do | 6d |
| 1 " 3-4 do | 4½ cts. |
| 1 bale Bleached Cotton Flannel, | 6 " |
| 1 " " " " " " | 10 " |
| 1 " " " " " " | 12½ " |
| 1 " " " " " very fine 4-4 | 1s |

Bleached and Unbleached American Jeans.

At 50.—A large assortment of Flannels, from one shilling to one dollar per yard.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Black and Colored Bombazetts, at | 12½ cts. |
| Camblet and Plaid do | 12½ " |
| Yellow, Green and Scarlet Moreens, | 25 " |
| 3-4 and 6-4 English Merino, superior fabric and desirable | |
| colors—A large variety of superior fabric and low priced, mixed, | |
| &c.—Cassimeres—Brown Linen—4-4 Irish White, and 3-4 | |
| Linen Sheetting—Long Lawn, &c.—3-4 and 4-4 Col'd and 4-4 | |
| and 6-4 plain Hair, Cord and Check, and Plain Cambrics. F5. | |

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1834.

NO. 34.

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY;

At their Fifth Annual Festival, September 18, 1833.

BY ALEXANDER H. EVERETT.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

(Concluded from p. 258.)

III. THE grounds and gardens, to which I have alluded, have been laid out chiefly for the private recreation of their owners; but the art of Horticulture is applied to higher and more interesting objects. At Athens, the public gardens were employed by the principal philosophers, as schools, or places of instruction. One of them, called *Academy*, or, as it is modernized in English, *the Academy*, was frequented by Plato; and in consequence of the great celebrity and influence which have since been acquired by the doctrines originally taught there, has given its name to a great variety of literary and scientific institutions. The original Academy was nothing more than a public garden, laid out by the distinguished Athenian General, Cymon, and planted chiefly with olive-trees, of which there are many still growing on the spot. The place was situated without the walls of Athens, and near the spot appropriated to the sepulchres of distinguished men. At the entrance was an altar, dedicated to Love, and within were altars to Minerva and the Muses. The tomb of Plato was in the immediate neighborhood. The Lyceum was another Athenian garden of the same description, which was celebrated as the school of Aristotle, and, like the Academy, has given its name, in modern times, to innumerable institutions for education and improvement.

The art of embellishing grounds and gardens, has, also, been occasionally applied, both in ancient and modern times, to the still more solemn and interesting purpose of preparing repositories for the remains of the dead. The cemeteries of the Eastern nations are commonly situated without the walls of their cities, tastefully planted with trees, and frequented as public walks. The cemetery of Pere la Chaise at Paris is of the same description; and there is a beautiful one, of a similar kind, though on a smaller scale, at New-Haven, in Connecticut. It is much to be desired, that repositories of this description may be multiplied among us. While they tend to promote the salubrity of cities, they connect agreeable images with the recollections of the past, and the anticipations of the future; and strip the idea of death of a part of the horrors, with which superstition and the weakness of our nature, have unnecessarily invested it.

In connection with this branch of the subject, I would venture to remark, that it has often occurred to me as a desirable thing, that some public funeral ground of this description should be consecrated to the memory of the patriots and heroes of the Revolution. The spot most suitable for this purpose would be MOUNT VERNON, a territory well adapted to it by its central situation in the Union, its vicinity to the Seat of Government, its natural picturesque beauties, and its noble position upon the banks of one of the finest rivers in the world; but especially fitted for the object above all other grounds, from having been the residence of Wash-

ington. It seems to be a sort of profanation, that the dwelling, which was rendered sacred to the view of the American people by having been the scene of his earthly pilgrimage, should be afterwards devoted to the ordinary purposes of life; and without intending any reflection upon the conduct of the present occupant, whose leisure and privacy are as sacred as those of any other individual, it is certainly a painful thing, that the people should not be permitted, at all times and seasons, to pay their vows in perfect freedom at the tomb of their political father. It is evident that they can never enjoy this advantage in its full extent, while the place is held as individual property. Some restrictions must be imposed upon the freedom of access; and the disagreeable scenes, which, from time to time, will necessarily occur, in consequence of this, without furnishing a proper occasion for censure upon any one, should, if possible, be avoided in regard to all matters connected in any way with the memory of the great genius of the spot.

It is, therefore, desirable, on every account, that Mount Vernon should be purchased by the people, and held as a national property. The sacrifice, that would be necessary in order to acquire it, is too trifling to be mentioned; and although the family of Washington must, of course, set a high value on his patrimonial domain, they would naturally be proud and happy to cede it for the honorable purpose of being consecrated as a perpetual monumental ground to the memory of the Revolutionary fathers of the country. The house and grounds should be kept in perfect order, and, as nearly as possible, in the condition in which they were left by Washington. On some elevated spot should be erected an equestrian statue of the hero, that might catch from a distance the view of citizens as they ascended the river to visit the place, and might serve as an indication to them that they had reached the end of their journey. This imposing figure, towering majestically above the clumps of trees that adorn the grounds, would form a noble object as seen from a distance. Every ship that passed, would strike her top-sails in honor of it, as the mariners of Athens, when they entered the Piræus on their return voyages, were accustomed to salute the tomb of Themistocles, which stood at the bottom of that harbor.

Within the house might be placed the portraits of the great proprietor and of his associates in civil and military life. In the principal hall should stand his own by Stuart, with that of his aid and confidential friend General Hamilton on one side, and on the other, that of Lafayette by Scheffer, which now hangs in the Rotunda of the Capitol. After these would naturally follow those of Lee, Gates, Morgan, Sumpter, and the others. Warren, the young martyr of Bunker-Hill, should hold a conspicuous place, and the hero of Bennington should not be omitted. Another principal room should be devoted to the commemoration of those who served the country in civil life. At the head of these, should be stationed Franklin, John Adams, and Jefferson, with the members of the Continental Congress grouped around them. In their company should appear the others, whose services were most conspicuous in the earlier scenes that

preceded the decisive action. There should be seen the open face and manly person of Samuel Adams, as represented by Copley. By the side of this, our more than Cato, might stand Patrick Henry, our untaught Demosthenes, John Dickinson, the lettered farmer, and Otis,—a name endeared to the citizens of Boston by the patriotic virtues and charming eloquence of more than one generation. In another of the rooms should be collected the younger generation who were associated with Washington in completing the work of the Revolution, by reforming the government and introducing the present Federal constitution. Here should be another portrait of Washington in a civil dress as President, and another of Hamilton on account of his signal services on that occasion. Madison and Jay should accompany the latter on either side; and after them should come the active friends and supporters of the constitution throughout the country;—the cloudy care-worn countenance of Parsons, the radiant visage of Ames, and the fine manly features of Rufus King. With this group the list should close, for it would scarcely be expedient to make Mount Vernon a Westminster Abbey, or general mausoleum of the illustrious dead, but rather to devote it specifically to the honor of the revolutionary worthies and the founders of the government. The merit of these, as respects the country, will always remain of a singular kind, whatever titles of honor may hereafter be won by others. In some more private apartment should be collected the portraits of the family of Washington. This interesting collection would at once furnish the house in a manner suitable to its destination, and concur in promoting the general object. The national flag should be displayed above the building, to mark it as public property, and the estate might, for purposes of jurisdiction, be considered as an appendage to the District of Columbia.

The access to Mount Vernon, under this arrangement, should be perfectly free to every one, at all times and seasons,—effectual measures having been taken to prevent disorder and injury to the property. Under these circumstances, the resort to the place would probably be much greater than it had ever been before; and it would gradually come to be regarded as a sort of sacred ground, like the plains of Elis in ancient Greece, where the Olympic games were celebrated at the end of every four years. Mount Vernon, too, might, perhaps, be made the theatre of public rejoicings on the anniversary of our great national festival. The citizens of the neighborhood would naturally meet there upon that occasion; and, in proportion as the importance of the day shall be more and more felt, and the respect for the memory of our political fathers shall go on increasing, as it will, from year to year, many persons, from all parts of the country, would naturally avail themselves of that opportunity to visit the abode and burial-place of their illustrious leader. The festivities might, probably, be continued for several days, and might be accompanied by devotional and literary exercises, poems, plays, and other entertainments of all descriptions. The whole drama of the Greeks grew out of an annual religious festival, lasting four or five days in succession,—during which, tragedies and come-

dies, founded in the history and manners of their country, were acted, without intermission, from morning till night. We, too, might, perhaps, obtain in this way, a national drama more congenial to the state of manners and of morals among us, than that of modern Europe. Here, too, some new Herodotus might read to his assembled countrymen the yet unwritten history of the achievements of their fathers; some modern Pindar restore the glory of poetry, by devoting it anew to the praise of heroism and virtue. A festival like this, held, perhaps, once in three or four years, would produce no trifling effect in maintaining among the people a high national spirit, and cherishing that principle of PUBLIC VIRTUE which we are taught to regard as the essence of our government.

But, gentlemen, I am trespassing too long upon your patience, with a detail of plans that, perhaps, may never be realized. Whether such a disposition as I have now suggested, will ever be made of the sacred domain of Mount Vernon, will depend upon the wisdom of the General Government. In the mean time you have commenced on the smaller scale, corresponding with the wants and the resources of a single State, an establishment of this description, which promises to become one of the chief ornaments of the neighborhood, and of which the progress, thus far, does great credit to the discernment and taste of your society. Superior in its natural advantages of position to the famous sepulchral grounds of the ancient world, we may venture to hope, unless the sons of the pilgrims shall degenerate from their fathers, that MOUNT AUBURN will hereafter record in its funeral inscriptions, examples not less illustrious than theirs, of public and private virtue. Even now, when the enclosures that surround it are scarcely erected,—while the axe is still busy in disposing the walks that are to traverse its interior,—this consecrated spot has received the remains of more than one, whose memory a grateful people will not willingly permit to die. There was laid, by the gentle ministrations of female friendship, as the first tenant of the place, the learned, devout, and simple-hearted Daughter of the Pilgrims, who has wrought out an honorable name for herself, by commemorating theirs. There reposes in peace, the young Warrior, cut off like a fresh and blooming flower, in the spring of his career. There, too, rests beside them, the generous Stranger, who in his ardent zeal for the welfare of man, had come from a distant continent to share the treasures of his wisdom with an unknown people.* Around their remains will gradually be gathered the best, the fairest, the bravest of the present and of many future generations. In a few short years, we, too, gentlemen, who are now employed in decorating the surface of Mount Auburn or describing its beauties, will sleep in its bosom. How deep the interest that attaches itself to such a spot! How salutary the effect which a visit to its calm and sacred shades, will produce on souls too much agitated by the storms of the world! It was surely fitting that Art and Nature should combine their beauties, to grace a scene devoted to purposes so high and holy.

* The persons alluded to in the text are Miss Hannah Adams, Lieut. Watson, and Dr. Spurzheim.

ITEMS.

A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk, will preserve it sweet for several days.

In one year 65,000,000 of eggs were exported from France to Great Britain.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, March 1, 1834.

Apples. From Mr. Cheever Newhall, Dorchester, Pippin, Spitzenberg, and oblong Russet; also a very fair apple, name unknown.

From Col. Wilder, Dorchester, Nonsuch, and a highly flavored apple name unknown.

From E. M. Richards, Esq. Dedham, Nonsuch, Seeknotharther, Spitzenberg, and a kind name unknown.

From Mr. Sparhawk, Brighton, the Roxbury Russets in fine order.

From Nathan Webster, Esq. Haverhill, Hodgkins apple, tender and fine flavored.

From William Worthington, Esq. Dorchester, a fine apple name unknown.

For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From S. WALKER, Roxbury, Viola alba pl.

From THOS. MASON, Charlestown Vineyard, Chinese tree Pæony inouan Banksii, Acacia longifolia (salicifolia albo), Camellia albo plena, Camellia seedling very fine, Queen Stocks, do. Ten-week.

From M. P. WILDER, Dorchester, Camellia japonica, var. Chandleri, Wiltonia, Clintonia, (grandiflora spatulata), Lindbriata, alba plena, anemone-flora.

From Messrs. WINSHIP, Petunia myctaginiflora, Primula acaulis, sinensis, Erica mediterranean, Erica purpurea, Cyclamen-v-album, Cineraria populifolia, Lachenalia pendula, Teucrium fruticans, Oxalis caprina, Bellis hortensis, Bellis fistulosa, Azalia indica alba, Yellow-Tea rose, Stocks, &c.

The show of flowers will be continued every Saturday, at the Society's new Rooms, No. 79 Cornhill, provided the weather is fair and mild; the splendid display of flowers exhibited this day, induces the Committee respectfully to request every Horticultural amateur to patronise the exhibition, by sending to the rooms on Saturdays between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, such plants, or flowers, as they may esteem interesting.

By order of the Committee,
JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

From the Farmer's Assistant.

CHANGE AND IMPROVEMENT OF SEEDS.

Most plants are found to degenerate to a certain degree, unless their seeds are frequently changed. This has been attributed to their cultivation in climates where they are not indigenous. But this can hardly be the sole reason; for it is found that most plants will be improved, by having the seeds brought from the east to the west, and *vice versa*.

Providence, in making so large a world as this, seems to have designed that there should, nevertheless, be a common acquaintance among the Nations which inhabit it. They are invited abroad, for conveniences which their own climates do not furnish; they are impelled to a general intermixture, from a knowledge that it is beneficial; and the benefits to be derived from a change of seeds, are probably only in furtherance of the general design of a Community among Nations.

But we are yet much in the dark, as it respects the best changes of seeds, and from what parts of

the world they should be brought, to produce the greatest crops. Ought not this to become a matter of more general concern? The Irish Farmers sow our flaxseed, and find great account in it. Would their flaxseed be equally beneficial, when sown here? We have known flaxseed brought from Longisland, and sown in Orange county, which produced nearly double the crop which the common seed there produced. Spring wheat brought from Canada, and sown here (Herkimer county), greatly enhances the crop; but soon degenerates. Siberian wheat yielded largely in this country, for a while. The seeds of apples brought from Europe will produce trees larger than our own. For roots, it is generally supposed that seeds brought from a more southerly climate are best. Indian corn, brought far from that quarter, will be in danger of ripening too late: that brought far from the north will ripen too early for a large crop. On the whole, the Farmer should make his changes as judiciously as possible; and in most instances he will then find the product of his crops greatly increased.

But, in order to prevent seeds from degenerating, by long use, we are of opinion that the plan pursued by Mr. Cooper of New Jersey, will be found effectual; though we believe that seeds, improved according to his plan, would undergo a further improvement, by a suitable change of place.

His method is to make frequent selections of the most perfect plants of every kind, and to cultivate the seeds of these by themselves, for the purpose of raising new and improved stocks of seed of every kind; and further, when he raises seeds of plants, of which there are different species, he is careful to set or plant them as much as one hundred yards from each other, in order that in propagating they should not mix breeds, and thus produce spurious or degenerated seeds, partaking more or less of the qualities of each plant.

Seeds are also sometimes susceptible of improvement, by growing varieties of the same plants together, for the purpose of obtaining seeds of a medium between the two. But we will further illustrate these matters.

Thus, in making selections in wheat, for instance, search for such heads as have the largest seeds, and the greatest number in each head. In Indian corn, of any particular variety, for stalks of good size, with the greatest number of ears on each, and the ears the largest, most perfect of the kind, and best filled. In flax, for the longest stalks, and such as have, at the same time, seeds of good size. In pumpkins, for such stalks as bear the greatest number, and these the largest, and sweetest. In short, in making the selections, take the most perfect and valuable plants to be found, of whatever kind is wanted, and from each of these raise the progeny that is to serve as the stock for seed of the different plants to be cultivated.

In many kinds of plants, such as Indian corn, pumpkins, &c. the selections may be yearly repeated, without any essential inconvenience. In others, such as wheat, barley, &c. yearly selections would be too expensive. In such, let selections be made, say, every eight years; and from the seeds of the plants thus selected raise a yearly stock, sufficient to serve for seed. The more constantly the selections are made, however, the more valuable may the products be expected from such seeds.

In regard to the means just mentioned, for preventing a degeneracy of seeds, by the intermixture of different species of the same plant, we will state

a case. Of the *Brassica* tribe of plants there are different species, and also varieties of two of these, to wit: cabbages of several varieties, common turnips of several, and the cabbage-turnip, or rutabaga, of which there are no varieties. The cabbages are valuable for their heads, or leaves; the common turnip, for its bulbous root; and rutabaga for its bulbous stalk.

Now, if seeds for ruta-baga, and for cabbages, were constantly raised beside each other, the consequence would be, that the bulb of the former would become less, and its foliage more extended; while the head or foliage of the cabbage would lessen, and its stalk become somewhat bulbous: and if all the species and varieties of the plant were constantly grown together, for seed, they would gradually become more assimilated, and the most valuable parts of each, of course, lessened in product.

But sometimes an improvement of seed is to be effected, by growing varieties of the same plant together. Of Potatoes, for instance, there are many varieties, some preferable for one particular quality, and some for another; some for greatness of product, and others for meanness, and fineness of taste; and, in such case, by growing them together, a race is produced which, in part, partakes of the good qualities of each.

The same may be observed of many other plants; and in some instances, perhaps, improvements might be made, by blending the most valuable qualities, of plants of different species, together.

Such, we conceive to be, the doctrine of Mr. Cooper; and we are of opinion that, in general, it is well founded. Mr. C. also contends, and we think with much truth, that there is a natural disposition in all seeds, or plants, gradually to become habituated to the soil, or climate, in which they are grown.

BARLEY.

BARLEY, as a field crop, has been cultivated from time immemorial. It is not known of what country it is a native, nor at what time it was first cultivated. At this time it is much more extensively cultivated in England than it is in this country. Few crops require more care in the cultivation, or are more apt to disappoint the cultivator in all the good wheat growing districts of the United States, than Barley.

There are six species of Barley at present cultivated in England, viz.

Spring or Summer Barley.—There are two varieties of this species, but the one commonly cultivated (*H. vulgare*) may be distinguished from the Siberian Barley by the heads being much larger, and as well as beards arranged in double rows, whereas the other is single, of which the heads appear flat. This is considered the best kind of barley for malting as the husk is light.

Winter Barley.—There are three kinds of winter barley which are at present cultivated for profit, besides two or three species and varieties that are cultivated as matters of curiosity.

The common or long eared Barley.—(*H. distichon*) is perhaps cultivated more than both the other species. Both heads, and awns, or beards, of this kind are much longer than those of other kinds of winter barley. The heads of this kind are flat, and do not appear more than one half their width in thickness.

Square Winter Barley.—The heads of this kind of barley, though not as long as the foregoing, are much thicker, and have the appearance of being square, the grains being arranged in four distinct rows. This is accounted a hardier species than the long eared, and not as subject to be injured by the winter.

Big or Barley big.—This species has large square heads, with grains arranged in six rows and is cultivated on account of its being earlier than the common or square barley. It is not valued so high for malting as either of the other two varieties mentioned.

Soil and Climate.—Barley succeeds best in a cool damp climate, and there upon a fine warm sandy loam; but where the climate is warm, and dry, as in most of New York, a loose soil, rather moist than dry, produces the best crops.

The best crops of Barley grown in the State of New York, are upon a high range of table land on the North side of the Mohawk River near Fairfield. From the elevation of this range of land, it is too cool, to produce either corn, or wheat, unless when the seasons are usually favorable, but it produces barley in great perfection.

In preparing lands for winter Barley, the course taken is the same as in preparing for wheat, and the sowing done in the same manner, but there should be twice as much seed sown upon an acre as of wheat.

Fresh stable manure should never be used upon land to be sown with barley as it will generally be found to do more hurt than good. Lands for Barley should always, where the soil will allow of, be ploughed deep, and after seeding, the process should be finished with the roller. There is not a crop raised where the use of this implement is more important. By examining the plant, it will be seen at once, that it is not well calculated to stand the drought, as the roots are small and do not penetrate deep, and it has a great proportion, of broad, thin foliage.

Summer barley should be sown about the same time as oats, and lands capable of producing good crops of the one, will be found suitable for the other.

From the great quantity of foliage produced by winter barley, when sown early in the fall, in countries where the snows lie deep and long, it is found advantageous to feed it to calves or sheep previous to the setting in of winter, to prevent it from moulding.

Harvest Management.—There is more care required in the management of this than any other crop raised upon a farm. If cut too soon it will be found very difficult to separate the awns, or beards, unless thrashed in a machine; if allowed to stand too long, the ears are apt to break off, at the bend of the straw, near the head. If cut green, and suffered to remain upon the ground, to render the awns brittle, through rain storms, many of the grains will vegetate, which renders them of little worth for malting. Where farmers are provided with thrashing machines, the better way is to allow barley to stand until fully ripe, then cut it with a scythe, and let it remain upon the ground a day or two, if the weather is favorable, then take it directly to the machine, and thrash and clean it.

The quantity of barley, produced per acre, is quite variable. We have sowed good lands, that did not produce more than twelve bushels, and we have seen upon lands, that were no better in

quality, nor better prepared, crops that would average fifty bushels, much depending upon climate for its perfection. In England the average produce is allowed to be about twenty-eight bushels per acre.

From the uncertainty of the crop, barley is cultivated but little for any other purpose but malting for beer. So that the market price will depend upon the distance at which the crop is raised from a brewing establishment.

In some parts of Europe barley is extensively used for making bread, but in this country where in most parts a bushel of wheat may be raised as cheap as a bushel of barley, it is not likely to come into use as an article of food.—*Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.*

CHEMISTRY IN THE KITCHEN.

Why is it necessary to mix lime with ashes, which we are about to leach to obtain ley to make soap? The correct answer to this question will explain the reason why our good housewives do not always succeed in making good soap, and will suggest a remedy for the evil. Common soap is a compound chemically united of potash or alkali, and grease, fat or tallow. The alkali is naturally combined with carbonic acid, for which it has a stronger affinity than it has for grease; hence while it continues united with the acid, it will not unite with the grease, and produce good soap. But lime having a stronger affinity for the acid than the alkali has, extracts it from the ley, and the alkali then readily unites with the grease and forms soap. From this it will be seen, that the lime should be fresh burnt, and spread over the bottom of the leach tub, so that the ley all filters through.—*Gen. Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE BITTER ROT IN APPLES.

The following paragraph is from the letter of a distinguished correspondent.

"A history of the culture of fruit trees since the settlement of this country, is greatly wanted to remove the discouragements that occasionally occur. Some thirty years ago, the *Vandevere*—the queen of culinary apples,—and the *Grey House* that holds the same rank as a cider apple,—were so affected by the Bitter Rot, especially the former, as to render them nearly useless. I have now both varieties, and they have not been for years affected with that disease."

We remember, when the Bitter Rot was so prevalent, to have heard the cause ascribed to the decline of the variety by Old Age, a doctrine to which we have seen no good reasons for subscribing. We have been long satisfied that cultivators, speaking of them as a body, but of course, admitting of many exceptions, have too much theory and too little observation. The facts which we have just presented to our readers must either prove an erroneous ascription, or that Old Age is not an incurable disease; and we think there need not be much hesitation in deciding this point.

We have lately seen it stated that liming the land is a preventive of the Bitter Rot; but to what extent, or with how much precision, the experiments were conducted, we have not been able to learn. We know that our esteemed correspondent considers lime as indispensable in his system of manuring; but we know not if it has been applied to his orchards; and we would now respectfully make the inquiry of him, with a view to its influence on the fruit.

From the Northern Farmer.

MANURES.

MANURES to a Farm are what blood is to the human body. The first object of a farmer should be to obtain, and preserve in the best manner, all the animal, vegetable and compost manures, which can be made upon his farm, or procured elsewhere; but unless properly preserved, much of his labor is wasted, and his lands are less productive.—Fair experiments have clearly proved that the manure of cattle, preserved under cover or in vaults under barns, possesses a third more value at least, than the same kind which has remained exposed to rains and the action of the atmosphere. This will not be doubted by any one who has any correct information upon the subject, or has by experiment ascertained the difference. We cannot well explain the reason of this great difference, without adopting the style and terms of the Chemist; but as our object is not to enlighten the learned, we therefore reject technical terms, and use language more familiar.

Vegetation is caused not so much by the quantity of manure mixed in the soil, as by its nutritious qualities. Should all farmers understand the fact, that none of the earthy or solid parts of manure enters into plants, or, in other words, that it is *only the liquid parts, or that portion of the manure which combines or unites with water, which produces vegetation*, or causes the corn to grow, they would then perceive the necessity of preserving animal manure in vaults, under cover. The only value which the earthy part of the manure has, is to keep the soil into which it is ploughed, in a loose, pulverized state, so as to render it capable of retaining, after rains, a greater quantity of moisture.

Some farmers have expressed an opinion, that the urine of cattle promotes vegetation as much as their manure. But whatever may be the difference in value, it is surely very important that the urine should be preserved in vaults mixed with the manure.

In the spring, when the manure is conveyed into the field, it should be ploughed in immediately, and spread no faster than becomes necessary for ploughing: because at this season, the warmth of the sun produces a rapid fermentation, the most valuable or liquid part of the manure escapes in the form of gas, as it is often expressed, by evaporation.

Should a heap of manure at this season be covered with earth two feet deep, in a short period the whole mass of earth would be enriched by the gas, arising from the fermented manure. Hence the utility of covering fresh barn yard manure with earth, straw, litter, weeds, street and dooryard scrapings, mud from swamps, and all kinds of decomposed vegetable matter. Skilful farmers will always make as large a quantity of compost manure as possible. It is a very certain way to enrich a farm, and ensure abundant crops. If these truths are conceded, then it conclusively follows that the general practice of our farmers in respect to manure is injudicious. They let the manure lie in large yards, or the open field, exposed to heavy rains and the action of the atmosphere. A large portion of the nutritive qualities escapes in gas, or is washed away by the heavy rains. The greater the exposure to the atmosphere the greater the loss. Therefore the practice of carting out the barn yard manure in the Fall, and spreading it in small heaps upon the soil intended for ploughing in the Spring, is still more censurable. But the Fall manure is often carted

into the fields and deposited in one or two large heaps to rot, for the purpose of manuring the corn and potato hills in the spring; and strange as it may seem many old Farmers yet believe that old rotted manure promotes vegetation better than fresh, or unfermented manure! They appear to be ignorant of the fact, that the longer manure remains exposed to rot, the less nutriment, or food for plants it retains; and the more it becomes assimilated to mere earth.

To put either fresh or rotted manure in the hill, in the season of planting potatoes and corn, as a general practice, is injudicious.—But half the quantity of fresh, unfermented manure, in the hill well mixed in the soil, would afford probably more nutriment than double the quantity of old rotted manure.

The moisture, necessary to vegetation, is conveyed to the roots of young trees, or the corn, or other plants, through the medium of earth. If any light or dry material is in contact with the roots, it tends to cut off the regular and natural supply of water, and the plant must either extend its roots through the dry substance to draw its supply of moisture, or else become feeble, and perhaps perish.—Hence, in a dry season, more particularly, manuring in the hill, often proves very injurious to the growth of plants. If manuring the corn hill is ever judicious, it is only on a cold, moist and sterile soil, or swarded land deeply ploughed, where a farmer has not a sufficient quantity of manure to mix in the soil. The surest method to enrich the soil for future years, is to plough in the manure. The roots of corn, extending several feet around the hill, will find whatever nourishment the soil contains; and it is far better to afford a sufficient supply when the corn is coming to maturity, than merely to force the kernel to vegetate a few days earlier by means of a hot-bed.

Our preceding remarks show the importance of covering manure well with earth, previous to its fermentation. Hence the common practice of spreading the manure upon the surface and “harrowing it in,” is attended with great loss, as a large portion will remain dry upon the surface, and for no other use than to enrich the atmosphere.

Manure being the life of a farm, every exertion should be used to procure all kinds of it. Compost, soot, ashes, lime, gypsum, burnt clay or soft bricks pulverized, decomposed vegetable substances, weeds, leaves of trees, coarse grass, &c. &c. will all tend to fertilize the soil. None are ignorant that such as is taken from the vaults, affords the greatest quantity of nutriment to plants. On farms it ought never to be lost. The yards for swine, ought always to be excavated, or be in the form of a basin, so that this manure in richness next to the last, should be preserved in a moist state. The same remark applies to the barn yard for other cattle, except that the latter ought to have a level and dry margin for feeding cattle occasionally.—Soon after planting in the Spring, a farmer ought to commence hauling into these yards the different substances we have enumerated and any others within his reach, which can be converted into manure. These substances will become incorporated with the manure of the cattle, and also absorb their urine, and the whole mass will be less liable to dry up and waste in the summer season.

A good farmer will be careful to yard his cattle at night as much as practicable through the warm, and in the day time, in the winter seasons. It has

been found to be very beneficial to keep the cattle yards in a moist state by means of aqueducts, whenever practicable. In fine, farmers should spare no labor or expense to obtain a plentiful supply of manure to fertilize the soil. Their liberality to “Mother earth” will be repaid with equal abundance.

In England nothing is lost, which can be converted into manures. And some English farmers fertilize their fields, in part, with the pulverized bones of animals; and for this purpose, have even gathered human bones from the plains of Waterloo.

W. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, Jan. 16, 1834.

From the Genesee Farmer.

INDIAN CORN.

Meadowbanks, Deerfield, Mass., Jan. 31, 1834.

MR. EDITOR.—I have been an attentive reader of the Genesee Farmer from its commencement, and beg leave to express my respect for the ability, intelligence, and practical utility, with which it has been conducted. I am likewise an ardent admirer of the agriculture of New-York, having visited with peculiar satisfaction, several parts of your noble state, unrivalled for its enterprise and public spirit; having the honor of a partial acquaintance with some of your most eminent cultivators, who are second to none for their inquisitiveness, knowledge, skill, and success in this most important of all arts, and regarding the publications of your societies, and some individuals in your state, as among the most valuable, which have come under my notice.

With these impressions, few things in your paper escape my observation; and my attention was attracted this morning to a communication on Indian Corn, signed Quercus, in the Farmer of the 25th inst. I agree with your intelligent correspondent on the importance of particular attention to the seed we plant, its selection, preservation, and the preparation of it; and to its character for productiveness, adaptation to the soil, and early maturity; but of the relative value of the twelve and eight rowed corn, my experience and observation do not confirm his views.

I have been in the practice for years of planting extensively of the twelve rowed corn, though I have usually planted some of the eight rowed likewise. The twelve rowed corn which I plant, corresponds with his description of the Dutch corn, planted on the Mohawk. I have received seeds from various sources; from Roxbury, under the name of the Golden Sioux; from Brighton, as the Pomroy corn, because S. W. Pomroy, Esq. circulated the seed through the state after the disastrous season of 1816, as a very early corn, almost sure to be ripened, and as husking itself in the field; that is, when ripe the husks fall down and leave the ear exposed, presenting a golden harvest to the delighted eye of the farmer; from Judge Buel, as the Dutton corn from Vermont; from E. Plimney, Esq. of Lexington, Mass., as a corn received by him from Vermont; but though obtained from these different sources, it appears to be of the same kind. Of the eight rowed corn there are many varieties planted in this part of the country; some very large, called here the Dickinson corn, from one ear of which plucked in the field, ripe but not dry, I shelled more than a pint of good corn; a second kind, smaller and earlier ripe, called the Clesson corn; these are merely local names; and a third, still smaller, called the Canadian, which having been planted here several

years has much increased in size from what it was when first introduced. The largest kind of eight rowed corn is a magnificent plant, but of a late maturity; requires very wide planting, and is often allowed from six to eight, and even nine feet by five between the hills. I presume your correspondent does not refer to this kind, and I shall take it for granted from his remarks, that he refers to a middling sized eight rowed corn, which produces an ear from eight to nine inches in length, and a larger kernel than the twelve rowed.

I will then recapitulate in order the grounds on which he gives the preference to the eight rowed corn over the twelve rowed, and subjoin the results of my own observations and experiments.

1. First he says, "Two bushels of twelve rowed ears when shelled, will yield only one bushel of corn, and frequently fall a little short. Two bushels of the same length * ears of eight rowed will yield generally a bushel and three or four quarts of shelled corn."

These positive statements put me upon an inquiry into the actual facts, as far as I had the means of determining them. I have no theory to establish, but am desirous as your correspondent of ascertaining what is true, and consequently determining what is best. I therefore applied to a near neighbor, G. S., a small farmer, but extremely careful in all his operations, and obtained some eight rowed corn, of which he raised as fine a sample as I ever saw, and of a good size, in order to compare it with my own. His corn being planted very early, was in perfect condition; mine planted from three weeks to a month later was ripe, but not so sound as his. His too was saved in small quantity—mine in large.

Half bush. of ears of G. S.'s corn weighed 25 lbs.

do. do. do. do. do. H. C.'s. do. do. do. do. do. 24½ lbs.

This was an uncertain mode of measuring—for though we designed to be exact, yet a few ears might easily have been placed on the one, or not have been placed on the other, and yet both measures have appeared equally heaped to the eye.

When the above was shelled and measured, there was not a difference of half a gill—G. S.'s measuring 1 peck, 3 quarts; H. C.'s measuring 1 peck, 3 quarts, and a fraction.

2. His second position is that, "Although there is one-third more kernels on the twelve rowed, yet the cob of the eight rowed is so much smaller and the kernel so much larger, the quantity of shelled corn is considerably in favor of the eight rowed."

The cob of G. S.'s corn compared with the size of the ear, judging by the eye, was as small as I ever saw. Now the cobs of the above two parcels of corn were weighed, and the result as follows:

G. S.'s cobs weighed 4½ lbs.

H. C.'s. do. do. do. do. do. 4½ lbs.

In order, however, to determine more exactly the relative proportion of the cob to the grain in the two kinds, I selected two of the best ears of each sort, shaved the butt as closely as possible, and having carefully shelled the corn, caused the grain and the cob of the two parcels to be separately weighed in an apothecary's scales. Of the two ears of G. S., one measured in length eight inches and one quarter, the other eight inches one half. Those of H. C. one nine and three quarter

inches, the other ten inches and one half. Of the two ears of G. S.'s eight rowed,

The grain weighed 8½ oz.—the cob 1½ oz.

Of the two ears of H. C.'s twelve rowed,

The grain weighed 13½ oz.—the cob 2½ oz.

In these cases it will be found that the proportion of the cob to the grain is precisely the same, and the comparison was made as exactly as possible.

With a view farther to compare the two kinds, I caused one peck of each kind, shelled, well shaken and struck, to be weighed—the result as follows:

One peck G. S.'s weighed 17 lbs.—68 lbs. per bush.

do. do. H. C.'s. do. do. do. 16½.—65. do. do. do.

This difference would doubtless have been less had the two kinds been equally well ripened and saved. The season was particularly unfavorable to late planted corn, and G. S.'s was extraordinarily sound. In proof, likewise, of the very fine and superior character of his corn over that which is generally raised of the eight rowed, perhaps arising from his early planting and particular attention, I immediately weighed one peck of the corn of two other neighbors, of the eight rowed kind, which had been taken in by a shrewd trader at the highest market price. The measure was hard shaken and struck.

One peck weighed 15½ lbs.—61 lbs. per bushel.

do. do. do. do. do. 14½ do.—57. do. do. do.

With this certainly the twelve rowed would bear not an unfavorable comparison. H. C.

(To be continued.)

From Cobett's Cottage Economy.

DRESS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND FUEL.

In a former paragraph, I said, I think, enough to caution you, (the English laborer,) against the taste now too prevalent, for *fine* and *fimsy* dress. It was, for hundreds of years, amongst the characteristics of the English people, that their taste was, in all matters, for things solid, sound, and good; for the *useful*, and *decent*, the *cleanly* in dress, and not for the *showy*. Let us hope that this may be the taste again; and let us, my friends, fear no troubles, no perils, that may be necessary to produce a return of that taste, accompanied with full bellies and warm backs to the laboring classes.

In *household goods*, the *warm*, the *strong*, the *durable*, ought always to be kept in view. Oak tables, bedsteads and stools, chairs of oak or of yew tree, and never a bit of miserable deal board. Things of this sort ought to last several lifetimes. A laborer ought to inherit from his great grandfather something beside his toil. As to bedding, and other things of that sort, all ought to be good in their nature, of a durable quality, and plain in their color and form. The plates, dishes, mugs, and things of that kind, should be of *peuter* or even of wood. Any thing is better than crockery ware. Bottles to carry a-field should be of wood. Formerly, nobody but the gypsies and mumpers, that went a hop-picking in the season, carried glass or earthen bottles. As to *glass* of any sort, I do not know what business it has in any man's house, unless he be rich enough to live on his means. It pays a tax, in many cases, to the amount of two-thirds of its cost. In short, when a house is once furnished with sufficient goods, there ought to be no renewal of hardly any part of them wanted for half an age, except in case of destruction by fire. Good management in this way leaves the man's

wages to provide an *abundance of good food and good raiment*; and these are the things that make happy families; and these are the things that make a good, kind, sincere, and brave people; not little pamphlets about "loyalty" and "content." A good man will be contented fast enough, if he be fed and clad sufficiently; but if a man be not well fed and clad, he is a base wretch to be contented.

Fuel should be, if possible, provided in summer, or at least some of it. Turf and peat must be got in summer, and some *wood* may. In the woodland countries, the next winter ought to be thought of in *June*, when people hardly know what to do with the fuel wood; and something should, if possible, be saved in the bark harvest to get a part of the fuel for the next winter. Fire is a capital article. To have no fire, or a bad fire, to sit by, is a most dismal thing. In such a state man and wife must be something out of the common way to be in a good humor with each other, to say nothing of colds and other ailments which are the natural consequence of such misery. If we suppose the great Creator to condescend to survey his works in detail, what object can be so pleasing to him as that of the laborer, after his return from the toils of a cold winter day, sitting with his wife and children round a cheerful fire, while the wind whistles in the chimney, and the rain pelts the roof? But, of all God's creation, what is so miserable to behold or to think of, as a wretched, half starved family creeping to their nests of flocks or straw, there to be shivering, till sent forth by the fear of absolutely expiring from want?

THEY WORK IT RIGHT.

Report of Oxford Farmers.—Samuel Garnsey produced about 1800 bushels of potatoes, on three and half acres of old pasture without manure. Twice spring ploughed—twice dragged and ridged—planted on the ridge in the hill, about level with the surface, on the first days of June—hoed out only once, producing 500 bushels to the acre.

Lyman Balcom, reports 650 bushels of potatoes, of flesh red and pink eyed, on one and a half acres of wheat stubble—spring ploughed—seed cut in hills—twice hoed.

Benjamin Butler, 600 bushels Ruta Baga, on one acre of sandy loam, after a crop of clover—once ploughed; 400 bushels of compost manure, spread on the furrow—rolled, harrowed and ridged with a double mould board plough, drilled on the ridge, in the last week in July.—*Farmer's Adv.*

TO PRESERVE BOOKS.

A FEW drops of any perfumed oil will secure libraries from the consuming effects of mould and damp. Russian leather, which is perfumed with the tar of the birch tree, never moulders; and merchants suffer large bales of this leather to remain in the London Docks, knowing that it cannot sustain any injury from damp. This manner of preserving books with perfumed oil, was known to the ancients. The Romans used oil of cedar to preserve valuable MSS. Hence the expression used by Horace—"Digna cedro," meaning any work worthy of being anointed with cedar oil, or, in other words, worthy of being preserved and remembered.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

TO HOP GROWERS.

Hops are sold in New York at 19 and 20 cts. per pound, and are likely to become an article of regular and extensive exportation.

* In measuring corn in the ear by the bushel or basket, I do not see why the length of the ear should be considered.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1834.

SPRING WORK.

In making post and rail fence, it is good economy to set the posts with the top part placed in the ground, for some experienced cultivators have assured us that posts in that position will last much longer than would be the case if they stood as they grew. It is likewise advised, in making this sort of fence, to place the rails with the heart side up. In both these cases, it is thought that moisture is less easily imbibed by the pores of the wood than if it was left in a more natural position. It is best to insert the ends of the posts about two feet below the surface of the ground, and to burn those parts in a hot fire till they become quite black, which will cause them to remain sound much longer than they would otherwise.

Finish cutting, splitting and piling your wood. It is best to keep at least one year's stock of fire wood beforehand. Philosophical gentlefolk assure us that dry wood will do twice the service of green wood, and in this they are perhaps about right, at least so far as respects wood to be consumed for cooking.

Your carts, ploughs, harrows, hoes, rakes and other farming implements, should be subjected to a careful review, repaired where necessary, or replaced by new ones, and had in readiness for use. They will last the longer if painted, and covered with some suitable composition. Covering wood repeatedly with oil or grease, will have a tendency to preserve it. Where tools or implements are exposed in the field the greater part of the year, they require to be new painted, at least every other year. This is as useful for iron, as for wood, both of which should be kept coated with paint or oil, so far as is practicable.

You may as well take this opportunity to cut scions for grafting. They should be cut from the extremities of the branches of the last year's growth, of the most thrifty, and best bearing trees, and placed with their lower ends in the ground of some dry cellar till wanted.

Look to your drains and water courses, and contrive to spread over your grounds as much of the wash of the highway, as can be conveniently monopolized. By frequent changing your water courses, you may render your mowing ground even, and prevent one part from growing too rank, and lying down before the other part is fit to be cut.

Procure the very best of garden and other seeds for the ensuing season. If you have not good seeds and good fences, and good breeds of animals, you cannot reasonably expect good crops, will not have a good dairy, and can neither expect the reputation, nor to enjoy the emoluments of a good farmer.

It is almost or altogether time to attend to the commencement of horticultural operations. Carry manure into such places as require it, whenever and wherever frost will permit; but do not spread it till the season is so far advanced, that it can be mixed with, or ploughed under the soil. Provide, if you have not already, a sufficient quantity of bean poles and pea rods, for the purpose of supporting such vegetables as require poles or rods. The length and size of your pea rods should be proportioned to the sorts of peas for which you intend them. The same kinds of rods which the

tall growing peas require, viz. from 6 to 9 feet in length, will answer for the generality of running kidney beans. The Lima and Cuba beans will need strong poles, about 8 or 9 feet long. Rake together, and burn the vines, haulm, and whatever may remain of your last year's crops. Straw mats for the hot beds, rails, lattices or trellices for espalier trees, should now be got in readiness. Clean trees from moss, and protect them from mice and rabbits, by white-washing with lime, or smearing with some composition, which is offensive to those depredators. Attend to forwarding various sorts of seedling plants by artificial means, so that they may be provided with strong roots, and arrive at some size by the time they would naturally make their appearance above ground.

GAMA GRASS.

In answer to many applications for the Gama Grass Seed, we would say, the small parcel received from Mr. Bartlett from Georgia was sent to two of our friends who will try it and give accurate reports of the results of their experiments.

For the New-England Farmer.

PREPARING FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Beverly, March 1, 1834.

MR. FESSENDEN, Dear Sir, I regret as much as your correspondent H. C. that I could not have given the result of my experiment on the subject of chopping and preparing food for cattle, without the necessity of guessing, knowing as I do the importance of exactness in all these experiments. But as an apology for adopting it in this case, I beg leave to offer the following reasons.—Notwithstanding my conviction of there being a saving in chopping and preparing hay, &c. yet I was not aware of the saving being so great, consequently I did not begin with the least idea of publishing the result. If I had, I should have weighed the quantity of hay consumed per day before commencing chopping, and also the quantity after chopping; but as I did not do this, I of course availed myself of the best evidence in my possession, and even now if practicable, I would for the satisfaction of H. C. weigh and ascertain to an ounce. But to every one who has had experience on this subject it must be obvious that in shifting cattle from prepared food to unprepared, they will not devour it so readily nor in so great a quantity for 8 or 10 days, consequently I cannot now make an exact statement, but will here state from proof positive that in the latter case I was very nearly correct, and in the other also I think the variation would be but trifling, if any. Both might overrun from 25 to 50 pounds per day, but the proportion would be the same. But I think a calculation can be made nearly as correctly by measuring, as by weighing, a mow of hay, estimating (when the hay is well stowed and settled) six hundred square feet to make a ton. This rule, I believe to be very nearly correct, and will as often overrun as fall short.

As it respects the queries of H. C. concerning the potatoes, &c. I will here give an account of the whole process. In a central part of my barn I have a room 18 by 12 feet; this is ceiled with boards, which make it tight and warm. In this room is a pump, and a pen 10 by 10 feet, which is made water tight, the hay being chopped and thrown into a heap, outside this room, early in the morning a sufficient quantity is put into this pen to feed the whole stock once, to which is added water enough to moisten it, then meal and po-

tatoes, when the whole is mixed with a four tined fork until every part of the hay receives its proportion of the meal and potatoes, then it is given to the cattle in baskets. This process is followed three times each day, viz. morning, noon, and about sunset. The whole of which is performed, excepting giving it to the cattle, by a man whom I hire for 8 dollars per month, not 3 as stated in your paper. This was done with not the most improved straw cutter; now I have one of Willis's improved straw cutters, the same man can perform the whole, including feeding, and the hay is cut shorter and more uniformly which I think is quite an improvement.

In regard to chopping the potatoes I do not think it is of much consequence, excepting, they are more easily and uniformly distributed amongst the hay which is of some consequence, as when not chopped the cattle will devour the potatoes first, when I think it is better that the whole should be eaten together. In regard to the cause of the difference in the two modes of feeding, if I should venture to give my opinion, it would not be on any particular part of the process but on all its parts collectively; the quantity of meal or roots might be varied; for instance, if potatoes were worth more in the market in proportion to their value for feeding cattle than grain, then reduce the potatoes and increase the grain, and so vice versa; but some meal is indispensable with coarse fodder, as it is not to be supposed that neat cattle throw up and masticate a second time but a small part of the food they devour, consequently much of it passes off without imparting more than half of its nutritious substance, especially when dry, hard hay is given without other food or preparation. I think this is more perceptible in milch cows than in any other cattle; hay given in an unprepared state must of course require so great a portion of moisture to prepare it for digestion that but little is left for milk, consequently the hay devoured is often worth more than the milk we get in return; hence the importance of preparing our winter food for our cattle, and bringing it back as nearly as possible into its natural state when growing in our best pastures, by the most simple, easy and cheapest process.—I now, Mr. Editor, hope that H. C. will accept the very imperfect explanation I have here given, and that he or some other learned gentleman will take up the subject and do it ample justice.

Yours, with respect, AMOS SHELLEN.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Costly Edifice.—President Jackson has submitted a plan which has in view the erection of a magnificent edifice for the present and future accommodation of all the offices of the Government. He proposes a building facing the President's square, eight hundred feet in length, with a colonnade in front. The estimated expense is about three millions.—*Transcript.*

A storm of the 18th Dec. appears to have been destructive in some parts of Germany. In the forest of Tharanderbosch, 40,000 fine trees were prostrated. The bridge across the Rhine at Wesel was carried away. A number of persons lost their lives, and several houses were burnt by lightning. In the circle of Torgau, the damage to the standing timber is estimated at \$150,000.

The Montreal Gazette of Feb. 25, says that a violent storm of thunder and lightning has been experienced in that city, during which the church of St. Thomas was nearly destroyed—the covering was displaced for 30 feet—and stones of great size removed.—*B. Mer. Jour.*

The introduction of the process of bleaching by chlorine has added largely to the supply of materials for paper-making, for not only the waste of cotton factories, but even the worn out bags in which the cotton is imported, are now made to serve the same purpose as linen rags.

Joseph Bonaparte is expected to return to this country in the packet ship Monangahela, on her next voyage.

Mammoth Hog.—A hog, weighing about 1300 pounds, 9 feet long, 7 feet 3 inches in circumference, is advertised to be shot for in York County, Penn.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS.

The following are in part a list of splendid Double Dahlias which will be for sale, in a few days, at the New-England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, by G. C. BARRETT.

Barrett's Susannah; King of the Whites; Le Brilliant; Romulus; Hill's Mogul; Foster's Incomparable; Countess of Liverpool; Queen of Wirttemberg; Othello; Globe Crimson; Black Turban; Isabella; Barrett's Favorite, with singular dark foliage; Magnet; Colville Perfectæ; Purple of Tyre; Wm. Penn; Melicent; Count Balou; Orange and Yellow Dwarf; Franchina; Welles Dwarf Lilac; Rubens; Red Cockade; Trienda Purpurea; Bella Forma; Margareta (splendid) Dwarf Light Purple; do. Red; do. dark Purple; Cammie, dark centre; Semidouble White; White; Woods' Dwarf Red; Gen. Washington; Helianthus Flora; Elizabeth; Cocineæ; Ignisæus, fiery scarlet; President Adams; Abundantia Flora; Imperial; Scarlet Turban; Eclipse; with all the common varieties, too numerous to mention.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

GEO. C. BARRETT, General Agent

—For all the principal Nurseries, in the vicinity of Boston, will faithfully attend to all orders for Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Plants, &c. and the same will be delivered in the city, or sent on board vessels, without additional expense.

FARM FOR SALE.

On the road leading from Newton West Parish Meeting-House to Waltham Factory, containing from 50 to 75 acres of land, well proportioned into mowing and tillage—Also House, barn, and out-houses with the same. Said farm is well watered, and has a valuable fruit Orchard.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We, the undersigned, agree to attend the *Cattle Fair Hotel* in Brighton, for the object of purchasing Beef Cattle, &c. and will use all honorable means in our power to influence the seller and purchaser to unite in that place, and, if possible, to end an unprofitable and perplexing competition.

Jesse Bird, Benj. Kimball, Eben. Holden, Abijah White, Sumner Hudson, Cephas Brackett, Oliver Townsend, Stutely Burlingame, Horace Pierce, Samuel Davis, Benjamin Holton, Horace Haynes, James Dana, Samuel Bigelow, Charles Dana, Benja. F. Pierce, Abijah White, Nath'l. Withen, Samuel Smith, Eben. Fuller, Jun. Eli Sanderson, Nath'l. R. Harback, Dana Dawse, Samuel Davis, Jun., Jonathan F. Willington, Caleb C. Conant, James B. Leeds, Amasa C. Wiswall, Thomas Glover, Reuben Smith, Charles Brackett, John Faxon, Nath'l. Wild, John Willington, John Corey, Joseph Faxon, Leonard Fowle, Lorenzo Stevens, William Parshley, Ira West, Cyrus Duple, Oliver Pierce, Martin Lewis, Abel Harwood, John A. Harback, Richard Lethbridge, Joseph Williams, Abel B. Shaw, Penuel Weld, Harvey Torry, Samuel Tilton, Abiathar Prichard, William Newcomb, Isaac Dyer, Simon Ruggles, Charles Seaveus, Benja. Goldsmith, Solomon Goldsmith, George W. Goldsmith, Nath'l. Brackett, Asa Harlow, Moses Esty, William Wilson, Orland J. Whipple, Reuben Hunting, John Lawden, M. V. French, William Brackett, Aaron Everett, Jr., William Freeman, Harvey Field, George Faxon, Calvin White, James Arnold.

February 11, 1834.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the South Parish in Andover, little more than half a mile southwesterly from Phillips' Academy and the Theological Institution, and about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Badger's Meeting-house,—containing about forty acres of valuable land, being the choice part of a much larger farm—having thereon one large and convenient two story dwelling-house, finished and in good repair, lately occupied as a boarding-house.—Also, near it, a one story dwelling-house in good repair. Also a barn ninety feet long, sheds, wash-house, wells of excellent water, gardens, fruit trees, &c.—A very eligible situation for any person desirous of retiring into a pleasant country town for the purpose of educating his children. The above valuable estate will be sold at public auction on Tuesday the first day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Conditions of sale liberal.

Andover, Feb. 24, 1824.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them direct by mail, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis are now reduced to \$25 per 100, and \$14 per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety \$20 to \$25 per 100.—Pears \$37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches \$20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces \$30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts \$25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries \$5 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp \$16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties \$20 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants \$16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines \$25 per 100, and 2 years ditto \$20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Winne, York Claret, York Madera, and Scuppernon, \$25 per 100.—Herbmont's Madeira, Troy and Elmsburgh, \$30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling \$35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, \$4½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Peonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at \$3, \$4½ and \$6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible. Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834.

GRAPE VINES AND EARLY POTATOES.

Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines, extra large size, by the hundred or single. Early Potatoes which obtained the premium for the last five years. For sale by SAMUEL POND. Cambridgeport, Feb. 25.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Situated in Roxbury, near the late Doctor Porter's Meeting-house, consisting of about 3 acres of land, with a pleasant and convenient Dwelling House, Stable, and other out-houses—has also on it from 100 to 150 young and choice fruit trees, with a great variety of grape vines, shrubbery, &c.—Is within fifteen minutes' ride of State-street, and from its particular location is both very central, and at the same time as much retired as many places five and eight miles from the city. It has running through it or on its borders a delightful stream, and is every way one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity. For terms and price, which will be liberal, apply to

Feb. 25 LUKE BALDWIN, 8, Merchants Row.

EARLIEST DWARF PEAS.

50 BUSHELS of the Earliest Dwarf Peas, being the earliest variety, having grown for eating in 38 days from time of planting, grows 20 to 24 inches high. This will be found an acquisition for a very early and good variety.

Raised expressly for, and for sale at

G. C. BARRETT'S

New-England Seed Store.

SITUATION WANTED.

A situation wanted by a Gardener, a married man who has no family, who could engage his wife as cook. Good recommendations can be given. Apply at this office. f 19

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 12 | 1 37 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 8 50 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | | |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 13 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 11 | 50 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 42 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | | |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 50 | 5 75 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 12 | 5 25 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 37 | 5 50 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 73 |
| southern yellow, | " | 62 | 64 |
| white, | " | 60 | 62 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 75 | 77 |
| Barley, | " | 43 | 45 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 14 00 | 15 09 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 33 | 37 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 18 | 20 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 14 | 16 |
| 2d quality | " | 11 | 14 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 94 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 18 | 20 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 22 | 23 |
| upper, | lb. | 17 | 19 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | " | 25 | 27 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 26 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 1 12 | 1 25 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 19 00 | 2 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 14 00 | 1 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | | |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 25 | 2 37 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 50 | 52 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 16 | 20 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality.) | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 325 Beef Cattle, (including all unsold at Brighton last week, and 30 unsold at Cambridge) and 280 Sheep—all of which were at Brighton; at Cambridge—none.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—A little better prices were obtained on middling and ordinary qualities, but no particular variation on the best, probably occasioned by the low price of Hides and Tallow. We noticed one yoke very fine taken at \$6, and several yoke at 5 75.—We quote prime at \$5 a 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5; thin at 4 50.

Sheep.—We noticed two lots only, sold. One at \$4 each, and one at \$7 37 each. We also noticed ten the finest we ever saw, no sale effected.

Swine—None at market.

We have been requested to state the price of Hides and Tallow, and from the best information we can obtain, we state as follows: Hides at \$5 on time, for those who have customers—Tallow at \$5 cash, at the end of the month. Those who have not customers cannot sell their Hides for more than 4 50 a 4 75 cash—several lots have been sold for 4 50 cash.

MISCELLANY.

From Brainard's Poems.

THE FALL OF NIAGARA.

Labitur et labetur.

THE thoughts are strange that crowd into my brain,
While I look upward to thee. It would seem
As if God pour'd thee from his "hollow hand,"
And hung his bow upon thine awful front;
And spoke in that loud voice which seem'd to him
Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake,
"The sound of many waters;" and had bade
Thy flood to chronicle the ages back,
And notch His cent'ries in the eternal rocks.

Deep calleth unto deep. And what are we,
That hear the question of that voice sublime?
Oh! what are all the notes that ever rung
From war's vain trumpet, by thy thundering side!
Yea, what is all the riot man can make
In his short life, to thy unceasing roar!
And yet, bold babblers, what art thou to Him,
Who drown'd a world, and heaped the waters far
Above its loftiest mountains?—a light wave,
That breaks, and whispers of its Maker's might.

GUMPTION.

THIS is a fine old Scotch word, not generally to be found in the dictionaries, though it is worthy of a place in the best. It has a great deal of meaning in it, and often expresses what nothing else can.

When I see a girl reject the addresses of a respectable young man, who owns a good farm, goes to meeting, and pays his debts; for one who wears a dickey, visits the theatre, and spends his money faster than he earns it, I think to myself she has not much gumption.

When I see a young mechanic who wants a good wife, that can make a pudding, spit a turkey, and nurse his babies, dangling after a piece of affection, because she has been to a dancing school and can play on a piano, I guess he has not much gumption.

When I see a farmer paying taxes for twenty acres of land, half-fenced and half tilled, when he might raise more on six acres under good cultivation, I conclude he is not over stocked with gumption.

When I see a man who has a good business, sufficient to support his family respectably, neglecting his affairs, and running into debt, in order to obtain a political office, I fancy that, whatever may be his talents, he is not burdened with gumption.

When I see a man calling his boys from school, and spending two hours every afternoon for a month, to tar his trees, that the canker-worm may not ascend them, when he might effect a remedy, in a single day, by exchanging the earth for three feet around them, I conclude that he has more industry than gumption.

When I see a man purchasing three cords of wood for the winter, when, by listing his doors, and mending a broken pane, he might save two of them, I think he has but little gumption.

When I see a young man, just set up in business, keeping a horse and chaise at an expense of two dollars a day, and failing in six months, when he might walk for nothing, and continue his business with safety, I conclude that he has not much gumption.

When I see a man attending diligently to his own concerns, sending his children to school, pay-

ing his debts, and keeping clear of law suits, quarrels, and politics, I set him down as a man possessing a reasonable share of gumption.

When I see a woman mending her children's clothes, and receiving her husband with affection, I conclude she has no ordinary share of gumption.

In fine, when I see a man who deals justly, loves mercy, walks humbly, and pays for his newspaper, I conclude that of all others in this world he possesses the greatest portion of gumption.

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

ABOUT the last of May, or the first of June, the little millers which lay moth-eggs, begin to appear. Therefore brush all your woollens, and pack them in a dark place covered with linen.—Pepper, red cedar chips, tobacco,—indeed almost any strong spicy smell,—is good to keep moths out of your chests and drawers. But nothing is so good as camphor. Sprinkle your woollens with camphorated spirit, and scatter pieces of camphor gum among them, and you will never be troubled with moths. Some people buy camphor wood trunks, for this purpose; but they are very expensive and the gum answers just as well.

The first young leaves of the common currant bush, gathered as soon as they put out, and dried on tin, can hardly be distinguished from green tea. Cream of Tartar, rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves cleanses them very much.—*Fr. Housewife.*

A BAT USEFULLY EMPLOYED.

IT was no idle speculation, when we proposed to introduce bats into kitchens to devour the flies. A friend of ours has since most successfully availed himself of the hint. The windows of the common sitting room being open, and a candle dimly burning, a bat entered; and passing into the entry, the door was immediately closed after him, which left him in the dark. A candle was then placed in the cellar kitchen, so as faintly to illuminate the stair-case, and in less than two minutes the bat descended into that apartment. He was honored with a light for about half an hour, during which time he was most actively engaged among the flies; and on visiting the kitchen very early in the morning, our informant found him wide awake, flying about the room. On opening the outer door he escaped, but more than one half of the stock of flies had disappeared. He will be well received in future, and invited in as often as opportunity occurs.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A RELICT OF THE OLDEN TIMES.

THE Marblehead Gazette relates that one of the guns, a two-pounder of the privateer Free Mason, which blew up in the harbor of Marblehead, in the year 1779, was discovered and taken from the bottom, on Thursday last, in a good state of preservation. The charge being drawn, the powder was found to be good, after having laid at the bottom 55 years. It was to be used on Saturday, in firing the salute, in honor of Washington's birth-day.

RAMMOHUN ROY

—THE late Hindoo Reformer, often repeated three favorite maxims: 1. *Political*—'Man is the slave of benefits.' 2. *Moral*—'The enjoyment of the two worlds [physical and intellectual] depends on two things—kindness to friends, civility to enemies.' 3. *Religious*—'The most acceptable service to God is, to do good to man.'



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

COTTON GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, 414 Washington st. (South End.) offers for sale, the largest assortment of COTTON GOODS, to be found in any retail store in the city, viz.

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| 3 " " do do do Plaid " " | 10 | " |
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| 1 " " Furniture Patch " " | 1s | |
| 1 " " " " " " | 9d | |
| 4 bales 3-4 Unbleached Cottons, | 4 1/2 | cts. |
| 9 " " 3-4 " " " | 6d | |
| 8 " " 9-8 " " " | 10 | cts. |
| 8 " " 9-8 Newmarket, manufactured of warp and | | |
| very stout, for shirting, | 12 1/2 | cts. |
| 2 cases 3-4 Bleached Cotton, | 12 1/2 | " |
| 1 " " Hamilton Long Cloth, | 20 | " |
| 2 " " Fine dress 9-8 Cotton, | 1s | |
| 3 " " do and stout, 4-4 do | 12 1/2 | cts. |
| 10 " " 9-8 do | 10 | " |
| 4 " " 3-4 do | 6d | |
| 1 " " 3-4 do | 4 1/2 | cts. |
| 1 bale Bleached Cotton Flannel, | 6 | " |
| 1 " " " " " " | 10 | |
| 1 " " " " " " | 7-8 | 12 1/2 |
| 1 " " " " " " very fine 4-4 | 1s | |

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NO. 35.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

DRAINING SWAMPS.

MR. EDITOR, The attention of the community at the present time seems to be mainly directed to one object, or to say the least, one object engrosses a much greater share of thought and conversation than any other, and like 'Aarou's rod swallows up all the rest'—namely, the *currency of the country*. Nor should it be deemed strange that such should be the fact, if we consider that whatever may be denominated money, stamps the value of all other commodities, according to its appreciation, or depreciation in the money market, and the *credit* given to the currency.

But although I am willing to concede that we have "fallen upon evil times," yet I am by no means willing "to give up the ship," and however much property may depreciate in value, I can but look forward for a redeeming principle, with hope, and no small share of confidence, to brighter days, and better times; and it is this consideration that induces me at this time to request a portion of the attention of the community to a subject, which in this section of the country, so far as my knowledge extends, has hitherto been much neglected.

The subject to which I now solicit attention, is the draining of swamps and low grounds, with a view to augment, and accelerate the growth of wood and timber.

It is universally admitted that wood is a necessary and indispensable article to the comfort and happiness of man; and that in many parts of the country it is becoming scarce and dear. If such be the fact, whatever can be done to increase the quantity in the shortest given time, should by no means be neglected; and those persons most successful in producing such a result, would be as much entitled to the thanks of the community, as he who, by superior management, should be the instrument of producing "two spires of grass where but one grew before."

It is believed that in the New England states there are many acres of swamp, and hoggy land, that are now nearly valueless, and that they are wholly so in consequence of stagnant water having lain upon them for ages; and the few trees that may be seen here and there, in a thin and scattered state, are short, scrubby, mossy, unhealthy and unthrifty.

There is another description of swamp land, somewhat different in soil and situation from that which is considered mere bog; I mean those swamps situated on brooks and small streams, many of which have a soil varying in depth from one to three feet, and which are nearly dry at the surface occasionally, and in their present state may yield from ten to thirty-five cords of wood per acre; but in the condition they now are they will not produce that amount of wood in a less time than from forty to sixty years between cutting; the growth being much retarded by the superabundance of water lying at the roots of the trees.

To remedy the foregoing defects in soil and situation, and render them more productive, and consequently more profitable, I beg leave to suggest, as being probably the *best means* that can be

used, that of draining, wherever it can be done without incurring an expense greater than what would be the probable amount of benefit resulting from the operation.

There are many acres of swamp land within my knowledge, which may be sufficiently drained, at an expense not exceeding one dollar per acre; and I believe that I hazard nothing by saying, that if those lands were fairly drained of the superabundance of water, that the growth of wood would be so far accelerated thereby, that the amount of wood grown on an acre would be as much in thirty years, as it has heretofore been in forty or forty-five years; thus making a saving of from ten to fifteen years in rapidity of growth, and the interest for an equal length of time on the value of the wood taken off.

On bogs where the growth is thin, scrubby and mossy, after being well drained, I would recommend, that the growth then on the ground, whatever it may be, whether wood, or brush, should be cut close and clean, as near even with the surface as is practicable; and in all places where a growth of wood is desired, cattle should not be suffered to go; ever remembering that cattle are as fatal to the growth of the young and tender shoots of trees, as they would be to the successful growth of a field of Indian corn in the month of July.

R. HOWARD.

Easton, Feb. 25, 1834.

For the New England Farmer.

ARTIFICIAL FISH PONDS.

MR. EDITOR, Being about to make an artificial Fish Pond, and seeing some remarks made by a Rhode Island committee which were published in your 5th volume on the "*Raising of Fish in Fresh Water Ponds*," I take the liberty to inquire through the medium of your paper, whether some of those gentlemen, committee men, will not answer the following inquiries:

1st. Whether they have made any artificial fish ponds—and if so with what success?

2d. Will salt water fish thrive best in fresh water ponds?

3d. What sort of fish are the most prolific to stock a pond with—and which are the most desirable for the table?

4th. Is it advisable to put a variety of kinds in one pond?

5th. What food is required to feed the fish with?

6th. Is a fish called the *carp* known in your section of the country? and if so, what are its qualities?

Any other information on the subject of rearing fish in fresh water ponds will be duly appreciated by
A SUBSCRIBER.

For the New England Farmer.

PRESERVATION OF INK.

MR. FESSENDEN—Sir, You are at liberty to publish the following, if you think it worthy of notice.

It is well known that the common writing ink, commonly made of vinegar or water for the liquid, causes the ink to mother, dry, and of course becoming thick, and unfit for use, unless often mixed up. Having occasion lately to make use of some

strong salt-brine, for a certain purpose, and placing the vessel containing the brine near my inkstand, the thought occurred to me, that it would prevent the mothering and drying up of the ink, by mixing it with the thick substance in the inkstand. Accordingly I mixed some of the brine with the inky matter, and found, upon a fair trial, my anticipation realized. It keeps the inky compound entirely free and open, consequently the pen clean, which is a great desideratum with all who have use for the goosequill. Please try and satisfy yourself.
J. N. B.

From the New York Farmer.

TO REMOVE VERMIN FROM CATTLE.

A DECOCTION of tobacco is very good, but it often makes the animal very sick for a short time. A better remedy is to mix plenty of strong Scotch snuff in train oil, and rub the back and neck of the creature with it, which will effectually drive away or kill all vermin.

Curwen observes that "the best preventives against fleas in hogs, lice in cattle, and ticks in sheep, are corn meal and good care." Hickory ashes thrown upon swine, not only assist in destroying fleas, but in removing cutaneous diseases, by causing the animals to rub themselves frequently.

From the Genesee Farmer.

BLOODY MURRAIN.

It is believed that the cause of Bloody Murrain, which is a disease very common and fatal to cattle in many parts of the United States, has not yet been discovered and explained; and it is therefore deemed proper to state the following facts, which seem to show that it is caused by leeches, taken with the water drunk by the cattle. These facts may be the means of directing the attention of farmers to the subject, and also to the importance of supplying cattle with pure water.

A farmer in Madison county, Ohio, had lost several of his finest cattle by this disease, and upon opening them he found leeches in their stomachs, much swollen by the blood they had extracted, and it was also found that leeches were living in the water at which the cattle were in the habit of drinking. Believing that this was the cause of the disease, he changed the water, and in future only gave them that which was pure; and for three years his stock had not been troubled with that disease.

Although this seems to show very conclusively that leeches are the cause of the disease, yet it requires further investigation before the question can be entirely settled.
S. L.

27,000 CROWS

—WERE destroyed this season at Dupplin by the demolition of between 11000 and 12000 nests, by contract for £25 sterling.*** In opposition to this spirit of persecution it is said that nine tenths of their food consists of worms, insects and their larvæ; and by every one who knows how destructive to vegetation are the larvæ of the tribes of insects and worms, some slight idea may be formed of the devastation which rooks are the means of preventing.—*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.*

From the Genesee Farmer.
MANAGEMENT OF FIREWOOD.

We hardly know of any business in which reform is more needed than in the management of fire-wood; and as this is the principal season of cutting and procuring it, the following particulars may be worthy of attention.

Wood that is cut by the cord, and designed to stand through the summer, should not be left in the woods, nor under shade of any kind. Raise the bottom tier of sticks a few inches from the ground, for without this precaution it will be much damaged, and decayed timber enough to serve for this purpose may be generally found in the woods. The sticks when corded ought to range east and west so that the sun may shine in at both ends, the piles consequently extending north and south.

On account of its drying better, no stick should be split into less than four pieces, except it be very small, or except it be designed for back-logs; and to prevent the last from becoming doted, it ought to be placed on the top of the pile where it can receive sun and air enough to compensate for its greater size.

An honored friend of ours assures us that the quality and value of fire-wood is much affected by the time when it is first cut. He recommends it to be done in winter, being careful to have it finished before the sap begins to rise. We are disposed to adopt his opinion; and though it is not in our power to furnish any estimate of the comparative or relative value of two parcels of the same kind of wood, cut at different seasons of the year,—yet we have found a great difference, which we know not how to ascribe to any other cause; and we should be much obliged for observations on this subject.

We intend the foregoing remarks more especially for those who have large quantities of wood either for the market or to keep over year, and who may wish to preserve it in the best order; but we have also a few words for such as do business on a smaller scale.

We have heard old mechanics say that "the month of March is the best month in the whole year for drying stuff" or timber; and we believe the remark has been founded on observation. We would not assert that it would season more than in one month of severe drought in summer; but such droughts are very rare in this district; and taking several years together we think the average would best accord with that old saying. We shall therefore unhesitatingly recommend to every house-keeper to have his wood ready split and piled up to take advantage of the drying weather of that month.

If the wood stands out, exposed, let it have all the benefit of air and sunshine by ranging it in single rows to the north and south. Where chips are plenty they may be heaped on the top of the wood, and rounded so as to shed the rain. We have found it by experience to be an excellent arrangement.

WORKING MEN.

THERE are two sorts of labor, first working for profit—and working for nothing. Persons who have nothing to do, generally have hard work to live. Let such read the following:

A late distinguished senator said in the parliament of England, "man is born to labor as the sparks fly upwards." This observation is founded on a thorough knowledge of the destiny from

which none can escape. The idle are always unhappy, nor can mental vigor be preserved without bodily exercise. Neither he who has attained to inordinate wealth, nor he who has reached the greatest heights of human intellect is exempt from the decree, that every man must "work for his living." If the "gentleman" does not work to maintain his family he must to maintain his life; hence he walks, rides, hunts, shoots, and travels, and occupies his limbs as well as his mind; hence noblemen amuse themselves at the turning lathe, and the workman's bench, or become mail coachmen, "cutter-lads;" and hence sovereigns sometimes "play at being workmen," or, what is worse, at the "game" of war.

Without exercise the body becomes enfeebled, and the mind loses its tension. Corporeal inactivity cannot be persisted in even with the aid of medicine, without symptoms of an asthenic state. From this deliquium the patient must be relieved in spite of his perverseness, or he becomes a maniac or a corpse. Partial remedies render him "a nervous man;" his only effectual relief is bodily exercise.—*Genius of Temperance.*

From the Genesee Farmer.
DUNGING IN THE HILL.

Dunging in the hill appears to us an injudicious method of applying manure, even when the quantity is small. It gives to the plant a luxuriant start, provided the manure is rotted, but too often proves of little value afterwards. It is mostly used in this way upon corn. If the manure is long, or dry, and dry weather ensues, it firebrands or does not rot, and the crop is little benefited; and for the next crop it benefits only parts of the soil where the corn has grown. The small fibres of the roots are the mouths of the plants through which the food passes to the stock. If we examine the roots of corn we shall perceive that they extend as far in the ground as the stocks do above. Hence it will be perceived, that the dung, if placed in the hill, cannot benefit the roots nor materially the plant, after they have extended beyond the circle where it is deposited. Whereas if it is spread and buried in the soil, it benefits them in their whole extent; there probably not being a square inch of ground in the field into which the roots do not penetrate in search of food. We would thank some of our readers to make an experiment, and communicate to us the result. Let half an acre have ten loads in the hole, and another half acre ten loads spread broadcast, and note the product of each in corn and the crop which follows it.

SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS WITHOUT PAIN.

In the Veterinary School at Edinburgh they practise a method of killing horses with comparatively no pain, by opening the jugular vein, and inserting a metallic tube, the thickness of a quill and blowing in atmospheric air. Three forcible expirations from the mouth are sufficient to cause the animal to die instantly, with apparently no pain. The "Association to Promote Rational Humanity" would recommend this method for killing cattle, if it should be found expedient.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

CANADA THISTLES.

OBSERVING the grass killed in the spring where pounce had been fed to cattle the fall before, I took the hint to make an experiment on a bed of

Canada thistles. Soon after they made their appearance in the spring of 1832, I carted pounce from my cider mill, and spread it on a patch of them two or three inches thick; and on scattering stalks I put a shovel full, and left a heap for future use. A few stalks showed themselves through the pounce, which I carefully covered up again, treading it down pretty snugly. During the summer of 1833, I closely watched my old bed of Canadians, and think there were but three stalks that made their appearance—those I pulled up. In the fall, I could not see a single stalk alive.

If I mistake not, I have mowed these thistles ten or fifteen years, and do not believe they ever went to seed more than once or twice since I first discovered them. A YANKEE.

DOGS AND SHEEP.

ON Saturday night last, two dogs made terrible havoc in a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. Herman Smith, who resides in the western part of this town, near Shepherd's Factory. They killed 28 and wounded 12 more, most of them mortally, and two are missing. They seemed to be expert butchers; they bit the sheep in the neck and let out their blood with as much dexterity as an old wolf. We are informed that other flocks have recently suffered some loss from dogs. Yet the dogs cannot be found; no man is willing to acknowledge himself the owner of such villainous dogs. In this state of things, dog-owners need not be surprised if war is declared against the whole canine race. There is a place in Southampton called "Hang-dog Swamp." A hang-dog place is wanted in some other towns, and frequent executions.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

BREEDING.

A cross of a merino buck, with a Leicester ewe says Sinclair, in the course of four or five generations, will produce fleeces rivalling in fineness Spanish fleeces. This is on the principle laid down by Cline and other breeders, that the male gives a character to the exterior of the offspring.

EVERGREENS FOR SHEEP.

As food for sheep, evergreens are considered rather medicative than nutritive, says Mr. Hogg, in the Transactions of the Highland Society. When obliged to eat them in considerable quantities, and frequently and constantly, too, they cannot have an effect other than injurious; but when in smaller quantities, in connexion with other food, they very probably give a strengthening tone to the stomach.—*Genesee Farmer.*

LEMON TREE.

IN the green house of the late Hon. T. Bigelow, of Medford, there is a lemon tree, which, besides its foliage, its buds and flowers, has on it about three hundred lemons. These are, of course, of all sizes, from the smallest to the largest, which are sixteen inches in circumference. The tree is supposed to be about fifty years old. It was given to Mr. Bigelow by the lady of the late Hon. Wm. Gray, about twenty-five years ago. It is emphatically a perennial, being never without foliage, flowers and fruit. Perhaps some of the credit of rearing and perfecting this splendid exotic may belong to the gardener, whose watchfulness and care have been applied to it during the whole time that it has been in its present place.—*Courier.*

LIME AS A MANURE IN THE GENESSEE COUNTRY.

I HAVE had some opportunities to observe the extraordinary fertility of lands lying at the base of limestone ridges; and have been led to believe that though our farms were comparatively rich, they might very profitably be made richer by the application of lime.

Some farmers have held the notion that lime was not useful except when applied in its caustic state; but it is an error that ought to be corrected. Marl, which commonly contains about fifty per cent. of calcareous matter, is never caustic. So that if the limestone be finely pulverized, its effects will be the same, whether it has been *ground*, or *burnt* or *disintegrated* by the weather, and the particles carried down from these rocks in heavy rains are found greatly to fertilize the lands below.

I remember an instance of this kind, in which a horizontal stratum of limestone, only a few feet in thickness, occurred on the side of a high hill. Below the rock, the land was remarkably fertile; and differed entirely in the luxuriance of its vegetation, from the more unproductive soil above.

In making a valuation of some land a few years ago, in company with an old shrewd farmer, who had become wealthy by employing his eyes as well as his hands, he remarked to me in reference to a small tract lying at the base of a calcareous ridge, "I would be willing to give a hundred dollars an acre for that land;"* and on conversation with the occupant, he said it never failed to produce extraordinary crops. It had a bluish cast like some kinds of marl, mixed with some vegetable matter.

New countries have generally been settled by persons who never inquired whether the lands were calcareous or not. In a state of nature, there is little to indicate to the uninstructed that some lands under culture will be more durably fertile than others. A thrifty growth of timber is often found on silicious soils, not well adapted to heavy crops of grass or grain; and many of our wild plants grow luxuriantly, and seem to require nothing more than vegetable earth. Yet from these two circumstances, many a new settler judges of the quality of land. The axe however cuts off the supply of leaves; the plough and the harrow expose the muck to a new action of the elements; and in a few years under the operation of severe cropping, the dark color and the fertility of the soil disappear together. The proprietor discovers that his farm is not worth half as much as some neighbor's, who was so fortunate or so skilful as to settle on limestone land.—A. F. *Genesee Farmer.*

From the Ohio Farmer.

WHEAT.

MR. EDITOR:—As the object of your paper is to benefit the farming interest of the country, I would take the liberty of suggesting a simple experiment in the raising of wheat, which I think I have tried to my full satisfaction—I mean the continuing of wheat crops upon the same land, for three or four years in succession.

My mode is this—after the crop is off, I turn in my cattle and hogs to range on the stubble, and to pick up such loose heads and grains as they may find, until the first of October, or thereabout. I then give the ground a single ploughing, sow the seed and harrow it in. I have tried this for three years in succession, and the last crop was better than the first, and equally as free from *cheat*, as

* When other lands were worth from twenty-five to thirty dollars an acre

that sowed in other ground, or as the first crop. Another circumstance inclines me in favor of this practice.—While others were complaining of *blight* and *mildew*, my wheat was untouched with either. As I consider an ounce of facts worth a pound of theory, I merely give them, yielding to abler hands the task of theorising. And satisfied am I, that every farmer that wishes to thrive, should be awake to the improvements of the day. R. F.

POTATO BALLS.

A LADY of our acquaintance recommends the following preparation:

"Mix mashed potatoes with the yolk of an egg—roll them into balls—flour them—or egg and bread crum them—and fry them in clear drippings [or lard], or brown them in a Dutch oven."—*Gen. Farmer.*

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

It is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with strong vinegar, and keep it corked tight.

Poke-root boiled in water and mixed with a good quantity of molasses, set about the kitchen, the pantry, &c., in large deep plates, will kill the cockroaches in great numbers, and finally rid the house of them. The Indians say that poke-root boiled into a soft poultice is cure for the bite of a snake. I have heard of a fine horse saved by it.

A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling, tends to prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

A few potatoes sliced, and boiling water poured over them, makes an excellent preparation for cleansing and stiffening old rusty black silk.

Green tea is excellent to restore rusty silk. It should be boiled in iron, nearly a cup full to three quarts. The silk should not be wrung, and should be ironed damp.

Lime pulverized, sifted through coarse muslin, and stirred up tolerably thick in white of eggs, makes a strong cement for glass and china. Plaster of Paris is still better; particularly for mending broken images of the same material. It should be stirred up by the spoonful, as it is wanted.*

A bit of isinglass dissolved in gin, or boiled in spirits of wine, is said to make strong cement for broken glass, china and sea-shells.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens. Wrap them in good, strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin.—Scald you wooden ware often; and keep your tin ware dry.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks, slit into shreds, are far better than straw.

Straw beds are much better for being boxed at the sides; in the same manner as upholsterers prepare ticks for feathers.

Brass and iron should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place, during the summer season.

If you have a large family, it is well to keep white rags separate from colored ones, and cotton separate from woollen; they bring a higher price. Paper brings a cent a pound, and if you have plenty of room, it is as well to save it. 'A penny saved is a penny got.'—*Frugal Housewife.*

* Some think it an improvement to make whey of vinegar and milk, and beat it well up with the eggs before the lime is put in. I have heard of iron mended with it.

From the American Farmer.

CORN BREAD.

Virginia, Feb. 1, 1834.

As receipts for making different kinds of bread are occasionally published in the Farmer, perhaps it may not be deemed obtrusive in me to mention a way of making corn bread, which, if properly done, cannot fail to be highly esteemed.

Take one quart of corn flour, one half spoonful of lard, half a spoonful of salt, two spoonfuls of yeast, and warm water sufficient to make a batter that will drop freely out of the spoon. Set it in a pitcher or other vessel by the fire to keep moderately warm. It will become very light in eight or ten hours, and should be baked in a Dutch oven or spider, at the same time greasing the oven well. A cooking stove will answer equally well. The bread will be soft and spongy if properly managed, and greatly superior to what is termed *pone*. It should be served hot for breakfast or supper.

In order to have good bread it is very necessary to have good meal. It should not be ground too fine, for that will make the bread clammy and unwholesome. There is also great choice in the kind of corn. The best I have ever seen for family use, is what we call in Virginia *hominny corn*. The grain is white, very flinty and clear, sometimes almost transparent. It makes a richer bread than the softer varieties of the species.

CLEANING PLATE WITH DRY PLATE POWDER.

This gives plate a most brilliant lustre, if it is only well done, and should be rubbed on with your naked hand, such as spoons, forks, and dessert knives that have silver blades. These small articles are cleaned by taking some of the powder between your finger and thumb, and the longer you rub, the better it will look; any article of your plate that is ornamented, this part may be rubbed with a piece of leather dipped in the plate powder, and rubbed quick, and hard; then it should be brushed with your plate brushes, and polished off with your shammy or wash leather; and I will warrant your plate to look beautiful.

In the next place you must remember to keep your plate in a dry place, for if you let any articles that are only plated, lay about dirty, or in a damp place, they are sure to rust if plated on steel; and if plated on copper, they are sure to canker; therefore you should be particular, and not leave salt or acids of any kind on plated ware, as it is sure to take off the plate, and leave a stain, and by rubbing this stain the plate will rub off; by which means the article is perfectly spoiled. I very well know that there are many articles of this kind, that are often spoiled through the neglect of servants, and especially young hands, that have had no experience of those things; therefore, my young friends, I have here given you such directions as I trust will enable you to keep your plate in such order as may give general satisfaction to your employers, and gain credit for yourselves.—*H. Direc.*

BEEF CAKES.

MAKE fine some beef that is rare done, with a little fat bacon; season with pepper and salt, and otherwise as preferred: mix well and make into small cakes three inches long, and half as wide and thick, and fry them a light brown, and serve with gravy.—*Northern Farmer.*

For many years the agriculturists of our country have been in the habit of recording the results of their observations and experience in short and desultory articles which are now dispersed through a great many volumes of agricultural papers. These essays are in many instances well written, and highly valuable,—and, taken together, they form a body of information whose value is beyond all calculation. Being mostly from the pens of practical men, who write from experience, and who know the facts they state to be true, they can be relied upon with perfect confidence. We have now fifteen volumes of the *American Farmer*, twelve of the *New England Farmer*, and perhaps sixty or seventy volumes of other papers of the same kind, all of which are full of information, and essays of this description. But as this matter is dispersed through so many volumes, without order or system, the different subjects treated of being divided, and disconnected, it is almost impossible to trace it out. Much valuable information

tion, it is believed, is disregarded on account of the difficulty of finding it, and from the fact of its being presented in an unsystematic, and irregular manner.

In order to remove these difficulties, I propose, (and respectfully suggest to those who take an interest in the advancement of agricultural science,) that the whole subject be divided into about fifty parts, and invite fifty different gentlemen, who are qualified, and acquainted with the subject, to write treatises on each separately. Each treatise to be confined to one branch of agriculture—to be full and complete in itself—written in a plain, clear style,—and in all cases to give the best and most approved views of the subject. The whole should be entirely AMERICAN,—no compilations from foreign works—but adapted to our own soil and our own climate, and condition.

The first treatise should of course be a kind of introductory or preliminary discourse.—The

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2. might be a history of | 19. Farmers' Accounts &c |
| Agriculture. | 20. Orchards. |
| 3. Present state of agri- | 21. Descriptions of Fruits |
| culture in different | (Pomology.) |
| countries. | 22. Rotation of Crops. |
| 4. On cleaning and im- | 23. Manure. |
| proving ground. | 24. Live Stocks. |
| 5. Building, farm house | 25. 26. Horse. |
| &c. | 27. 28. Cattle. |
| 6. Building, barns, cribs | 29. Sheep. |
| &c. &c. | 30. Dairy. |
| 7. Fencing. | 31. Swine. |
| 8. Hedges. | 32. Poultry. |
| 9. Irrigation, draining, | 33. Bees. |
| &c. &c. | 34. Meadows, &c. |
| 10. Geology as applied | 35. Hay. |
| to agriculture. | 36. Clover. |
| 11. Agricultural chemis- | 37. Wheat. |
| try. | 38. Corn. |
| 12. Agricultural botany. | 39. Oats. |
| 13. Vegetable physiology. | 40. Rye. |
| 14. Entomology as far as | 41. Barley. |
| useful in agriculture | 42. Buckwheat. |
| 15. Horticulture, a gene- | 43. Cotton. |
| ral treatise. | 44. Sugar. |
| 16. Gardening, practical | 45. Hemp. |
| treatise. | 46. Tobacco. |
| 17. Ornamental & Flow- | 47. Raising Silk, &c. |
| er Gardens. | 48. Vines and Wine. |
| 18. Agricultural Imple- | 49. Flax. |
| ments. | 50. Housewifery, &c. &c. |

An agency should be established at some central place, say at Philadelphia, whose duty it should be to receive these Treatises, and after submitting them to a board of agriculture, for their approval, attend to their publication. They should be published in volumes of from 250 to 300 pages, and of the size called 12mo. Each volume to be accompanied by a copious index. They would form what might be called the "American Farmer's Library," and would be a standard work for reference on all occasions, the advantages and value of which will readily be perceived by every intelligent reader. If suitable exertions were made, on the part of the friends of science in our country, there can be no doubt but that the object may be fully attained. Would it not be an honor to our country?

If the editors of other agricultural papers throughout the Union, approve the project, they are requested to give this communication a place in their columns.

Respectfully submitted, J. A. LAPHAM.

From the New York Farmer.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

ALTHOUGH this vegetable is generally known in this country, still it is questionable if a full and satisfactory experiment was ever made. We make the following extract:

"I was determined to prove whether or not they could be cultivated to greater advantage than the potato, as food for cattle. One sack was consumed by a young calf at hand; it ate them with avidity, and improved on them. I took the other two sacks and planted them in the midst of a five acre piece of potatoes. I set them whole without cutting, measuring correctly an eighth part of an acre; the produce was in proportion to six hundred and forty bushels per acre—the potatoes three hundred and twenty-seven bushels. The following year, the memorable one of 1826, I planted half an acre on a piece of thin gravel, old tillage land, in its regular course of preparation for a vegetable crop after wheat; they maintained their verdure through that extraordinary dry summer, and produced one hundred and fifty bushels; but the potatoes by the side of them were completely set fast; they never formed a bulb. The year following I set an acre on part of the same kind of soil, but of better quality; it produced five hundred and seventy bushels *without any dung*. An half an acre on the same land, with the usual quantity of dung for turnips, produced two hundred and ninety bushels (a bad compensation for eight loads of excellent dung.) This present season, an acre on the same land (part of my turnip-fallows) produced five hundred and seventy-six bushels; but the wet state of the soil when taken up, and being a vegetable of uneven surface, which causes the soil to adhere to it more than to a potato, renders it difficult to come at the exact quantity. From an experiment I made of washing a sack, I can safely assert, I have five hundred and thirty bushels of clean roots; whilst the vegetables on our flat gravels do not equal this by full fifty per cent. in value, except the potato, which produced three hundred and eight bushels on the same soil. I could never raise more in favorable seasons.

"The cultivation of the artichoke is the same as of the potato, except that it requires to be set early—not later than March; if laid above ground all winter, it is proof against the severest frost. When once cleaned, no weed can live in its dense shade; horses, beasts, and sheep, consume it with avidity; pigs prefer a potato to it in its raw state, but prefer the artichoke when boiled or steamed. It attracts the game in a most extraordinary way; they resort to its shade in autumn; it forms one of the finest covers in nature. We are so fortunate as to have but little game in our lordship; I do not recollect ever having seen even a Swedish turnip bitten by a hare or rabbit, notwithstanding they will consume the artichokes left by the men in securing them.

"If potatoes can be profitably cultivated as food for cattle, compared with Swedish turnips, mangold wurtzel, the sugar beet, &c. (which I much doubt,) the artichoke is vastly superior to them. The expense of culture is no more; it is not liable to be injured by frost; can be taken up at pleasure; it produces at least thirty per cent. more, and on poor land full fifty per cent.; is far more nutritious, and leaves the land perfectly clean. The only objection that can be urged against their cultivation for cattle in competition with potatoes is

that they require more care in taking them up. The frost not acting upon them so as to destroy vegetation, what are missed will, of course, grow amongst the succeeding crop, but I have found very little inconvenience in this respect. D. L."

From the Maine Farmer.

HOPS.

I HAVE been thinking for sometime past of sending you a conversation that I had with a woman, when on my way to Bangor in October last. I stopped at a tavern in North Newport and called for some oats for my horse. I noticed that the Landlady got them for me herself. With true Yankee curiosity I asked if her husband was not at home. She answered, No; he was gone to Bangor to sell his hops. Hops, said I, we used when I was a boy to have one hill, but neglected to pick that, half the time. We have, said she, an acre and a half. All to Hops! said I, what do you do with so many? for I am a real Yankee to ask questions, especially when I can converse with a pretty woman: and here the following dialogue commenced:

Landlady—Send them to Boston.

Yankee—How much do you get for them?

Landlady—20 cents per pound.

Yankee—How much will one acre yield?

Landlady—About twenty hundred.

Yankee—How many did you raise on your acre and a half?

Landlady—Thirty hundred and fifty pounds.

Yankee—How much does it cost to raise them?

Landlady—A little more than it does to cultivate the same quantity of land in corn.

Yankee—How many hills do you put to an acre?

Landlady—Twelve Hundred,—but La, says she, for I suppose she thought I should never get through with my Yankee questions, we neighbors raise enough to bring us in Six Thousand Dollars.

I thought I would ask one more question, and that is—How many in number do your neighbors consist of. Her answer was, twelve or fifteen. Thinks I to myself, if one acre of Hops are worth four hundred dollars, it is about time to stop trying to raise Corn, to say the least if the seasons to come are to be like the two last. A YANKEE.

P. S.—I learnt from my good Landlady that the land best adapted to raising hops is a loam inclining to sand.

WINSHIPS' GREEN HOUSE AT BRIGHTON.

This is probably the most extensive and splendid Green House in this country, and the collection of plants which it now contains is superior and brilliant beyond description. There is in it upwards of *four thousand* plants in pots, of every variety, many of which are now in full bloom, and present in coup d'œil, the most beautiful exhibition of the kind we have ever witnessed. It is kept at an even temperature by heated water, conveyed in pipes around the building. The arrangement of the pots in this green-house is in several respects peculiar, and highly advantageous for display and access; walks are beautifully laid with white marble, and the building is finished with the most perfect modern improvements. It is of itself worth a visit to Brighton, and in the approaching season will afford an opportunity for visitors to gratify their taste as well as curiosity, and to possess themselves of the most perfect specimens of rare and splendid plants.—Atlas.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1834.

SPRING WORK.

MANURE. Different plants require different sorts of manure, as well as greater or less quantities. "It is certainly true that *ding* is not the best sort of manure for a garden: it may be mixed with other matter, and if very well rotted, and almost in an earthy state, it may not be amiss; but if otherwise used, it certainly makes the garden vegetables coarse and gross, compared to what they are when raised with the aid of ashes, lime and composts. Besides dung creates innumerable weeds; it brings the seeds of weeds along with it into the garden, unless it first be worked in a hot-bed, the heat of which destroys the vegetative quality of the seeds."*

Salt and lime are very efficient destroyers of slugs, snails, grubs, &c. Lime spread over a soil when it is hot or caustic, destroys insects and their larvæ or eggs; and when it becomes slack, and is taken up, or held in solution by water, it becomes a constituent of plants. "It is astonishing" (says a writer in the Gardener's Magazine) "how ignorantly neglectful are the cultivators of the soil, when their crops are devastated by slugs, not to dress the soil so as to render its surface quite white, during the promise of a few days of dry weather, with caustic lime. It is instant destruction to every slug it falls upon, and those whom it misses are destroyed by their coming in contact with it, when moving search of food."

Charcoal dust. Thomas Smith, a writer for *London's Magazine* observes, "For the last six years I have had most excellent crops of onions, and not the least appearance of any infection. My first experiment I made on a bed fifty feet long and five feet wide, prepared in the usual way, one half of the bed was dressed with charcoal dust and the other half without it. The part on which the dust was laid, had an excellent crop of onions, it remained quite clean and free from disease, while the part to which the dust was not applied, was entirely destroyed by the grub and by mouldiness," &c. He then relates another similar experiment, with a similar result. The charcoal dust was "spread upon the top of the ground intended for onions, about half an inch thick before the seed was sown (the ground being previously well dug and manured,) and merely scuffled in with the point of a spade, so as to mix the top soil and charcoal dust together."

"The charcoal dust ought to be kept quite dry, which is easily done by placing it in a round heap and covering it closely over with turf till it is wanted." It likewise seems from experiments made by the same gardener, that charcoal dust is a remedy against "the clubbing in the roots of cabbages."†

Temperature of Soil.—There can be no doubt that charcoal is not only useful as a manure, as an antidote to the diseases and insects which injure plants, but that it operates beneficially, by increasing the warmth of the soil: "Many soils are popularly distinguished as *cold*: and the distinction, though at first view it may appear to be founded on prejudice is really just.

"Some sorts are much more heated by the rays of the sun, all other circumstances being equal,

than others; and soils brought to the same degree of heat cool in different times, that is, some cool much faster.

"This property has been very little attended to in a philosophical point of view; yet it is of the highest importance in agriculture. In general, soils that consist principally of white clay are heated with difficulty; but being usually very moist, they retain their heat only for a short time. Chalks are similar in one respect that they are heated with difficulty but; being drier they retain their heat longer, less being consumed in causing the evaporation of their moisture.

"A black soil containing much soft vegetable matter, is most heated by the sun and air; and the colored sods, and the sods containing much carbonaceous (coaly) matter, or ferruginous matter (matter impregnated with iron) exposed under equal circumstances to the sun, acquire a much higher temperature than pale-colored soil.

"When soils are perfectly dry, those that most readily become heated by the solar rays, likewise cool most rapidly; but I have ascertained by experiment, that the darkest colored dry soil (that which contains most abundance of animal or vegetable matter; substances which most facilitate the diminution of temperature,) when heated to the same degree, provided it be within the common limits of the effect of solar heat, will cool more slowly than a wet pale soil, entirely composed of earthy matter.

"Nothing can be more evident, than that the genial heat of the soil, particularly in Spring, must be of the highest importance to the rising plant. As when the leaves are fully developed, the ground is shaded; and an injurious influence, which in the summer might be expected from too great a heat entirely prevented; so that the temperature of the surface, when bare and exposed to the sun, affords at least one indication of the degrees of its fertility; and the thermometer may be sometimes a useful instrument to the purchaser and improver of land."

WATER BURNERS.

A MR. RUTTER, of London, has put into operation a plan for generating heat by the combustion of water, converted into steam and mixed with "bituminous, oleaginous, resinous, waxy and fatty substances in a fluid state." A writer for the *London Mechanical Magazine* gives the following remarks on this invention:

I perceive by your last notice that Mr. Rutter is preparing for publication a work on the application of his new principle, and I beg to assure him that he has my sincere wishes for the complete success of his patent, &c.

It occurred to me, that about fourteen years since, in consequence of a paragraph which had then met my eye, I had been induced to make the following experiment: About equal portions of common tar and water were put into a half-pint glass retort, after which the orifice of the beak was reduced, by drawing out at the table blowpipe, to about one eighth of an inch diameter. The retort being fixed over an argand lamp, the apparatus was taken into my garden on a dark night, and the contents of the retort brought to a state of brisk ebullition. As soon as vapor issued with rapidity, a light was applied, and in an instant I beheld a jet of flame eight or nine inches in length, constituting a brilliant firework, the intense heat of which was found capable of melting several refrac-

tory mineral substances. I lay no claim to originality in this little experiment, which is precisely the same in principle as Mr. Rutter's method, and this the following extract, which gave rise to my experiment, will show:

AMERICAN WATER-BURNER.—An apparatus, called the American Water-Burner, has been invented by Mr. Morey, of New-Hampshire. It is a rough blowpipe, but is applicable in many cases in place of a furnace. Tar is intimately mixed with steam, and made to issue from a small jet, in the manner of an eolipile, and the stream of matter being ignited, produces a flame of great size and intensity. It appears that the water is partly decomposed towards the middle of the jet, and that the heat is thus increased by increasing the quantity of active agents; but, whatever the exact effect, the water is found to be useful in preventing the formation of smoke, and increasing the combustion."—[*New Monthly Magazine*, April, 1819.]

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will indulge me in a few more remarks. In the autumn of 1827, a scientific friend and myself succeeded in beautifully illuminating a very large room, used as our laboratory, with gas obtained from the decomposition of resin; and being at the same time occupied with the oxygen blowpipe, in producing intense light by means of lime and other substances, it occurred to us that the light thus furnished would prove admirably adapted to the purposes of illuminating objects usually exhibited by the solar microscope. In the course of a few weeks, subsequently, the illuminating power of rosin gas, and the principle of applying the light of lime to the microscope, were practically demonstrated in a lecture before the Canterbury Philosophical Institution. I believe it was early in the following year that I was informed a patent had been granted for lighting a town on the continent with "resin gas," and every body knows that, during the present year, the "gas microscope" has been brought out as one of the popular exhibitions of the metropolis.

Now I feel convinced, Mr. Editor, that both these plans were originated and carried into effect independently of any thing made public by me; and just as well am I satisfied, notwithstanding the extract previously given, that the principle of generating heat, now made known, is as purely original with Mr. Rutter. Coincidences of this kind have frequently happened, and the more men are taught to think for themselves, the more frequently they will happen, which, after all, is nothing more than another proof of the value of scientific acquirements. Mr. Rutter, I feel persuaded, will not mistrust my motives in offering these observations to his notice: had I not done so, it is very probable some one else would shortly have made him acquainted with the "American Water Burner," and perhaps might unjustly accuse him of plagiarism at the same time.

I am, Sir, very truly yours, W. H. WEEKES.
Sandwich, October 18, 1833.

Mr. Morey, the inventor of the American Water Burner, is now in Boston, improving his invention, which he has already brought to what, on a cursory view, appears to us a high degree of practical utility. The applications of the principle of the invention so far as we have seen them, have been confined to the production of light, in which a mixture of spirits of turpentine and water burnt in a gaseous state is a substitute for oil. The light thus pro-

* Cobbett's English Gardener.

† See N. E. Farmer. vol. vii. p. 354.

duced is clear and brilliant, and is said not to cost more than one fifth part as much as would be necessary to obtain the same quantity and duration of light from common lamp oil.

Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received an "Address delivered at the formation of the Berkshire Horticultural Society, by SAMUEL W. BUSH, Esq." together with a copy of a resolve of said Society relative to its publication in the N. E. Farmer, for which we are under great obligations to the Society and to Mr. Bush. We shall commence publishing the Address in our next. We have also several other favors from correspondents, which we consider valuable, and shall as soon as practicable, give each a place in our columns.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Fine Sheep and Hard Times. A correspondent informs us that the ten wethers, mentioned in the Brighton Report as the finest ever seen there, were of the pure Dishley stock, raised on the farm of Thomas Dunn, Esq. of Albany, whose stock of sheep and swine has long been distinguished for excellence; and were fattened at Meadowbanks, Deerfield. It appears by the Franklin Mercury printed at Greenfield, Mass. that two hundred dollars had been offered and refused before they started. At Lancaster the owner rejected another offer of one hundred and fifty dollars. At Brighton the highest bid was one hundred and twenty-five. This is probably the lot mentioned by the reporter of the Daily Advertiser as "the finest he ever saw."

A pair of white steers owned by Mr. Phineas Page of Barnardston were weighed Feb. 25, and their weight including the yoke was found to amount to two thousand two hundred and twenty pounds. They do credit to their feeding.—Greenfield Mercury.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this Society, will be held at the Society's Hall, 81 Cornhill, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.
R. T. PAINE, Recording Sec'y.

THE ALBANY NURSERY,

Is now supplied with a large assortment of Pear trees, in addition to its general assortment of Trees and Shrubs, which embraces most of the kinds on demand. Price \$7 1-2 cents. Its collection of *Dahlia*s contains more than 300 fine double varieties, and is surpassed by none in the Union. Orders will be received by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer Office.
BUEL & WILSON.
Albany, March 7, 1834. 41.

EARLY POTATOES.

A few bushels Early Potatoes for Seed; the same kind which received the premium of the Mass. Hort. Society, for 4 years past. For sale at the New-England Seed Store, by GEO. C. BARRETT.

10,000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

For sale by Abel Nichols, Danvers, 10,000 White Mulberry Trees, of vigorous growth, two years old, and received the first premium of the Essex Agricultural Society. Orders left at this Office, will be attended to. tf. m 12.

TEA SPRING WHEAT.

25 BUSHELS of this valuable variety of SPRING WHEAT, of which a trial of three years has proved it to be a productive kind, not liable to blast or mildew.

There was raised last year 25 bushels to the acre, and being a sure crop, making the best of flour, it is recommended as a superior variety. For sale at the New-England Seed Store, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and also to be obtained of JOHN PERRY, Sherburne, Mass. m 12.

GOOSEBERRIES.

A new importation of superior kinds, just received, of all colors, by WM. KENRICK, Newton.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them direct by mail, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry or Morus multicaulis are now reduced to \$25 per 100, and \$4 per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety \$20 to \$25 per 100.—Pears \$37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches \$20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces \$30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts \$25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries \$6 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp \$16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties \$20 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants \$16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines \$25 per 100, and 2 years ditto \$20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Winne, York Claret, York Madeira, and Scuppernon, \$25 per 100.—Hermont's Madeira, Troy and Elsingburgh, \$30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling \$35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, \$4½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Pæonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at \$3, \$4½ and \$6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible.
Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834.

FARM FOR SALE.

On the road leading from Newton West Parish Meeting-House to Waltham Factory, containing from 50 to 75 acres of land, well proportioned into mowing and tillage.—Also House, barn, and out-houses with the same. Said farm is well watered, and has a valuable fruit Orchard.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the South Parish in Andover, little more than half a mile southwesterly from Phillips' Academy and the Theological Institution, and about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Badger's Meeting-house, containing about forty acres of valuable land, being the choice part of a much larger farm—having thereon one large and convenient two story dwelling-house, finished and in good repair, lately occupied as a boarding-house.—Also, near it, a one story dwelling-house in good repair. Also a barn ninety feet long, sheds, wash-house, wells of excellent water, gardens, fruit trees, &c.—A very eligible situation for any person desirous of retiring into a pleasant country town for the purpose of educating his children. The above valuable estate will be sold at public auction on Tuesday the first day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Conditions of sale liberal.
SAMUEL FARRAR.
Andover, Feb. 24, 1834.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS.

The following are a part a list of splendid Double Dahlias which will be for sale, in a few days, at the New-England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, by G. C. BARRETT.

Barrett's Susannah; King of the Whites; Le Brilliant; Romulus; Hill's Mogul; Foster's Incomparable; Countess of Liverpool; Queen of Wittenburg; Othello; Globe Crimson; Black Turban; Isabella; Barrett's Favorite, with singular dark foliage; Magnet; Colville Perfecta; Purple of Tyre; Wm. Penn; Melicent; Count Balou; Orange and Yellow Dwarf; Francina; Welles Dwarf Lilac; Rubens; Red Cockade; Trienda Purplea; Bella Forma; Margaretta (splendid) Dwarf Light Purple; do. Red; do. dark Purple; Carmine, dark centre; Semidouble White; White; Woods' Dwarf Red; Gen. Washington; Helianthus Flora; Elizabeth; Cocineæ; Igneus, very scarlet; President Adams; Abundante Flora; Imperial; Scarlet Turban; Eclipse; with all the common varieties, too numerous to mention.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

GEO. C. BARRETT, General Agent

For all the principal Nurseries, in the vicinity of Boston, will faithfully attend to all orders for Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Plants, &c. and the same will be delivered in the city, or sent on board vessels, without additional expense.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 12 | 1 37 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 8 50 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| prime, | " | 18 | 22 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 11 | 13 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 8 | 9 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 40 | 45 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 36 | 40 |
| southern, geese, | " | 9 | 12 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 12 | 5 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 12 | 5 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 58 |
| southern yellow, | " | 55 | 56 |
| white, | " | 55 | 56 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 80 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 43 | 45 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 14 | 16 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 11 | 11½ |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9½ | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 12 | 1 25 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 19 00 | 2 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 1 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | " | " |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 25 | 2 37 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | tw | 8 00 | " |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, ¾ths washed, | " | 50 | 52 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 16 | 20 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 275 Beef Cattle, 634 Sheep—(including 134 unsold last week,) 12 pair Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, and 16 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—An advance was effected from last week. One or two yoke were taken at \$6. We quote prime at \$5 50 a 5 75; good at 5 a 5 25; thin at 4 75.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at \$3, one at 3 50 a 3 75, one at 4, one at 4, and 19 at \$7 each.

Working Oxen—Ordinary we noticed two sales, \$58 and \$75.

Cows and Calves—A few sales only, viz. \$20, 22 and 30.

Swine—Those at market were sold in one lot at about 5c, all sows.

The famous Leicestershire Sheep which were noticed in our last, ten in number, fattened by Rev. Henry Colman, Deerfield, were sold this day by Ephraim Hastings to Col. Nathaniel Brackett of Newton at \$15 per head.

MISCELLANY.

THE WHITE FLOWER IN THE STAGE COACH.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

SHE did not know, when she gave thee me,
How sweet a comforter thou would'st be:
To her pensive friend in the secret need
Which the traveller feels from the tramp of steed,
The wavering couch, and a lonely hour
In a stranger group, my fair white flower!

When the rumbling sound of the wheels was heard
And made me hasten the parting word,
She plucked thee up from thy native place,
While the soul looked full from her speaking face;
And all she felt from the long farewell,
She left for her tender flower to tell.

Thou beautiful thing! 'twas a holy thought,
To give me a work which my Maker wrought;
So pure and perfect to sooth the mind,
In the rattling cage as I sit confined,
While it rolls along in the beaten track,
And my form goes on, but my heart goes back.

I'll cast my mantle 'twixt thee and harm,
From a neighborly skirt, a hostile arm,
Or a cape astray, whose fall, or brush
Thy delicate head might wound or crush;
And then, my small, but eloquent friend,
We'll sweetly commune, to my journey's end.

For HE will carry me safely there,
Who made thy slenderest root his care!
He formed the eye that delights to see,
And the soul that loves to contemplate thee,
We both are the works of his wondrous power;
In silence we'll praise him, my sweet White Flower.

IMPORTANT TO CROWS.

THE Salem Register publishes the following sketch of a debate in the Legislature on the bill for allowing 25 cents for every full grown Crow, and 12½ cents for every young Crow, ("children half price,") which may be killed in the State.

The members took occasion to indulge in a little pleasantry on this subject.

Mr. Ruggles, of Troy, spoke in defence of the character of the Crow. They are the natural scavengers of our Farms—they destroy the enemies of our corn fields, and do much more good than harm. He was always glad to see them. He was himself a farmer and raised 300 bushels of corn a year. He always prevented any one from killing the crows, and frequently scattered half a bushel of corn about to feed them. He should be as willing to pay for their services as for any of the laborers upon his farm. He moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Greenwood, of Hubbardston, (Chairman of the Committee which reported the bill) defended its provisions, and spoke in a disrespectful manner of the character of the Crow. Every farmer, he said, knows they are great depredators, and some are injured to the amount of 30 or 40 dollars a year. He thought something should be done to encourage their destruction.

Mr. Forward, of Belchertown, thought there were other birds and animals as bad as crows, and ought to be destroyed just as much. There was the *Chevrink* and *Chipmuck*—they too visit our corn-fields. But he would ask any liberal minded man if he would grudge a kernel of corn to a poor *Chipmuck*, when he sees him sitting hour after hour, with tears in his eyes, longing for something to eat? If any gentleman raises so much corn as to lose 40 dollars worth a year by the crows, he

can afford to hire a man, and find him powder and shot to protect it. If the crows are killed, twice the number would come to bury the dead.

An old farmer in the gallery said he at first thought this a small subject to legislate upon, but he was now in favor of doing something against the crows. He has known them to pluck out the eyes of little lambs! Would gentlemen let an animal that would do such a deed, go with impunity? As to *Chipmucks*, they could not fly, and small children could set squat traps and catch 'em; there is no need of a bounty for them. Gentlemen must possess a very liberal spirit, as well as a great abundance, if they are willing to give corn to such a pernicious tribe as the crows.

A member moved a re-commitment, to add *chipmucks*, *chewinks*, *caterpillars*, &c. to the bill.

Mr. Forward never knew crows to pick out lambs' eyes, but he didn't doubt the word of the gentleman in the gallery, for he once travelled in his part of the country, and upon his word he didn't believe there was corn enough raised there for the Crows to subsist upon!

Mr. Darling, of Marblehead, said he once knew a corn field destroyed by a swarm of *Rats*—he thought they ought to be included in the bill, and that it should specify at what age they should be considered *Young rats* or *Old rats*!

Mr. Forward said—the bill didn't point out the size or weight which constitute a "full grown Crow."

An elderly member asked whether the bill was to apply to the city of Boston?

Mr. Greenwood replied that it would not—no Crow was ever seen in the city except a certain "*Jim Crow*," and he had no idea of shooting him!

Mr. Ellis said, there was a member of this House the last year by the name of *Crow*! He certainly would come under the denomination of a "full grown Crow," and he saw no provision in the bill which would protect him!

The House having been amused for an hour by this crow shooting project, and the proposition having been sufficiently ridiculed, the question was taken on striking out the enacting clause of the bill, and carried in the affirmative by a very large majority.

From the *Getesee Farmer*.

TO KILL RATS OR CROWS.

"BRUISE half an ounce nux vomica and soak 24 hours in warm water; then add 4 quarts corn and soak it 12 hours; then sow the corn on the ground immediately after planting."

The above was taken from a paper some years since, and after trying corn soaked in arsenic without success, I tried the above; and early the next morning after sowing it, I found a crow on the ground, stupid; but on putting him in a cage he revived, and I put him in the field, and confined him to a board by tying his legs on the under side, after boring two holes to put his feet through; and immediately the air was black with crows, but no one ventured to disturb the corn. I should recommend to increase the quantity of nux vomica, that the effect may be more certain. For rats it should be mixed with meal, and put where the hens cannot get it.

It is impossible, says the learned Bishop Taylor, to make people understand their own ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it, and therefore he that can perceive it hath it not.



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, &c. &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated *Pears* alone, 130 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus MULTICAULIS* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnut. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Fir, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the *Peonies*, *Montan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 63 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application.

Jy 17.

COTTON GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, 414 Washington st. (South End.) offers for sale, the largest assortment of COTTON GOODS, to be found in any retail store in the city, viz.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 10 cases of Colors rich dark Calicoes, at | 12½ cts. |
| 10 " " Light, small figured " | 12½ " |
| 3 " " do do do Plaid " | 10 " |
| 5 " " Various patterns, " | 6d |
| 1 " " Furniture Patch " | 1s |
| 1 " " " " " " | 9d |
| 4 bales 3-4 Unbleached Cottons, | 4½ cts. |
| 9 " " 3-4 " " " | 6d |
| 8 " " 9-8 " " " | 10 cts. |
| 8 " " 9-8 Newmarket, manufactured of warp and | |
| very stout, for shirting, | 12½ cts. |
| 2 cases 5-4 Bleached Cotton, | 12½ " |
| 1 " " Hamilton Long Cloth, | 20 " |
| 2 " " Fine dress 9-8 Cotton, | 1s |
| 3 " " do and stout, 4-4 do | 12½ cts. |
| 10 " " 9-8 do | 10 " |
| 4 " " 3-4 do | 6d |
| 1 " " 3-4 do | 4½ cts. |
| 1 bale Bleached Cotton Flannel, | 6 " |
| 1 " " " " " | 10 " |
| 1 " " " " " | 12½ " |
| 1 " " " " " very fine 4-4 | 1s |

Bleached and Unbleached American Jeans.

Also—A large assortment of Flannels, from one shilling to one dollar per yard.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Black and Colored Bombazetts, at | 12½ cts. |
| Cambiet and Plaid do | 12½ " |
| Yellow, Green and Scarlet Moreens, | 25 " |
| 3-4 and 6-4 English Merino, superior fabric and desirable | |
| colors—A large variety of superior fabric and low priced, mixed, | |
| &c.—Cassineres—Brown Linen—4-4 Irish White, and 5-4 | |
| Linen Sheet—Long Lawn, &c.—3-4 and 4-4 Cold and 4-4 | |
| and 6-4 plain Hair, Cord and Check, and Plain Cambrics. F5. | |

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1834.

NO. 36.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE FORMATION OF THE
BERKSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
*Lenox, Oct. 31, 1833.....*By SAMUEL W. BUSH.

MAN is the minister and interpreter of Nature. This was the definition of an eminent philosopher; and although it may be correct as applied to himself, yet when considered in reference to the vast majority of the human race, it is wholly without meaning. How very few, even in this day of intellectual light, are acquainted with the elementary principles of the several branches of the Science of Nature! Still less is the number of those who have a profound knowledge of the laws which control the stupendous and splendid mechanism of the Heavens; of the multitudinous and astonishing phenomena of animal and vegetable life, and of the amazing and complicated operations of mind. Even they who, with unquenchable ardor, have devoted the whole of their energies to the study of Nature, whose names stand first among the great men of the earth, have with bitter humility declared that their attainments were puerile and contemptible—that the great Ocean of Truth lay unexplored before them. Every person, indeed, by the necessities of ordinary life, has his attention so strongly fixed upon the contracted surface of his particular interests, that he is prevented from observing, with an eye of intelligence, the phenomena of life that daily passes before him. Generations successively come forward, almost wholly ignorant of what has preceded them, and entirely destitute of the means of knowing what is to follow them.

Ignorance and Superstition have erected their altars in every nation of the earth—we might say, in the heart of every human being. Under their iron despotism our world has become, if not a den of thieves, at least the theatre where Doubt, and Lust, and Ambition, and Atheism, and Folly, have been the stirring and fearful actors. The history of our race is but the record of their performances. There have been no intervals between the acts of their terrible tragedies. Acting in concert and continuously, they have made hideous sport for the “dogs of War.” They have alternately intoxicated, corrupted, oppressed and destroyed nations, exultingly blending the tones of their terrific chorus with the despairing groans of the crushed souls of their remorseful and miserable human victims.

These same subtle and overpowering spirits, that animated and blasted the forms of the countless myriads that have melted away in earth’s mighty sepulchre, are at this moment riding forth conquering and to conquer. Of this age it will be recorded, that two thirds of its inhabitants lived and perished in the thick darkness of heathen ignorance; that War, and Crime, and Misery had their untold victims, even in those climes which were illuminated by the light of civilization; and that although the sun of Christianity had extended its beneficent rays into the heart of almost every nation, yet that the conduct of multitudes of its professed believers manifested that these master spirits of evil secretly controlled their springs of action.

To come down to our own community, confessedly equal in point of intelligence and virtue to any in the world, how many there are who are utterly ignorant of themselves; of the economy of

nature; of even the principles of the government under which they live. How few among us endeavor to think justly and to act wisely upon these points! Wavering, uncertain and fickle as water, the majority are ready to embrace or to renounce any doctrine, or to adopt any expedient that has only self for its object. Although, like the Egyptian idolaters, they have not erected temples for the worship of bulls and crocodiles, yet the gods of their worship are not less absurd and unavailing. The phantoms, Ambition and Wealth, glitter in their fancy with the sunbeams of happiness, and they pursue and worship them with breathless ardor. Baffled and disappointed, they nevertheless urge onward, plotting and counterplotting, and though many faint in the race, and are crushed, and are given over to misanthropy and remorse, yet neither sharp Experience nor sober Philosophy can persuade them to forsake the impalpable delusions they madly worship. Hence, we see among us, hungry competitors for the paltry distinctions of an hour; hence, trucklers for popularity; hence, usurers and misers; hence distrust, discord, jealousy, and embittered rivalry, ill concealed under a seeming courtesy of demeanor. Indolence, too, is a god that hath its worshippers. Encrusted with a love of ease, and with souls mildewed by indifference and contempt of the gifts of God, its votaries float lazily along, unstirred by one healthful influence, until they sink into the lake of Death, a libel upon their species.

Comparatively, we are enlightened and christianized. Are we so, in full reality? Who, but the declaimer for votes and office, will say it? Alas, there are many plague-spots on the body politic. We are not so visionary as to suppose they can ever be entirely removed by human agency. They are hereditary, and form an integral part of humanity. Homebred encomiasts inform us, that they are eradicated, so far as our “happy country” is concerned. Let not our self-complacency be excited by these gilded flatteries. It is true, the clouds have partially separated that intercepted the benign and diffusive light of knowledge, and by its kindly influence the Arts and Sciences have been advanced, and with them a better and higher standard of morals. But while we rejoice with our whole heart, at what has been done, let us not forget that there are Herculean labors yet to perform. Our own passions must be subdued, our own minds should be enlightened, before we attempt to subdue and enlighten others. Let our pride and exultation be checked by a survey of the actual poverty of intellectual wealth which every where is visible. And he is truly the noblest benefactor of his race, who succeeds in convincing them of their ignorance; in overcoming inveterate prejudices; in dissipating superstitious dogmas; in withdrawing their affections from the vain and perishing baubles of Gain and Glory, and placing them on things imperishable, that communicate perennial and ever new delight.

The Science of Nature should engage man’s earnest and unwearied study; for it emphatically addresses itself to his understanding, his feelings and his necessities. It forms the most comprehensive and interesting object of human inquiry. It opens to contemplation a countless number of ob-

jects, material and intellectual, and the diversified relations and affinities which subsist between them. It is the golden key that opens the way to surpassing beauty, utility, and never-cloying, never-ending delight. The earth, the air, the waters, with their boundless number of species and varieties of animal and vegetable life—the mind of man, with all its brilliant creations and all its inherent energy—“the firmament of heaven—the planets that move around our system—the smallest of the atoms that float around our globe, and the most majestic of the worlds that roll through the illimitable fields of space,”—these are the objects that present themselves to our observation; and they are in themselves so beautiful, so diversified, so innumerable, so perfect, their arrangements are so harmonious, their combinations so wonderful, that the mind when once engaged in their study becomes insensibly attracted by their manifold fascinations. It is man’s peculiar prerogative, it is his highest delight, it is his soundest philosophy, to study and contemplate the works of the Creator. It is by this, by the discovery and application of the unerring laws of nature that his well-being here is secured, that the sphere of his observation is infinitely extended and his enjoyments infinitely multiplied—that fears and errors, engendered by Superstition and Ignorance, are dissipated—that his soul is expanded and elevated—that he is capacitated for occupying a loftier and more noble position among the intelligences of God. “In the study of nature,” saith an eloquent naturalist, “we tread in the footsteps of wisdom. We listen to a voice, which is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. And while the erring and fluctuating opinions of man, his crimes, his follies, his power, pass away and are forgotten, the empire of nature is immutable, to us eternal—the knowledge of nature which is once accurate, is forever true—the knowledge of nature which is once perfect, may be forever useful.”

To the undistinguishing gaze—to him, whose mind is, like the pearl incarcerated in the shells of the ocean oyster, bound in ignorance,—the visible world appears to be a mass of inextricable disorder. He can perceive in it nothing like beauty, utility or wisdom. The condition of such a mind is pitiable indeed, but there are millions of such. Man fulfils his destiny by attaining knowledge—he was designed to be the minister and interpreter of nature. We have seen how very inadequately he has performed the duties of his sacred office; and the mass of men have yet to learn, that if they will but study, if they will but observe, if they will but reflect—if they will but ascertain the powers and properties of the mind, its capacities, its aspirations, its peculiar and divine structure—if they will but go up to the study of nature with the docility of a little child, and learn from her the lessons of wisdom,—they will be guided by the light of Truth to elevating and sublime enjoyments, and ultimately to that Heaven, where the mind, unobstructed and free as the winged winds, will forever expand with the knowledge it will acquire of the spiritual and material creations of an almighty, benevolent and eternal JEHOVAH.

From these broad and general, and imperfect, views, let us turn our attention to that branch of

Natural Science which relates to Vegetable Physiology or Botany. It would require a volume to contain a list of the names of the several species of plants which have been discovered, for they are not less than 100,000, and volumes to describe their properties, their uses, their peculiar and excellent organization. It would be idle therefore, and absurd, to attempt to discuss the subject at large. The broad and beautiful book of Nature is open to you all, and there are a multitude of manuals, the works of patient investigators, that will aid you in decyphering her wonderful mysteries. For the present we can only dwell, briefly, on a collateral branch, viz. *Horticulture*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

NEW WORK.

LILLY, WAIT & CO. and GEO. C. BARRETT,
121 WASHINGTON STR.—51 & 52 N. MARKET STR.

Will Publish this Month the First Volume of

THE COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL ECONOMIST,

Forming a Compendium of the most important
Branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.
Editor of the New England Farmer.

THE Editor and Publishers have been induced to offer this work to the Public in consequence of the great and increasing demand for information on the subjects which it is intended to embrace, with a hope that it may prove useful to the Agricultural and Horticultural community, in whose pursuits all mankind have a direct and obvious interest. It is intended to form a Compendious Directory to the Farmer, Gardener, Florist, and Rural Economist, and to be so arranged that every article may be readily referred to.

VOLUME I.

The First Volume will be devoted to AGRICULTURE, in its various branches, embracing the following among other topics:

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Soils,</i> | <i>Manures,</i> | <i>Dairy,</i> |
| <i>Grasses,</i> | <i>Hemp,</i> | <i>Sheep,</i> |
| <i>Grains,</i> | <i>Flax,</i> | <i>Swine,</i> |
| <i>Indian Corn,</i> | <i>Neat Cattle,</i> | <i>Poultry,</i> |
| <i>Wheat,</i> | <i>Horse,</i> | <i>Woodland, &c. &c.</i> |
| <i>Fences.</i> | | |

VOLUME II.

The Second Volume will be devoted to HORTICULTURE, in its various branches; also, SILK, BEES, RURAL ECONOMY, &c. In this volume, the following will be among the number of topics embraced in the treatise:

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Garden,</i> | <i>Hot Beds,</i> | <i>Insects,</i> |
| <i>Orchards,</i> | <i>Mulberry,</i> | <i>Rural Economy,</i> |
| <i>Fruits,</i> | <i>Silk,</i> | <i>&c. &c.</i> |
| <i>Vine,</i> | | |

To each volume will be added a list of the best Implements in use, and drawings of the most important and improved kinds will be given.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two volumes, royal 12mo. of 350 pages—price \$1 a volume;—and either volume may be had separately, as they will be entirely independent of each other.

Subscriptions solicited by LILLY, WAIT & Co. 121 Washington street, and GEO. C. BARRETT, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

GARDENING.

God Almighty first planted a Garden; and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures: it is the great refreshment to the spirits of man; without which buildings and palaces are but gross handy-work.—*Bacon's Essays*.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Saturday, March 8th, 1834.

M. P. WILDER, Dorchester, *Camellia japonica*, var. *Woodsi*, *Knightii*, *aneione flora*, *Striata*, *Rosen*, *Atropurpurea*, *Kew blush*, *Alba plena*, *Oxalis rosea*, *Polyanthus* (hose in hose).

THOMAS MASON, Charlestown, *Mathiola simplicaulis*, *Mathiola incana*, *Cineraria populifolia*, *Illicium floridanum*, *Camellia japonica* (seedling), do. *Haggerstonii*.

Messrs. HOVEY & Co. variety of Flowers.

Messrs. WINSHIP, *Azalia alba*, *Teucrium fruticans*, *Primula auricula*, &c. &c.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, *Chairman*.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Seedling Apples, medium size, striped red and yellow, past their prime, by L. ELLIS, Franklin.

Seedling Apples, rather above medium size, striped red and yellow, past their prime, judged to have been a good apple at maturity; the Committee agreeably to request, call this the *Summer Apple*, it having originated on a place owned by a gentleman of that name in Foxborough; by Dr. R. GREEN, of Mansfield.

Conway Apples, originated in Hamilton, Essex county, yellow and green, with some red spots, above medium size, juicy, rich and fine flavored, approaching a sweet; by R. MANNING, Salem.

Hickory Nuts of the largest size, from Illinois, by

Preserved Citron, from melons raised in this vicinity, fine flavored and delicate, differing materially from the imported, by Messrs. HOVEY & Co. Seedsman.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

EXHIBITION OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, March 15th, 1834.

THOMAS LEONARD, from the Conservatory of the Hon. JNO. LOWELL, *Acacia arisata*, and other elegant plants.

THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard, *Acacia armata*, *Camellia atropurpurea*, two seedling *Camellia japonica*.

M. P. WILDER, *Camellia japonica*, do. var. *Chandlerii*, do. do. *Wardii*, do. *Variegata*, do. *Alba plena*, do. do. *Loddige's red*, do. do. do. *Carnea*; and an unknown variety, first time of flowering, and supposed to be a seedling.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples. Newton Pippin—in point of flavor we know of no apple that will excel this, at this season of the year; by Messrs. WINSHIPS, Brighton.

A handsome specimen, past eating, name unknown; from E. W. BULL, Esq. Hartford, Ct.

Grapes. Isabella grapes, in a fine state of preservation, in external appearance, flavor vitiated; by Mr. THOMAS HASTINGS, East Cambridge.

Scions of the Seekno further Apple, from Mr. JAMES LINCOLN, Hingham; and the Hodgkins Apple, from Mr. Webster of Haverhill, were received and distributed.

For the Committee on Fruits,

B. V. FRENCH.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this Society on Saturday last, it was voted that all subscription members hereafter elected, and who at the time of their election reside more than twenty miles from Boston, shall, by paying an admission fee of seven dollars, be afterward exempted from the annual contribution,—as also shall hereafter be, those of such members already elected, who shall have paid, or shall pay the annual contribution up, to the present time.

Mr. WILLIAM STEARNS of Boston, and Mr. NATHANIEL H. BISHOP of Medford, were elected subscription members, and the meeting was dissolved.

From the Northampton Courier.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

THERE are some simple questions in domestic economy, which are worthy the attention of all our farmers and agricultural men. They relate immediately to the importance of possessing good stock, and valuable species of animals, which appear to excite but little attention in most agricultural communities. Cows which yield only their ten quarts of milk per day to one man, are certainly much less productive than his neighbor's animals, which perhaps, with the same expense in labor and keeping, yield him his twenty quarts. The profit of two dairy farms, where the relative difference between the animals is in such striking disproportion, would astonish every individual when ascertained at the termination of the year. Yet this is hardly an imaginary case. Regardless of considerations like these, a large number of poor, comparatively worthless animals are kept by our farmers, who cannot be impressed with the great importance of substituting better and more profitable beasts in their stead.

But sheep husbandry will illustrate this principle more fully. A. has a flock of eight hundred Saxony or Merinoes, which yield four pound at each shearing, making the product of his flock 3200 pounds annually. At the price for which wool is now selling in Boston, say 75 cents, the proceeds of A.'s sheep would be \$2400; B. his neighbor, has an equal number of sheep, though of an inferior quality, but requiring the same food and attendance as A.'s. They will yield perhaps 3 pounds to a fleece, giving annually 2400 pounds. This sort of wool at 40 cents, the present price, will yield B. \$960, making a difference of \$1500 between the productive character of A. and B.'s sheep. Now it is one of the first principles in political economy to obtain from the smallest surface of soil or specific number of animals, the greatest amount of grain. By comparing the products of the two flocks of an equal number owned by A. and B. is not the difference, to a discriminating mind, most astonishing?

The above simple exposition of the profits on Cows and Sheep of different kinds, will apply with much the same force to all animals kept by farmers. An experienced individual, who is intimate with the details of raising sheep, suggests to us the absolute importance that they should be kept well. Indeed the same remark applies to all animals, from whom profit in the shape of periodical produce is expected. Cows from an insufficiency of food, or that of an inferior quality, deteriorate both in kind and quantity of their milk, which surely is wretched economy, and Sheep, with inferior food and but half enough of it, not only

diminish most sensibly the amount of wool they yield, but they are unable to sustain their lambs, and the natural consequence follows, they die.

BUTTER.

A FRIEND waited on us, yesterday, to communicate the result of a process, which had been recommended to him, of restoring butter to its original sweetness. Incredulous as he was, he made the experiment, and he authorizes us to say it was entirely satisfactory. It consists simply of churning the butter with sweet fresh milk, in the proportion of about 2 lbs. of the former to half a gallon of the latter. Butter, thoroughly rancid, by this simple process, was rendered sweet and good. Our citizens, in view of the present scarcity and dearth of butter of even tolerable quality, will not fail to appreciate this discovery.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

HOT BEDS.

In this latitude a hot bed is almost indispensable with those who would have good gardens. There are many plants cultivated in gardens, which, in order to receive the greatest benefit from them, require a little forcing, by which they are brought to greater perfection than they would arrive at if planted in the open ground.

Early cabbages should be brought forward in this manner, as by it they may be brought to the table one month sooner than when the seed is sown in open ground.

Tomatoes and peppers are more productive when brought forward in beds; besides, to have tomatoes, during mid summer, not only pleases the appetite, but is conducive to health.

Cucumbers, melons, and squashes may be started in hot beds, and afterwards transplanted to the open ground with advantage, as some of the finest varieties of melons do not ripen sufficiently early to have them in perfection, unless they are brought forward in this manner.

We would not recommend planting hot beds in this vicinity until the middle of March; but the manure for them should be collected and put in a heap, that the fermentation may commence before it is put into the bed, otherwise they are liable to become so hot as to destroy the young plants.

Sufficient directions for the formation and management of hot beds will be given in due season, to enable those unacquainted with the business to be sure of success.—*Goodsell's Farmer.*

PAINTING OF BUILDINGS, &c.

For painting the roofs of buildings, Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, has, some years since, given the following directions, which have been highly approved, as the best composition known for preserving the roofs of houses; as it is found, that it hardens by time, and is an effectual preventive against the roof taking fire from the sparks of the chimney.

"Take three parts of air slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand; sift these through a fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistence for working it with a painter's brush. Great care must be taken to mix it perfectly."

We believe grinding it as a paint would be an improvement. Two coats are necessary; the first

rather thin; the second as thick as can be conveniently worked.

Painting of wooden buildings, of every kind, is not only ornamental, but the owner is well repaid for this extra expense, by the greater durability which the paint gives to them. The wooden fences also, which are intended to be ornamental, round, and near buildings, should never be destitute of a good coat of paint.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

BEST TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

THE best time for cutting timber involves an inquiry of deep interest to farmers. Last summer we received the following notice of this subject in a letter from a valued correspondent:

"Some years ago, a German on the Tohickon, cut hoop poles late in the spring; and a bundle was accidentally left in the woods lying on the ground. It remained there a year or two before it was discovered, and then to his surprise found to be untouched by the worms. The poles were ash, hickory, and maple. He has since had his timber for rails and other purposes, cut at that season of the year, and I have also successfully tried the experiment."

We did not clearly understand at the time whether the hoop poles were preserved by *lying on the ground*, or by *being cut at that season*; and we wrote for an explanation. This we have just received, and are pleased to lay it before our readers:

"The hoop poles left in the woods were preserved from becoming *doated* or worm eaten, in consequence of having been cut *late in the spring*, at the period when the sap is elaborated in the full grown leaf. A sawyer told me that logs cut when the bark first begins to peel will soon become *sap rotten*, while others cut only a few weeks later, will remain sound in similar situations. Ash, hickory, and maple, when cut at the wrong time, are very liable to be worm-eaten."—*Genesee Farmer.*

CUT FLOWERS.

To more conveniently enjoy the sight of flowers, they are often plucked and placed in jars of water in the dwelling. By changing the water, or adding alkalies every day, they may be perpetuated without fading for many days, even to the period of falling from the parent stem. Lime, magnesia, or soda, may be used in moderate quantities, such as to give natural sustenance to the detached shoots in preservation. They may be made a luxuriant and appropriate ornament to the drawing-room or parlor; and in the more humble dwelling of the laborer, how cheerful appears the white-washed room and broad fire-place,

"Whose hearth, except when winter chills the day,
With aspen boughs, and flowers, and fennel gay,"
throws out its soft perfume to the air.—*Ulmus.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

FENCE POSTS.

In a late number of the Farmer, I recommended the cultivation of the locust, believing it to be the most valuable timber for fence posts. Since I penned the article, I have reflected much on the subject, and have been led to the conclusion, that by the use of strong alkalies, several kinds of timber abounding in our country may be rendered durable in the ground.

An intelligent farmer of Cayuga county informed me, that when he entered on his farm, about

thirty years ago, there stood on it a building which had been used as a potashery, and against which lay a large quantity of leached ashes. On removing it, within a few years, he found that one of the posts, on the side next the ashes, was of *bass-wood*, and, to use his own expression, as sound as when put in.

In building our fine packet ships, the spaces between the timber and ceiling and outer plank, are filled with salt, it having been ascertained that it has the effect to render the wood imperishable. In an article, page 91 of 1st vol. of the Farmer, it is stated that the Shakers at Union Village, have been in the habit of making oak posts as durable as locust by a very simple and easy process. This is merely to bore a hole in that part of the post which will be just at the surface of the earth, with such a slope as will carry it just below the surface and fill it with salt.

With the exception of the red cedar, which is found on the islands and shores of our lakes, we have no timber that will remain sound in the ground many years, unless measures are taken to neutralize the acid contained in the wood, in the part buried in the earth. It appears, by the above statements, that the ley of wood ashes, and salt, have that effect; and we have reason to believe that lime would answer the same purpose. But which will answer best can only be ascertained by experiment. Quere—Does not the ley, salt, and lime, drive out and occupy the place of the natural moisture? I believe it to be a fact well established, that seasoned posts are more durable than green ones, and I conclude the reason is, that there is much less of the acid remaining.

I will now propose to the readers of the Farmer that those of us who have leisure and opportunity should make the following experiment. Procure sound oak, chesnut, or white cedar posts, and when they are well seasoned, divide them into three parts. Of that part to be put in the ground, let one-third be immersed in strong ley, one-third in strong brine, and one-third in lime water, for a sufficient length of time to neutralize the acid. Or if this be attended with too much trouble, set one third with leached ashes to within six inches of the surface, then strong ashes, let one third have salt applied as done by the Shakers, and the other third be set with lime from the surface to the depth of six inches, for it is at the surface of the ground that the posts decay. By such an experiment, in addition to the benefit to ourselves, we should have the pleasing reflection that we have rendered one to the country at large.

I should be sorry if the above suggestions should divert the attention of any of our farmers from the cultivation of the locust, my only object in penning this being to inform them how to supply themselves with durable posts until their locusts shall have attained a proper size.

Several writers for the Farmer have asserted that posts last much longer if the end which was upwards when growing be put in the ground. I consider this worthy of further experiment.

ONTARIO.

ANIMAL LIFE.

A HARE will live ten years, a cat ten, a goat eight, an ox twenty, swine twenty-five, a pigeon eight, a turtle dove twenty-five, a raven one hundred, an eagle one hundred, and a goose one hundred and fifty.—*Amer. Farmer.*

*From the Northern Farmer.***ROTATION OF CROPS, POTATOES AND CORN.**

ROTATION of crops, is certainly among the most valuable of the modern improvements in agriculture. The scientific researches of many farmers have enabled them to discover some of the principles of vegetation, formerly but little understood. And it is believed that they will generally soon be fully convinced by experiment of the great benefits to be derived from rotation of crops. The different kinds of vegetables require nutriment peculiar to each class, and by planting the same kind on the same soil for a number of years in succession, the vegetables or plants degenerate for the want of their peculiar aliment; or as the common expression is, the soil becomes exhausted. It is therefore conceded to be an injudicious practice to cultivate the same crop, upon the same soil, for even two years in succession.

The same remark is applicable in horticulture; although a plentiful supply of manure annually, may afford some remedy for a previously exhausted soil.

By a judicious succession of crops, and the frequent use of that most important instrument to farmers, the plough, the fertility of the soil may be maintained in a progressive state of improvement. So many valuable essays have of late been published upon this subject, that we will not extend our remarks; but beg leave to refer to that of J. Hamilton Couper, republished in the *Northern Farmer* of 9th March 1833, as containing much valuable information, and as being worthy of an attentive perusal. Connected with this subject is the adaptation of the different soils to the various kinds of plants. Many skilful farmers acquire some practical knowledge of this subject, without understanding its true principles. Indeed, these principles cannot be well understood without the aid of the science of Chemistry. Chemical Science is indispensable to the Physician; but it falls not exclusively within his province. The practical farmer will find it of vast service in his pursuit. Its study ought therefore to be encouraged.

By ascertaining the food which different kinds of vegetables require, and the nutritious qualities of the various soils, the agriculturist is enabled to decide how he can, generally, produce the largest crops, with the least labor and expense.

He cannot have sufficient foresight to guard against unpropitious seasons; but acting upon enlightened principles and correct theories, his prospects of a good harvest will seldom be cut off. Our present object is to submit a few remarks upon two of our most essential agricultural products, potatoes and corn.

In this section, we raise no vegetable of greater profit or more general use than the potato. And its annual consumption seems to be yet on the increase. We learn from aged persons, that some fifty or sixty years ago ten or fifteen bushels of potatoes were considered as a large crop for each farmer; and at that period, it was as uncommon for a slaughtered swine to weigh 250 lbs. as it now is, to weigh seven or eight hundred.—Now, a thousand bushels of potatoes, or even fifteen hundred, is not an uncommon crop, upon a farm of one hundred and fifty or two hundred acres.

It has been believed by many, that high, sandy, or gravelly soils are best adapted to the growth of potatoes. But the modern theory, proved by experiment is, that a low cold bottom, or clay-pan, is preferable. I have for several years cultivated

this vegetable upon a low, level, clay-pan, taking care to have proper drains in case of heavy rains; and find that it not only yields largely, but that the quality or flavor of the potato is superior to that of those produced on high sandy soils. A cold bottom is more congenial to them. And it is generally known, that in a cold, wet season, they flourish better, than in a warm and dry one. But when planted in low lands, the drains should always be kept open, to prevent overflowing.

It is said that in some parts of Ireland, famous for excellent potatoes, the potatoes are planted in low and boggy lands, in beds, between which a ditch or drain is cut; and that the mud or most nutritious portion of the soil which gradually collects in these ditches, is taken up to cover the potatoes. The practice, which many farmers are adopting, of laying out their low and marshy lands into beds rising in the centre, of four or five rods in width, with intervening drains, running towards a common outlet, will prove highly beneficial; and when there shall be a great increase of population, and the value of our lands shall be greatly enhanced, this practice will be adopted by all good farmers. It will then be admitted by all, that our valleys, and swamps, contain the most fertile soil. In these, have been collecting for ages, decomposed vegetable matter, which constitutes the deep black soil. This kind of soil, conveyed on to high sandy barren land, with a mixture of animal manure, will convert the latter into fruitful fields. And the fertility of the low land is increased by spreading upon its surface loose sand or gravel from the hills.

The old practice of making the potato hill in an oval form or the shape of a sugar loaf, is very censurable. The same remark is applicable to the corn hill. Because, hills so formed do not absorb so much moisture, when the rains descend, as hills flat at the top.

It is believed that a former practice of planting small potatoes, is now universally condemned. But many are yet of opinion, that it is as judicious to plant cut potatoes, or slips, or the eyes, as whole potatoes. This practice is contrary to the course of nature. Nature is always right, in all her operations. The Farmer should take nature for his great and unerring guide. Hundreds of various theories have been published upon this important point. The result of our observations and reflections respecting it is, that it is always best to plant the best potatoes whole, except those containing too many eyes, of unusually large size. The latter may be divided. I raised a potato, perfectly sound, of an oval form, weighing two and one half pounds. This I cut into twelve pieces, which from twelve hills, yielded two bushels. If slips are planted, the plants or sprouts come up more slender, and feeble. In favorable seasons, they may often yield very well, but not so well as those from the whole potato. Care should be taken to prevent the growth of too many sprouts or stalks. Four or five in a common hill are sufficient. The size of the potato depends very much upon the number of stalks, and the size as well as richness of the hill. Potatoes degenerate by means of an improper mode of cultivation, and not from the climate. This vegetable of inestimable value contributes most to the health, growth and fatness of cattle, after being boiled, or steamed. It ought never to be given to swine in a raw state, unless, possibly, in the warmest season of the year, after being partially dried.

The common practice of mutilating corn stalks, or "topping corn," before the ear has come to maturity, ought to be condemned. It may be difficult to account for the origin of so singular a practice. But we trust that its termination will not be at a day far distant. It stands opposed to reason and philosophy. But our suggestions upon this important subject must be deferred until a more convenient time.

W. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, Feb. 19, 1834.

TO MAKE A FARMER.

THE celebrated Marshall said that "attendance and attention will make any man a farmer." He was brought up to commerce and did not give any attention to farming until a mature period of life. He then took a worn out farm of 300 acres near London. In three months he dismissed his bailiff, and performed, by the aid of study and practice, the duties of his office himself. He kept minutes of his operations, and published those from 1744 to 1777. He was acknowledged to be superior to most of his contemporary farmers. Arthur Young, too was brought up to commerce. Middleton, in his view of the Agriculture of Middlesex, says one of the best farmers in that county was a retired tailor. The reason why those who have been brought up to other professions often make excellent farmers is that they have a real taste for agriculture, and enter it with a zeal to which those who have been brought up to it from infancy are strangers. Bakewell's advice to young farmers was "to see what others are doing," or in other words, to read what others are doing.

MARCH.

THE month of March is to the farmer, what a few hours preceding the battle is to the soldier—a time to put every thing in readiness and prepare for action, and the one who neglects to improve it is like the soldier; he loses that which he might have gained, had he been prepared.

During this month, the prudent farmer will see that all his implements of husbandry are repaired and in readiness for the spring and summer's campaign. As this month is one in which we are to expect many storms, it gives an opportunity to attend to many of the cares of agriculture, which can be done within doors, when the weather is unfavorable for field labor.

During this month the multiplication of farm stock of every description, demands unceasing care. Colts, calves, lambs and pigs, are to be looked after, and even turkeys, geese, ducks and hens, pay well for close attention during this month.

Seeds for every kind of spring crop, should be prepared and the quantities of each ascertained.

Timber for rails, or other purposes, when durability is desirable, if not already cut, should be felled soon. Fire wood should be cut and piled for the coming year.

Cions for grafting should be cut and put in a cool place, before the buds swell too much.

It is customary to prune orchards during March, but this had better be omitted until May.

The Roller is an instrument which should be ready for use this month. All mowing grounds are benefited by being rolled in the spring while they are soft. Wheat also is greatly benefited by being rolled as soon as the state of the ground will permit.—*Goodsell's Farmer.*

From the New York Farmer.

THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

MR. WHITAKER, in his address before the South Carolina Agricultural Society, thus speaks of this subject:

It is impossible that a Science, whose basis is so firmly fixed in nature, and which covers so wide a surface of social interests, should fail hereafter to awaken the attention, enlist the talents, and urge forward the enterprise of the most gifted intellects in the promotion of its great objects. It is impossible that a Science, of all Sciences the most useful and interesting to man in his present state—a Science which dates back its origin from the first dawn of civilization, of which, in fact, it has been every where the precursor—a Science which has converted savages into useful citizens, and caused even “the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose”—a Science which has actually engaged the attention of seven-eighths of the members of the human family, from the earliest period down to the present day, either to its elementary principles or to their practical application—a Science, over whose interests even the heathens thought it necessary that a distinct and special Deity should preside—a Science, whose praises have been sung by poets and chaunted by orators, and in whose details kings have been willing to engage—a Science which constitutes the basis, the substratum, the main stock of many other sciences, which can be properly viewed only as shoots or branches from it—a Science which is the great, the inexhaustible source of wealth, happiness and refinement, both to nations and individuals, and whose triumphs are daily witnessed, and whose blessings are sensibly felt and appreciated, by every cultivated people in every habitable clime—a Science which feeds us and clothes us and cheers us—

“Whose streams from ev’ry quarter confluent, form
My better Nile, that nurses human life.”

It is impossible, I affirm, that a Science so valuable in itself, so diversified in its relations, so controlling in its influence, so important in all its results should not, in an enlightened age, and in a free country, excite a far greater degree of attention than it has hitherto awakened, and command a far higher proportion of respect than it has hitherto claimed. From a variety of causes, this Science has now become so intimately associated with the most thrilling and engrossing interest of life—a knowledge of it is so essential to improvements and prosperity in the manufacturing and mechanic arts—it enters so fundamentally into the prospects and success of every commercial enterprise—it contributes so largely to the amount of domestic peace and public happiness and national glory—it is so closely bound up and involved in the consideration of all great political questions, that as it already begins, as might be expected, so it will continue hereafter, to press itself upon the notice of intelligent men of all ranks and professions, in a tone so loud and clear that it will be heard, and in a language so impressive and intelligible that it must be understood.

ANIMALS IN WINTER.

THERE is no subject more engaging to the student of nature, than that which relates to the hibernation of various animals of our latitude. The raccoon and woodchuck who lay up food for their winter stock, hibernate in dens among the rocks, and in deep burrows below frost. The former,

it is true, sometimes in February, taking advantage of a thaw and a short time of warm weather, sallies forth from his winter quarters for a night or two, although never in pursuit of food: but the latter is awakened from his repose only by the return of warm weather. I am credibly informed, that the late Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, of Hartford, with a view of experiment, procured a young woodchuck to be petted in the house. Upon the approach of winter, the animal, impelled by instinct, took up his abode for hybernation behind a row of casks in the cellar—not by burrowing in the ground, but by making for himself a small excavation on the surface, in which he planted himself in a circular form, a position the most accommodating to his condition. Many times during the winter, Col. W., to gratify the curiosity of his friends, directed the woodchuck to be brought up. The torpid animal, after lying fifteen or twenty minutes on the carpet before a cheering fire in the sitting room, would begin to yawn, then stretch out one limb after another, open its eyes, slowly raise itself on its feet, and walk rather awkwardly from the immediate influence of the fire, appearing very weary till returned to bed in the cellar, uniformly refusing nourishment of any kind during the time of its hybernation.

American Journal of Science.

From the Genesee Farmer.

RAISING OF EARLY TOMATOES.

To those who are as fond of this delicious vegetable as we are, it cannot be otherwise than acceptable, to know how it may be brought to early perfection. In this climate, sowed in open ground at the usual season of sowing seeds, it ripens not till September, nor even then if the season proves cold. To have the fruit in perfection, at least two months earlier, during the warm part of the season, when it is the most grateful to the taste and most wholesome, is no unimportant desideratum. The past season I had ripe tomatoes at the fourth of July, and an abundant supply for my table the rest of the summer. The mode I practise is this: in the month of January or February, I sow a small quantity of the seed in a box, which I place in the window in my kitchen, taking the same care of the plants when they come up that I would of a green house plant, to guard them against being frozen. They here grow till the month of March or April, when they are transplanted into a hotbed, a part of them to remain to produce the earliest fruit, and a part to be again transplanted in the open ground, when the season becomes sufficiently warm, to produce a succession. In this way I never fail to have abundance of this wholesome and delicious vegetable, ripe and in fine perfection, at that part of the season when it is most desirable. Those who have green houses might in this way have the plants growing all winter in pots which early in the spring taken out of the pots with the ball of earth about their roots unbroken, and planted in a hot bed, would produce ripe fruit by the beginning of June. They would well repay this extra care and trouble.

INSECTS.

THOSE who are desirous of keeping their fruit trees free from insects, should wash them with soap suds before the insects have left those places where they have passed the winter, and before the eggs which were deposited under the loose bark, and beneath limbs, &c. have hatched. By early

washing trees, and vines, with strong soap suds, or with lime water, not only are innumerable eggs and insects destroyed, but the young plants and seeds of many varieties of mosses which infest or injure trees and vines are destroyed also. Trees that are annually washed, have a more healthy appearance than those that are not, when growing side by side.

BOOKS.

LET us consider how great a commodity of doctrine exists in books; how easily, how secretly, how safely, they expose the nakedness of human ignorance without putting it to shame. These are the masters who instruct us without rods and ferules, without hard words and anger, without clothes or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if investigating, you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they never grumble; if you are ignorant they cannot laugh at you.—*Philobiblion*, by Richard de Bury.

LAYING PLANTS.

MR. MUNRO, in Loudon's Magazine, recommends splitting the layer for some distance, instead of the common method of notching or tonguing them. They are not as likely to break, and send out fibrous roots sooner. A piece of clay or moss is put in the slit to keep it apart.

ITEMS.

Soot to stop Blood.—It has been found that soot applied to a fresh wound will not only stop the bleeding, but ease the pain.

Gold and Silver Fish.—These fish are said, in Loudon's Magazine, to breed abundantly in water that is moderately warmed by additions from factories.

Watering Plants for Market.—Watering plants in markets gives them a fresher appearance, but repeated waterings are pernicious, neutralizing the juices of some, rendering others bitter, and making all vapid and disagreeable.

Silk Handkerchiefs, the product of the native mulberry, have been manufactured at Dayton, Ohio, and for durability and texture are said to be equal to the best that are imported.

HINTS TO PEOPLE WITH EYES.

On first awakening in the morning, do not expose yourself to a sudden glare of light.

Do not rub your eyes with your fingers, or any thing else: it excites inflammation. If the lids adhere, gently pass your finger over them with saliva.

When obliged to guard the eye from the glare of light, let the shade be of simple green silk, so suspended as not to press upon the eye.

Bathe the eyes, morning and evening, in pure cold spring water. Pump water is not good. A fine linen handkerchief should be used to wipe them dry. Never wash them when you are perspiring, or very warm.

Eye cups or glasses are worse than nothing.

Persons engaged on white articles, or minute work, should choose rooms in which there is a long perspective, on which their eyes may rest for occasional relief.

All brilliant linings for hats should be avoided, as the rays reflected from them are more dangerous than the direct rays of the sun.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1834.

FARMERS' WORK.

Spring Wheat. The old maxim, "better late than never," does not apply to the sowing of Spring wheat. It is better not to sow Spring wheat at all, but to use the land for some other purpose, than not to sow it in due season.

Seed wheat should first be run through a screen to take out the seeds of cockle and other weeds. It will then be advisable to wash it thoroughly, and prepare it for sowing by a suitable application or process. Young's Annals give in detail a number of experiments in steeping seed wheat in ley, lime-water, and water impregnated with arsenic. The result was that very sinutty parcels steeped in ley twelve hours, and in lime-water twenty-four hours, procured crops entirely free from sinut. The following process has been recommended by an excellent practical farmer.

"The only successful course is to prepare the seed about ten days before sowing time. This is done by selecting clean plump seed, passing it through water in a tub, about half a bushel at a time, washing it, and skimming off all the matter that floats, then empty it into a basket to drain,—then lay it on a clean floor and rake in two quarts of slacked lime, and one quart of plaster to the bushel, and if too dry, sprinkle on water and continue to stir it till all is covered with the lime and plaster. In this way you may proceed till the whole is prepared. Let it remain in a heap one day, then spread it and remove it daily until it becomes perfectly dry; it is then fit for sowing, and you may sow it if the land should be quite wet."

Quantity of seed to an acre. PAYSON WILLIAMS Esq. of Fitchburg, Mass. in his account of raising a crop of the Black Sea Wheat,* observed that he sowed his wheat in April, at the rate of two and a quarter bushels to the acre; "on the same acre from which 613 bushels of potatoes were harvested last autumn."

The wheat plants will be less liable to drought if the seed is ploughed in with a shallow furrow. A light horse plough will answer this purpose. If it is meant to lay down the land to grass, it will be best to harrow and roll the ground smooth after sowing.

It is recommended in Bordley's Husbandry to sow a border of rye round a field of wheat to prevent its being blasted. That writer states that "Mr. Isaac Young of Georgia, mixed rye among his seed wheat, and thus escaped the blast of his wheat. It was repeatedly tried till he was convinced of its efficacy; and then he sowed five acres with wheat surrounded with a list (or border) 25 feet in breadth of rye: this also succeeded, and being repeated is found a certain security for wheat." We do not recollect having seen this mode of preserving wheat from blast recommended by any other writer, but think the subject deserving of further investigation and experiment.

Grass seed. Spring wheat is a very good crop with which to sow clover and other grass seeds, and plough or harrow it in with the wheat. If it be scattered on the surface without being well covered, a part does not vegetate, and that part which does will be liable to injury from drought. Mr. Alexander St. John, of Montgomery, N. Y. in a communication to the New York Board of Agri-

culture, published vol. ii. p. 247, after mentioning several experiments in which he sowed too small quantities of grass seed to procure profitable crops, observes in substance that he finds eight pounds of clover seed and seven of timothy seed is the proper quantity to be sown on an acre for mowing, or twelve pounds of clover seed on each acre for pasture. "From land in a good state of cultivation, thus seeded, I now cut four tons of hay to an acre, which is of good quality. The expense of mowing is not so great as formerly, as the grass grows rich and fine. If it lodges down it generally falls one way, so that the mower can proceed much faster than when it lies in every direction. The extra fall pasture produced by this manner of seeding, pays me the first fall for the extra seed sown, the grass being so rich it preserves a moisture on the surface of the earth, and is not so liable to be injured by the dry weather as it is in the common mode of seeding, and it leaves no room noxious weeds: the pastures are clean and handsome. When I wish to break up land which is thus stocked, (which I do every fourth year,) I find the soil increased in quality, easy of cultivation, and in a good state for wheat or corn."

GARDENER'S WORK.

Lettuce may be sowed every month, from February, or the opening of spring, till July. Sow broad cast on land recently dug, rake in lightly a quarter of an ounce of seed for a seed bed ten feet long and four feet wide. It may also be sowed between vacant rows intended for other plants, and pulled out for use before the other plants are large enough to be encumbered by it.

Peas. Of the small early kinds, one pint will sow a row of twenty yards; for the larger sorts, for main crops, the same measure will sow a row of thirty-three yards. For early sorts, make the drills one inch and a half deep, and from two and a half to three feet asunder. For summer crops and large sorts, drills two inches deep, and four, five, or six feet asunder. Along the rows of the smaller peas, sow three in an inch, and the middling sorts two in an inch. The larger sorts from an inch to an inch and a half apart in the drill. Early peas cannot be sown too soon after the ground is thawed.

Parasnis. Sow as early as the ground is thawed, if not too wet. Loudon says "For a bed five feet by twenty, the plants to remain thinned to eight inches distance, half an ounce of seed is the usual proportion." Deane recommends sowing them "across beds, fifteen inches apart, and to allow fifteen inches from plant to plant at the last thinning, which may be early, as they are not often hurt by insects."

Radish. Sow each sort separately; and for a bed four feet six inches by twelve feet, two ounces of seed will be required for the spring sorts, and an ounce and a half for the autumn varieties. Dr. Cooper observes that "Radishes ought to be sown on rich ground, and carefully tended, so as to grow quickly; if not, they become stringy, in which state they are very unwholesome." A scattering of the smaller growing sorts may be sown among other crops of larger and later growth.

Cucumbers. In a Treatise on Gardening by J. Armstrong, N. Y. we have the following passage: "To obtain early cucumbers we must have recourse to artificial heat, and with the less reluctance, as of all plants, the cucumber is that with which it

best agrees. To this end therefore scoop as many turnips as you propose to have hills,—fill them with good garden mould, sow on each three or four seeds and plunge them into a hot bed. When the runners show themselves, spare them or pinch them, or bury them as you think best; and on the 10th of May transfer them to the beds where they are to stand. The advantage of a scooped turnip as a seed bed, over pots or vases will now appear—for instead of the ordinary difficulty of separating the mass of earth and the plants from the pot which contained them, and without injury to either we re-inter both pot and plants, and even find in the one an additional nutriment to the other. The subsequent treatment does not differ at all from that of plants cultivated in the open air." It will be well to make a hole through the bottom of the excavation in the turnip, otherwise the roots of the young plant may be too much confined. Other plants, such as summer squashes, melons, early corn, &c. might be forwarded in the manner above stated.

Plants may also be brought forward early by sowing their seeds in small pieces of turf or sward ground inverted placed in a hot bed, and the plants transplanted together with the turf, when the season is sufficiently advanced to permit them to flourish in the open air.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A POEM on "*The Virginian Silk Worm*," printed in London, in the year 1655, shall appear in our next. Several other favors under consideration.

Old Specimen of Silk Manufacture. A gentleman has left in the Office of the N. E. Farmer some patterns of silk, manufactured 45 years ago, in Branford, Con. by Miss Fowler, who made her wedding dress of silk, including the coloring, with her own hands. It were well if the manufacture of a silken wedding dress were considered a single lady's indispensable to connubial felicity, in these times, when economy is more talked about than practised.

The gentleman, who requests information relative to a bill before the Legislature of Mass. for granting a premium on the culture of the Mulberry, is informed that it is indefinitely postponed.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

We saw yesterday, the sheep purchased by Mr. Shneck of Mr. Barney, the tenant of the Girard homestead, on the neck. They are truly splendid samples of the real Bakewell breed, with back broad enough for a rail-road. The sheep will be for sale at the shambles, Nos. 10 and 12, in South-second Street Market. Those who like to look at good things should pay a visit to the place on Thursday, and those who like to eat good fat mutton, should purchase liberally.—U. S. Gazette.

Manufactures. The condition of the manufacturing interest is at this time extremely depressed. Both cotton and woollen goods are lower than they were last fall, by one quarter. Notwithstanding the moderate price of the raw material, cotton goods of the common qualities cannot be manufactured short of a net loss of ten or fifteen per cent. There are other sources of peculiar embarrassment at this time. The manufacturers have many of them neither cash nor credit with which to buy the raw material, though their condition in this respect is not at all singular. In addition to this, they have no means of negotiating to raise money on their manufactured goods, for the commission merchants will

* N. E. Farmer, vol. xii. p. 58.

not accept their drafts, except at so long a time that the banks will not discount them, nor at any time, in fact, to the extent which it is needed. Under these circumstances the manufacturers have many of them shut down their gates and dismissed their hands, and others are constantly taking the same course.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Migration from South Carolina. The Camden Journal of the 22d inst., says:—"The rage for migration southwesterly, has, we think, increased during the past year, beyond all calculation. We daily see extensive caravans of movers, many of them carry with them a considerable portion of the needful. In the course of one day last week, we observed nearly two hundred, most of them from North Carolina, and the upper part of this state."

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine (E. F.) Feb. 5.—"There are now over fifty individuals here from the State of New York, for the purpose of obtaining relief from pulmonary complaints—many of them I regret to say, have been exceedingly disappointed in the climate, on account of the rainy seasons, which have continued this winter two-thirds of the time. The accommodations, with few exceptions, are miserable, and the charges high."—*Daily Ad.*

The Albany Journal says, that business throughout the western part of the State of New York is entirely prostrated. That millers are without money, and wheat cannot be sold at any price.

His Excellency Gov. Davis has appointed Thursday, the 3d day of April, as a day for the Annual Fast in this Commonwealth.

The Navy Commissioners advertise to contract for the delivery of 120,000 lbs. of Pine Apple Cheese.—*Merc. J.*

WANTED,

An active, industrious man, of energetic character, capable of taking charge of the digging, hoeing, and other culture of an extensive nursery. His business will be to work with and direct four other laborers; which four others are also wanted, and may be selected by him. All must be *New England men*; and as they are wanted as speedily as possible, applications made immediately by mail will be promptly replied to. It is useless for any person to apply who is not precisely of the character above named. **WM. PRINCE & SONS.**
Linnean Garden, Flushing, March 10, 1834.

N. B. 500 lbs. superior Italian Rye Grass—50 bushels Paeye's superior Perennial Rye Grass—and 200 lbs. Trifolium incarnatum, for sale as above. 21 m19

WILLIAM MANN,

Having removed from Augusta to Bangor, will be happy to furnish his former customers (*and all others who may want*) with Forest Trees of almost every variety indigenous to the Penobscot country, and being very advantageously situated, he flatters himself that he can give perfect satisfaction, as no pains will be spared on his part to have the best trees selected and properly packed.

Orders may be left with Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, where catalogues and prices may be seen; or, if more convenient, they may be sent direct per mail. m 19

THE ALBANY NURSERY,

Is now supplied with a large assortment of Pear trees, in addition to its general assortment of Trees and Shrubs, which embraces most of the kinds on demand. Price 37 1-2 cents. Its collection of *Dahlia*s contains more than 300 fine double varieties, and is surpassed by none in the Union. Orders will be received by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer Office. **BUEL & WILSON.**
Albany, March 7, 1834. 4t.

EARLY POTATOES.

A few bushels Early Potatoes for Seed; the same kind which received the premium of the Mass. Hort. Society, for 4 years past. For sale at the New-England Seed Store, by **GEO. C. BARRETT.**

10,000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

For sale by ABEL NICHOLS, DANVERS. 10,000 White Mulberry Trees of vigorous growth, two years old, and received the first premium of the Essex Agricultural Society. Orders left at this office will be attended to. m 19 p tf.

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,
1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
March 14, 1834.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man with a family, who is well acquainted with taking charge of a Farm, wishes a situation as foreman. Good recommendations will be given. Inquire at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.

A middle-aged man wants employment as a Gardener or Farmer; or will attend to them both if required, which branches he has been acquainted with for many years in England and America. He possesses the most unqualified recommendations. For particulars apply to the Rev. Mr. Neal, South Boston; No. 223 Hanover Street, Boston, opposite the Globe Hotel; or No. 165 Ann Street. m 19

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

3600 budded Apple Trees, consisting of Baldwins, Russets, Siberian Crab, Porter, River, Rhode Island Greenings, and Blue Pearmain. The above are very thrifty Trees, and in fine order for transplanting, being four years from the bud. Inquire of JONAS WYETH, Fresh Pond Hotel, Cambridge. March 13, 1834. 8t

PAINT OIL.

The subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "Prepared Paint Oil," which is offered for sale with renewed assurances of its merit. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper in price, will actually cover a quarter more surface, as has been repeatedly proved and confirmed by statements of many Painters. Upwards of 200 buildings in this city and vicinity can be referred to, many of them painted two years ago, which continue to look well, and retained their gloss through the first year, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The Prepared Paint Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability with a more permanent gloss. It paints a very clear white, flows smooth, and is still more free from mildew, changes resulting from the sea air, than any other Oil.
Oil Factory (head Foster's Wharf.)

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

P. S. Please be particular to order Downer & Austin's "Prepared Paint Oil." m 19 6pis.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Fine large Asparagus Roots, the same that obtained the premium last season, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred, for sale at the New England Seed Store, North Market Street.

LARGE POTATO OATS.

30 BUSHELS of this valuable variety of oats, of which an account will be found in No. 6, Vol. 12, New England Farmer, the rate of 93 bushels to the acre was raised in this vicinity last season.

For sale by GEO. C. BARRETT.

New England Seed Store.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the South Parish in Andover, little more than half a mile southwesterly from Phillips' Academy and the Theological Institution, and about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Badger's Meeting-house,—containing about forty acres of valuable land, being the choice part of a much larger farm—having thereon one large and convenient two story dwelling-house, finished and in good repair, lately occupied as a boarding-house.—Also, near it, a one story dwelling-house in good repair. Also a barn ninety feet long, sheds, wash-house, wells of excellent water, gardens, fruit trees, &c.—A very eligible situation for any person desirous of retiring into a pleasant country town for the purpose of educating his children. The above valuable estate will be sold at public auction on Tuesday the first day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Conditions of sale liberal. **SAMUEL FARRAR.**
Andover, Feb. 24, 1834.

FARM FOR SALE.

On the road leading from Newton West Parish Meeting House to Waltham Factory, containing from 50 to 75 acres of land, well proportioned into mowing and tillage.—Also House, barn, and out-houses with the same. Said farm is well watered, and has a valuable fruit Orchard.

TEA SPRING WHEAT.

25 BUSHELS of this valuable variety of SPRING WHEAT, of which a trial of three years has proved it to be a productive kind, not liable to blast or mildew.

There was raised last year 25 bushels to the acre, and being a sure crop, making the best of flour, it is recommended as a superior variety. For sale at the New-England Seed Store by GEO. C. BARRETT, and also to be obtained of JOHN PERRY, Sherburne, Mass. m 12.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|--------|
| APPLES, early, | barrel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 12 | 1 37 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 8 50 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | | |
| prime, | " | 6 54 | 6 75 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 11 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 60 | 2 60 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 36 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 25 | 5 37 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 12 | 5 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 58 |
| southern yellow, | " | 55 | 56 |
| white, | " | 55 | 56 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 80 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 63 | 70 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 43 | 45 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 16 09 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 26 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 14 | 16 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | " | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 12 | 1 25 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 19 04 | 2 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 1 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | bushel | 2 25 | 2 37 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Top, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Red Clover, northern, | " | 30 | 33 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | cwt | 8 00 | |
| TALLOW, tried, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 50 | 52 |
| Merino, 3/4ths washed, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 35 | 40 |
| 2d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 3d " | " | 45 | 48 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 11 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 14 | 16 |
| lump, best, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 16 | 20 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 1 54 | 2 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 17th, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 275 beef cattle, 14 pr working oxen, 15 cows and calves; 162 sheep, and 1200 swine,—400 swine passed through Brighton on Saturday.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—Sales were quick and last week's prices were fully supported. We noticed four yoke taken at \$6, one of which was purchased by Mr. Adams of Kingston for the Plymouth Market. We quote prime at 5 50 a 5 75; good at 5 a 5 50; thin at 4 75 a 5.

Working Oxen. No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$18, 24, 28, 30 and 35.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at \$8 each, one at 7 each, one at 5, and one at 4 50 each.

Swine.—In demand and sales quick. Several large lots were taken at 5 for sows and 6c for barrows, and several lots for 5 1/2 for sows and 6 1/2 for barrows, one lot of selected barrows at 6 3/4 and retail, 6c for sows and 7c for barrows. Several thousand more are wanting.

MISCELLANY.

From the Vermont Intelligencer.

METEORIC COTILLION.

Not many years since, as you all recollect
When the people were dancing around Lafayette,
The planets, desirous of outshining all,
Determined on giving a "Celestial Ball"—
Then Jupiter, Saturn, and General Mars,
With Venus and Juno, danced round the fixed stars.

But wonders more strange were performed t'other night,
Which caused the old folks to take such a fright,
The comet and meteor could not be outdone
By any large planet that rolls round the sun;
They therefore determined, about forty million,
To have by themselves a tremendous cotillion;
On the first pleasant night, the Milky Way clear,
Each sparkling young belle was engaged to appear.

The sun in good season had gone off to bed,
And each sleepy mortal was nodding his head;
The birds and the beasts were all silent and still,
And chilled were the lips of the babbling rill;
Not a croak from the frog in his long winter bed,
Not a rat or a mouse dared to pop out his head;
The foxes no more dared to trot o'er the plain,
Or nibble the turkeys or geese they had slain;
The sapient owl—so affrighted was he,
That he hooted and skulked to his own hollow tree.
All nature was silent, the stars sat at ease,
Till the music came floating along on the breeze.
Æolus of old, a right musical fellow,
Now took down his harp from a neighboring willow,
Then tuning his strings, fill'd the whole hemisphere
With music to charm and to ravish the ear,
Not long had he played, when the meteors far,
Impatiently waiting beyond the north star,
Heard the music, and seizing the hand of each fair,
Came frisking and dancing along in the air.
Each one took a lamp from the bright northern light,
To show off his spangles and dress in the night.
Of the dress of the ladies, suffice it to say,
They were all laced so tight that they fainted away.

Now hornpipes and waltzes prevail through the sky,
And all upon *pigeon wings* caper and fly,
Right and left, rigadon, cross over and chain,
Then balance your partner, and swing round again,
Now down the outside, and then up in the middle,
Cast off and Chassee, with a heigh diddle-diddle.
Such dancing and waltzing you ne'er laid your eyes on,
From the top of the zenith down to the horizon;
Round the most distant planet each fair little maid
By the side of her beau took a sweet promenade.
The drink was pure ether—of wine there was none,
For each then belonged to the *Temperate zone*.
The party continued to dance and to feast
Till blushing Aurora came up in the east,
Who blew out their candles and spoil'd all their fun,
And made all the company "scamper and run."

LICKITACUT.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL SENSATION.

WHEN the epicurean ransacks the three kingdoms of nature in all their provinces, and even presses in putrefaction itself, to give a flavor to his mess, he has actually less animal pleasure in that mess than the rustic has in a crust of wholesome brown bread, or a potato nicely roasted in the turf ashes. His sensation may be different, but it is not better; and let a man be but hungry enough, and give him something to appease that hunger, and all the cooks that "the devil ever sent" to mar Heaven's bounty can give no more enjoyment. So also in drinks—wines have their gusto, and other potations their exhilaration; but "Adam's wine," as in wells living from the rock, free from foreign

substances, and showing every gem of the casket in each drop, is, in truth, and will remain "the liquor of life." The weary, the fainting, and the dying, call not for burgundy, or champagne, or to-kay; the longing of their heart, the hope of their recovery, or the alleviation of their anguish, is "water,"—water clear from the fountain, or fresh from the cistern. Thus we see that, even in those cases in which art and luxury have done the most, human nature, when it comes to the hour of tribulation—to the moment of peril—to the article of strife with nothingness—clings to the freshness and simplicity of nature. And it is even so in every thing. When cold sweat bedews the temples of the monarch—when artery and vein have forsaken each other, and the curdling fluid is breeding corruption in the little capillary tubes between—when the heart's feeble pulse is flung back upon it by the dying vessels, and it is about to be broken by its very strength—when the lungs will no longer remove the charcoal, but make, as it were, the fire of life to smoulder in its own ashes—when the currentless throat begins to be choaked up by its own refuse—when the angel of death stands ready to loosen the "silver cord," and break the "wheel at the cistern, and the pitcher at the fountain,"—what then reck the monarch for his state and his diadems! Cast aside that sceptre, it is a bauble; doff that crown, it is nothing; rend away the velvet and the tinsel, they are trash; remove that coverlet of satin, it is a burden: give him the fresh air of heaven—the first draught of nature that he drew—so that the king may die easily and in peace; free the monarch of all the trappings of his grandeur—so that the spirit of the man may mount in triumph to its God.—*Mudie.*

WATERSPOUT ON THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

M. MAYER, who resides at Mollard Place, Geneva, in looking through his window, which faces the lake, saw to his astonishment, on the third of December last, about a quarter before eight in the morning, in the direction of *Paquis* and *Secheron*, a vertical column of water, at least sixty or eighty feet high, and several feet in diameter, larger at its base than its summit, of a grey color, and appearing animated with a gyration motion. The column rested on the lake below, and was bent towards the top in the form of a bow. It remained nearly two minutes without any sensible change of place; and then sunk, by degrees, from above, by diffusing itself in a shower of rain. At this juncture a southwest wind ruffled the surface of the lake; the sky was entirely covered with thick vapors, which occupied the upper regions, while there were, properly speaking, no clouds in the horizon.

This is not the first spout seen on Lake Lemman. One which occurred in 1741 was described in the French Academy. It lasted several minutes. Another was seen in 1764, in the month of August, which continued nearly an hour.

In the spout witnessed by M. Mayer, the top of the column had no communication with thick clouds, as is sometimes the case, no trace of any such cloud was to be seen, neither above the column nor in its neighborhood,—hence there were no indications of electrical attraction to which the effect could be attributed, and there seems no means of accounting for the prodigious force then exerted to sustain a column of water of such height, except that which ascribes it to a current or whirlwind of excessive intensity.—*Bib. Univ.*

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Green house Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them direct by mail, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or *Morus multicaulis* are now reduced to \$25 per 100, and \$4½ per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety \$20 to \$25 per 100.—Pears \$37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches \$20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces \$30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts \$25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries \$6 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp \$16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties \$20 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants \$16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines \$25 per 100, and 2 years ditto \$20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Wime, York Claret, York Madeira, and Scuppernong, \$25 per 100.—Herbmont's Madeira, Troy and Elsingburgh, \$30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling \$35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, \$4½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Pæonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at \$3, \$4 and \$6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible. Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, }
Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834. }



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated *Pear* alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 260 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus multicaulis* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnut, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

GOOSEBERRIES.

A new importation of superior kinds, just received, of all colors, by WM. KENRICK, Newton.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1834.

NO. 37.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE FORMATION OF THE

BERKSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

*Lenox, Oct. 31, 1833.....*By SAMUEL W. BUSH.

(Concluded from p. 282.)

HORTICULTURE is the science of gardening—of rearing fruits, vegetables and flowers. It is a refinement, if we may so term it, of husbandry—it is the poetry of agriculture. Hence we find, that it is successfully cultivated only in those countries distinguished for civilization. Lord Bacon observes, “that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection.”

In looking over the history of past ages, we shall find that but little attention was devoted to Horticulture. The learned and refined only, and these were not numerous, of the ancient world, cultivated gardens. Practically, they were unknown to the mass of the people—they deeming it sufficient to believe that their future Elysium or Heaven would consist of islands garlanded with flowers, and fragrant with the perfume of spices and fruits,—like the garden of the Hesperides the favorite haunt of the gods. The ancients knew nothing of Chemistry, Botany or Geology, and it is principally by the aid of these sciences that modern Horticulture has arrived at its present advanced state. By Chemistry we can learn what is the composition of plants, and the food most proper for them. Botany unfolds to us the anatomy and nature of plants, particularly the numerous and admirably contrived vessels for the absorption of food, &c. Geology enables us to ascertain what kinds of soils are most favorable to the growth of particular plants, &c. We may safely assume, therefore, that in proportion as a people advance in knowledge, civilization and refinement, will be the progress and universality of Horticulture.

This position can be fortified by abundant facts, but we must content ourselves with a statement of a few general statistics, which show how slow has been the progress of Horticulture, with that of the sciences just named.

From the earliest period of time to that of Pliny, the Elder, who flourished in the first Christian century, there were but about *one thousand* species of plants discovered and described. This embraced a period of about *four thousand years*. Subsequent to Pliny, tolerably rapid additions were made to the catalogue of newly discovered species of plants, until the time of Linnæus, (a period of about *sixteen hundred years*) when there were about *four thousand five hundred* species of plants known. From Linnæus, who first gave a permanent scientific form to the knowledge of plants, to the present time, (a period not more than *half a century*) so surprising have been the advances made in Botany, that the number of species *now* known, is not much less, as we have already indicated, than *one hundred thousand*! The knowledge of the sciences of Chemistry and Geology has advanced in the same ratio. Wonderful indeed hath been the progress of Science, and benign hath been its influence.

British writers on Horticulture mention that

most of their best fruits, particularly apples and pears, were brought into the island by ecclesiastics, in the days of monastic splendor and luxury, during the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. Most of their common pot-herbs, such as cabbages, were imported from the Netherlands. Rapid improvements were made in Horticulture during the reign of Henry VIII.; and the monarchs succeeding him patronized every attempt to prosecute this science. It was not, however, until 1805 that the London Horticultural Society was formed, under the auspices of the most distinguished scientific and practical men of the kingdom. It was the first institution of the kind established in Europe. By its unwearied researches, it has collected from every part of the globe—from Asia, Africa, America and continental Europe—a very large number of rare and valuable plants, which now enrich and beautify the rural retreats of our father-land. Scarcely a cottage is to be found that is not surrounded by fruit trees, shrubs and flowers. On one-fourth of an acre of ground esculents are so well cultivated as to supply much of the food for its inmates. England exceeds every nation in its attainments in Horticulture, and the benefits resulting from it, physical and moral, are allowed to be incalculable.

In 1809 the Caledonian Horticultural Society was formed in Scotland. Its founders were of the first rank and character of that enlightened nation. The Hort. Society of Paris was instituted in 1826, and is represented as rapidly increasing in numbers and influence. Three courses of lectures on rural botany are delivered every year, gratis, to cottagers, and others, who move in the humbler walks of life. In Holland and Germany all ranks in society bestow especial attention to the grounds about their habitations. In the last named country the culture of a garden and fruit trees forms a part of the instruction in the ordinary seminaries of education. No schoolmaster is considered qualified for his station unless he can teach his pupils how to manage a garden and orchard. The windows and balconies in Seville and Cadiz and other cities of Spain, are filled with pots containing a great variety of flowers. Cottages are every where beautified with them.

The countries we have named, except perhaps the latter, which now exists in “faded splendor wan,” have been and are now distinguished for refinement and scientific attainments.

On referring to the history of our own country it will be found that very little attention has been directed to Horticultural pursuits, except within a very few years past. And for an obvious reason. A young nation has so many difficulties to contend with, and so many wants to supply, that its citizens can give but little time to the cultivation of the ornamental and scientific departments of gardening. Our fathers were engaged in defending rather than in cultivating the soil, and in elaborating our Constitution of government, confessedly, of the kind, the noblest fruit of human genius. But, like a rose borne on the bosom of the troubled sea, flourished, in the stormy time that “tried men’s souls,” the Bartram Botanic Garden of Pennsylvania. This was founded in 1720 by John Bartram, a great vegetable naturalist, and was the first insti-

tution of the kind established in the then Colonies. It has experienced many vicissitudes, but it is yet in existence, and is considered one of the best and most extensive nurseries in the United States. It exports thousands of plants and seeds every season to Europe and South America. It contains 2000 species of our native productions; and its exotic department consists of 1900 varieties. The nurseries of Prince of Flushing, N. Y.—of Thorburn, and others, in New York city—of Judge Buel of Albany, are of more recent date, but from them can be obtained almost every species of plants.

The first Horticultural Society instituted in the U. S. was in the city of New York in 1818, by a small number of enterprising and intelligent practical gardeners and nurserymen. By awarding premiums for the best specimens of fruits, &c. its exertions have been signally successful. Soon after, a society was formed in Pennsylvania. In 1831, the Charleston, S. C. Hort. Society was formed. In 1832, a society was formed by a number of spirited and scientific citizens of Baltimore, under the title of the Maryland Horticultural Society. In Albany, Genesee, Newburg, Buffalo, and other places, similar institutions have been recently established.

The descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers have not looked calmly on and remained inactive. With but two exceptions there is now a Horticultural Society in every state in New England—but in almost every county of every state there exists an “Agricultural Society.” To our own Berkshire belongs the honor, and it is a high honor, of first establishing this Institution in the United States: And with honest pride she may well exclaim, on surveying the number of societies, which have been called into existence within the limits of our Union, “These, these are my jewels!”

In 1829, the first Horticultural Society in Massachusetts was formed at Boston. An act of incorporation was granted by the legislature, under the title of the “Massachusetts Horticultural Society,” and so efficient has been its operations, and so excellent its influence, during the time it has been established, that it has been said of it by a distinguished horticulturist of another State, that “it is the most useful institution of the kind in the country.” Its annual exhibition is held in September, the season of fruits, when premiums are awarded by committees appointed for that purpose, for the best specimens of fruits, vegetables, shrubs and flowers. With foreign horticulturists and societies, it has extensive correspondence, by which means valuable exotics are obtained and new modes of culture introduced. Time will not permit us to enter into the detail of its operations. We cannot give a better idea of the benefits which result from the establishment of a Horticultural Society, and of this Society in particular, than by quoting the testimony of Dr. Malthus A. Ward, as contained in his learned and excellent Address of 1831. “Its influence (says he) ‘has become strongly marked, not only around the residence of its members, but throughout this section of the country. Never before was there so much inquiry for ornamental trees and for the choicer kinds of fruits among the people of all classes. Never before did gardening and rural affairs engross so

large a share of common conversation—often entirely excluding those unprofitable and acrimonious discussions on politics, and those religious controversies which are so apt to terminate in uncharitableness and ill-will. Never before was there an opportunity for the interchange of such cheap but acceptable civilities, as the offer of desirable plants, seeds and scions of favorite fruits, or the timely donation of a delicious melon or a basket of grapes. By these means, harmony of neighborhoods has been preserved, valuable acquaintances acquired, unpleasant feuds have been suppressed, and many petty jealousies, which secretly rankled in the bosom, have been allayed, and may soon be forgotten. Not only the grounds of the men of wealth, but the home of the laboring poor has in not a few instances acquired an additional point of interest, to attract him from the haunts of dissipation; his leisure hours are pleasantly occupied; his mind expanded, and his heart warmed and softened."

Similar testimony is given of the influence of Horticultural Societies elsewhere. How indeed can this influence be otherwise? To be delighted with the productions of Nature, the desire to cultivate the earth, are sentiments natural to the human heart. Nourished and protected by her bounty, it were monstrous indeed did he not love his parent and benefactress. The first man, and the first men, in all ages, cultivated the earth. The anxious merchant, the pale artisan, the worn and harassed professional man, during the hours of relaxation from their grinding labor, dwell fondly upon the thought of possessing at some future day a spot of earth where they "can play with flowers and babble o' green fields." Peace, Health and Contentment are the spirits that gladden the habitations of the devotees of Agriculture and Horticulture. Happiness is associated with our ideas of the enjoyment of a garden. The care of one to all men, and especially to the female sex, whose sensibilities are "tremblingly alive" to impressions of the beauties of nature, is a source of inexhaustible pleasure and of innocent domestic recreation. In this fondness of a garden, as constituting a part of the female character, who does not acknowledge a peculiar propriety? It has been so in all ages and nations, from the period, when

"Proserpine gather'd flowers, herself the fairest."

How dreary would be the world without a flower! It would be as the heavens without a star. From rosy boyhood to withered age, flowers are the cherished objects which afford the purest and most innocent pleasure. Their airy form and viewless fragrance make us think of invisible beings, and "the thoughts of the invisible are the thoughts of the good." The Scriptures abound in allusions to flowers. The Saviour expressed his deep sense of their beauty: "Behold the lilies of the field! they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." The admired attention of the most heedless observer, of the obtuse and cold-hearted, is irresistibly attracted to them. And what favorable impressions do we receive of the taste and disposition of the inmates of the humblest cottage, on witnessing the woodbine trailed over the porch or lattice, and the flowers glowing in variegated beauty in their garden. The electric chain of our sympathies is instantly touched.

"One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin."

Horticulture, then, is entitled to our special at-

tention. Its pursuits are eminently peaceful and salutary to the physical and moral nature of man. They invigorate the body, expand the mind, refine the taste, and open a wide field for rational enjoyment. No pursuit affords better opportunities for observing many of the most striking and important operations of the material world. In connexion with the business of horticulture, the study of nature is carried on with peculiar advantage. By his constant attention to the plants under his care, the horticulturist becomes acquainted with their habits and modes of life, and his knowledge of them is greatly facilitated by the aid of Chemistry, Botany and Geology. Intelligence, industry and skill are of course indispensable agents in the business of horticulture. No state of existence is less enviable than that of the owner of a farm or garden who has not knowledge or science enough to be interested in his occupation, or in the scenes around him.

We might further enlarge on the importance and excellence of the pursuit of Horticulture—important, as bringing into use as articles of food foreign plants, or improving the quality of those we possess—excellent, as refining the taste, softening the heart, and elevating and expanding the mind. But it is unnecessary. Every person in this audience, who has a mind and a heart will respond to what we have said.

The establishment of a Horticultural Society in this county has long been a desideratum. You all have witnessed the beneficial influence of the Agricultural Society, in stimulating our farmers to be perfect in the arts of husbandry—in elevating and ennobling their calling—in inspiring them with just and honorable sentiments—and in contributing to develop the social and best feelings of their nature. But a Horticultural Society, besides being a valuable auxiliary, would if possible produce better results. It would attract to its pursuits many, who, from mistaken notions of respectability, and the means of procuring happiness, are averse to agricultural employments—it would develop and diffuse a knowledge of the sciences—it would be the means of collecting seeds, buds, scions and plants of the best varieties, and as a certain consequence every house, however humble, would be enbowed in the shade of many of the most excellent kinds of fruit trees—it would render our beautiful villages still more beautiful—its beneficent energies would be spent in causing two plants to grow where but one flourished before—it would create a species of property which does not now exist—and it would impart additional attractions to the picturesque topographical features of the hills and valleys of our own Berkshire. Ceres would have no rival in Flora, but a benign and beautiful companion.

Inspired by views and considerations like these, this meeting has been convened. Shall not the designs of the gentlemen who called it be seconded? But we will not insult you by a formal appeal to your understandings and feelings. You have taste, you have hearts, you have patriotism. Need we add more? No. Let us combine, then, in the spirit of union and harmony, becoming the lovers of nature and the lovers of man. Let our aim be to do good, by unfolding and circulating the treasures of science and the treasures of earth. Let us re-peruse, and induce those who have not, to read the open volume of nature, for the harmonies of this beautiful universe; for traces of the finger of God; for proofs that divine love and wisdom ra-

diate from every object, however minute or great, from the minutest atom to the most majestic of the orbs that roll in the infinitude of space.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, March 22d, 1834.

Apples. From R. Manning, Winesap, a fine fruit,—and Borassa; also apples, name unknown, brittle and fine.

From Mr. S. Balch of Roxbury, a Newton pippin, in good preservation, and of fine taste and flavor.

Pears. From R. Manning, Catillac or 40 ounce pear, and Easter Beurre.

Easter Beurre from E. Phinney, good and well worthy of cultivation. W. S. POND.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE GARDEN BEAN.

I HAVE been very successful for half a dozen years in obtaining two crops of beans from the same plants. In the summer of 1826, my first crop of mazagan and early long pod beans was by a very strong and violent wind blown down; this was done when the beans were in full blossom. The crop from the blossoms which the plants then possessed was very fine and abundant, and gathered during July. In three weeks after the beans were prostrated, each stem pushed forth from near the root one or more, in some instances four to six fresh stems; these bloomed freely and produced an abundant crop which was gathered during September. Since that grew, I have uniformly bent down, so as to break the stalk near the root, my first and second crops of beans; I have by this means obtained four crops of beans from two sowings, and which supplied me from July 1st to 31st of October. By this method only half the seed was required which I had been accustomed to use and the greatest advantage to me was that only half the ground was required, so that my advantages by this method are four-fold. I always pinch out the tops when the plants are in full bloom; this throws the vigor into the production of fruit instead of a continued increase of stem and foliage. —Cobbett.

TO DESTROY MOLES IN GARDENS.

COLLECT earth worms, kill them, and mix them with the powder of nux vomica. After the mixture has remained in a heap for 24 hours, take the worms and place one or two here and there in the route and hole of the moles. The desired effect is said to be the result.—*Bulletin Universel.*

RECIPE FOR AN OLIVE GREEN.

LET the article be first washed in soap and water, then wetted out in warm water; then boil two ounces of chipped logwood and three ounces of chipped fustic together for half an hour; dip out your dye liquor, and put it into a pan with hot water; put in your goods; dissolve two drachms of verdigris in a teacupful of warm water, which put into a pan of cold water; take your gown from the dye, and run it through the verdigris water, well handling it for ten minutes; take it out and wash it in clean water, and through the dye liquor and again in the verdigris water, and so continue this process till you obtain the color required, only taking care to wash it out of the verdigris water before you put in the dye liquor: dry it in the shade.

INDIAN MEAL BREAD.

TAKE as much corn meal as is wanting for use, sift it through a hair sifter, put it in an iron pot, and pour on it boiling water; stir it with a spatula or ladle till it becomes well mixed and quite thin; this being night, let it remain in the same vessel till morning, and if kept warm it will be well fermented, (which is necessary.) Then put it in what is called a Dutch oven, it being hot before the dough is put in it; apply good live coals upon the lid of the oven and under it, being careful not to burn the bread. When thus prepared, if done carefully and according to this recipe more wholesome and better bread cannot be used for breakfast. I think it an antidiyspeptic, as no lard or butter is used in preparing the bread though after it is cooked, good fresh butter adds to its flavor.—*American Farmer.*

PRESERVING BACON.

AMONG the best flavored dishes that grace the bounteous tables of this country, bacon or ham ranks, if not the first certainly inferior to none.

To make good bacon the meat should be hung with the thickest part upwards, to prevent the exudation of its juices, and each piece clear of the wall, or other pieces, and there left until it is quite dry. Some pound chips, with a few billets of hickory wood or corn cobs, make the best smoke, and also keep the house warm, which is important; for if the smoke-house is cold, all former care will be in some measure lost; a damp will settle on the bacon and it will have a bitter flavor. Bacon should never be smoked in damp weather, as is too often practised, as by it the meat gains nothing in color, but acquires a bad taste; one or two good fires each day will smoke the pieces, in precisely the same time required for salting, that is to say, hams four weeks, shoulders three weeks, and midlings and other pieces two weeks.

I have used red pepper, with I think decided advantage, by throwing a few pods into each fire while smoking; this article, in salting or smoking or in both, improves the flavor of the meat, and tends to secure it against insects. If the meat house is dark and cool, the meat may be left hanging until wanted for use; but if otherwise it should be taken down at the commencement of warm weather, and packed away in salt, clean hickory ashes, or oats; either will secure it from insects or dripping, if the meat be entirely covered over, and the interstices between the pieces properly filled. The use of dry salt will not increase the saline flavor of the meat. I have known bacon very finely preserved, by preparing a strong ley of wood ashes, concentrated by boiling, into which when cold the pieces were dipped.

The alkali and the oil of the meat form a coating of soap in all the crevices, as well as on the surface, which is an admirable protection against the insect tribe.

Some attention should be paid to the construction of the smoke-house. As before observed, it should be rendered warm during the process of smoking, and if it is to retain the meat through the season, should be cool, dry and dark. A brick stove in the centre of the floor with openings for the escape and ascent of the smoke in the sides, is among the best contrivances usual amongst us; but this becomes heated, and does not entirely obviate the danger arising from the occasional falling of the meat, by which houses are not unfrequently burned. It will probably be more safe and con-

venient to build a chimney with a very low fire place, as for a sitting room, and when the chimney is carried up four feet and closed at the top. A small grate placed a few inches from the hearth, will assist the burning of the wood. By having a chimney thus constructed the blaze of the fire can never injure the house or meat; no pieces can fall into the fire when a nail or string gives way, and whilst the blaze and smoke ascends the blind chimney, the smoke must descend again and pour into the smoke house. This plan is highly recommended for its safety and convenience, by a gentleman whose advice is entitled to great respect, and to whom I was originally indebted for several of the directions here given, the value of which I have verified in the course of my own experience.

An Admirer of good Bacon.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

THE SWEET POTATO.

MR. GOODSSELL, I have noticed in several numbers of your papers some observations on the cultivation of the sweet potato, none of which meet my ideas of the correct mode. Having lived a number of years in the State of Georgia, and being conversant with the cultivation of that vegetable experimentally, I am induced to give you some observations adapted to this climate, which if followed, I am persuaded, will be attended with full success.

About the 20th of March make a hot bed in the usual form about four feet square, in which plant your sweet potatoes about three inches apart; let them be treated as hot bed plants during the month of April, keeping on the sash, and no matter how irregularly compressed within the frame, provided they are kept warm and in a growing state.

About the first of May, take a piece of ground well ploughed and prepared, make hills about three feet apart in the row, and the rows about three and a half or four feet apart, then take off your sash from the hot bed, and cut the vines about twelve inches from the root, leaving the root in the bed; remove the vine to your prepared ground, and cut them into lengths about fifteen inches long; take one piece of the vine, wind the middle about the fingers so as to leave both ends out, plant the middle about three inches deep, leaving the ends about two inches above the ground to each hill about five pieces of vine in open order: in about ten days they will have taken root, and about the first of November will have filled the hills with large potatoes.

Then take the seed potatoes out of the hot bed and plant one or two in the middle of each hill, not in the same hills where the vines are placed, but in separate hills. About the middle of June the vines will have run a considerable distance, when they may be cut again and planted in a similar manner in hills freshly prepared for seed the next year. By this method the southern planters often raise from four to five hundred bushels to the acre from the first planting, of large and fine potatoes for use, and from the last planting, which is usually done by them about the first of August, they get a plenty of small ones for seed which they call slips. It is very rare they plant more than a quarter of an acre with seeds, depending chiefly on planting the vine, which if done by the 10th of June, is pretty certain to yield a large crop and will furnish vines sufficient to plant at least 5 acres.

To keep them over winter, or for any length of time for use, they should be packed in such manner as not to touch each other, being very liable to heat like corn, and kept secure from frost. As good a way as any is to set them about half an inch apart covered with dry sand, in a warm dry cellar.

By observing the above directions, I have no doubt they may be raised with great success in this climate. A sandy soil or loam is best adapted to their cultivation, but any dry muck soil will answer very well. I remain, &c.

R. M. WILLIAMS.

PRODUCTIVE SMALL FARM.

THE Ohio Repository furnishes the following product of 15 acres of improved land.

Mr. Thomas Gibbons of Harrison co. Ohio, has a farm of twenty acres of land, 15 of which are improved. He keeps three cows; sells 12lbs. of butter per week, and from 50 to 60lbs. of cheese per annum. He killed 2200lbs. of pork; sold 1723lbs. and keeps 7 hogs over winter. He raised 100 bushels of wheat, and 2 1-2 acres of corn; mowed 3 tons of clover hay and one of timothy, and has from 7 to 9 bushels of clover seed for sale. He keeps two horses and 10 head of sheep; has 3 children; and his hired labor costs him but \$5.

MAPLE SUGAR.

A Method of Extracting the Juice of the Sugar Maple, for the Making of Sugar, without Injuring the Tree.—It has been customary to cut a gash in the tree, from which the saccharine liquor flows, or to bore a hole, and put in a reed, and, when the liquor ceases to flow, plugging up the hole. Both these methods are injurious, and tend to destroy the tree. In the latter case, the tree roots round the plug to some distance within. The following method is proposed in lieu of these, and has been successfully practised in Kentucky. At the proper season for the running of the liquor, open the ground, and select a tender root, about the size of one or two fingers; cut off the end, and raise the root sufficiently out of the ground to turn the cut end into the receiver. It will emit the liquor from the wound as freely as by either of the other methods. When it ceases to flow, bury the root again, and the tree will not be hurt.—*Mackenzie.*

FOWLS.

THE advice of the following paragraph is very little heeded by American farmers.—*N. Y. Far.*

The breeders of fowls are well aware of the impropriety of saving a male and female from the same sitting of eggs, if they are to be kept for breeding.

LAMBS.

MANY farmers suffer much from the loss of lambs. It is found in England that balls of wool are formed in the stomach, obtained from the ewe. The wool around the udder should be cut off.

N. Y. Farmer.

A FAT SHEEP.

THE Ontario Repository states that a sheep was slaughtered lately by Mr. Josiah Sutherland, of Canandaigua, from which was obtained forty seven and a quarter pounds of tallow. The wool from this sheep after being cleansed weighed six and a half pounds.

SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

Origin and Principles of Culture as derived from the study of vegetables.—The final objects of all the sciences is their application to purposes subservient to the wants and desires of man. The study of the vegetable kingdom is one of the most important in this point of view as directly subservient to the arts which supply food, clothing and medicine; and indirectly to those which supply houses, machines for conveying us by land or by water, and in short almost every comfort and luxury. Without the aid of the vegetable kingdom, few mineral bodies would be employed in the arts, and the great majority of animals, whether used by man as laborers, or as food, could not live.

Agriculture and gardening are the two arts which embrace the whole business of cultivating vegetables, for whatever purpose they are applied by civilized men. Their fundamental principles as arts of culture are the same; they are for the most part suggested by nature and explained by vegetable chemistry and physiology, and most of them have been put in practice by man, for an unknown length of time, without much reference to principles. All that is necessary, therefore, for effecting this branch of culture is to imitate the habitation, and to propagate. This is, or ought to be, the case, wherever plants are grown for medical or botanical purposes, as in herb or botanic gardens. Nature is here imitated as exactly as possible, and the result is, productions resembling as near as possible, those of nature.

To increase the number and improve the qualities of plants, it is necessary to facilitate their mode of nutrition by removing all obstacles to the progress of the plants. These obstacles may either exist under or above the surface; and hence the origin of draining, clearing from surface incumbrances, and the various operations as digging, ploughing, &c. for pulverizing the soil. Nature suggests this in accidental ruptures of the surface, broken banks, alluvial dispositions from overflowing rivers, and the earth thrown up by underground animals. Many of the vegetables within the influence of such accidents are destroyed, but such as remain are ameliorated in quality, and the reason is that food is increased, because their roots, being enabled to take a more extensive range, more is brought within their reach.

It is necessary, or at least advantageous, to supply food artificially; and hence the origin of manuring. All organized matters [animal and vegetable substances] are capable of being converted into food for plants. But the best manure for ameliorating the quality, and yet retaining the chemical properties of plants, must necessarily be decayed plants of their own species. It is true that plants do not differ greatly in their primary principles, and that a supply of any description of putrescent manure will cause all plants to thrive, but some plants, as wheat, contain peculiar substances, (as gluten and phosphate of lime), and some manures, as those of animals, or decayed wheat, containing the same substances, must necessarily be a better manure or food for such plants. Manuring is an obvious imitation of nature, every where observable by the decaying herbage of decaying plants, or the falling leaves of trees, rotting into dust or vegetable mould about their roots, and by the effect of the dung left by pasturing or other animals.

Amelioration of climate is farther advantageous, in improving the quality of vegetables, by in-

creasing or diminishing its temperature, according to the nature of the plant; unless indeed, it is situated in a climate which experience and observation show to be exactly suited to its nature. Hence the origin of shelter and shade, by means of walls, hedges, or strips of plantation; of sloping surfaces or banks, to receive more directly or indirectly the rays of the sun; of rows, drills and ridges, placed north and south in preference to east and west, in order that the sun may shine on both sides of the row, drill or ridge, or on the soil between rows and drills, every day in the year; of soils better calculated to absorb and retain heat; walls fully exposed to the south or the north; of training or spreading out the branches of trees upon these walls; of hot-walls; of hot-beds; and finally of all the variety of hot-houses. Nature suggests this part of culture, by presenting, in every country, different degrees of shelter, shade and surface, and in every zone, different climates.

The regulation of moisture is the next point demanding attention; for when the soil is pulverized, it is more easily dried by the penetration of the air; when an increase of food is supplied, the medium through which that food is taken up by the plant should be increased, and when the temperature is increased, the evaporation becomes greater. Hence the origin of watering by surface or subterranean irrigation, manual supplies to the root, showering over the leaves, steaming the surrounding atmosphere, &c. This is only to imitate the dews and showers, streams and floods of nature; and it is to be regretted that the imitation is in most countries attended with so much labor, and requires so much nicety in the arrangement of the means, and judgment in the application of water, that it is but very partially applied by man in every part of the world, except in Italy. But moisture may be excessive; and on certain soils at certain seasons, and on certain productions at particular periods of their progress, it may be necessary to carry off a great part of the natural moisture, rather than let it sink into the earth, or draw it off where it has sunk in and injuriously accumulated, or prevent its falling on the crop at all: and hence the origin of surface drainage by ridges, and of under-draining by covered conducts or gutters; and of awnings and other covers to keep off the rain or dews from ripe fruits, seeds, or rare flowers.

The regulation of light is the remaining point. Light sometimes requires to be excluded and sometimes to be increased, in order to improve the qualities of vegetables; and hence the origin of thinning leaves which overshadow fruits and flowers, the practice of shading cuttings, seeds, &c. and the practice of blanching. The latter practice is derived from accidents observable among vegetables in a wild state, and its influence on their quality is physiologically accounted for by the obstruction of perspiration, and the prevention of chemical changes effected by light on the epidermis.

Increasing the magnitude of vegetables, without reference to their quality, is to be obtained by an increased supply of all the ingredients of food, distributed in a body of well pulverized soil as the roots can reach to; of heat and moisture; of the partial exclusion of the direct rays of the sun, so as to moderate perspiration; and of wind, so as to prevent sudden desiccation [drying.] But experience alone can determine what plants are best suited for this, and to what extent the prac-

tice can be carried. Nature gives the hint in the occasional luxuriance of plants accidentally placed in favorite circumstances, and man adopts it, and improving on it, produces cabbages and turnips of half a cwt.; apples of one pound and a half; and cabbage roses of four inches in diameter; productions which may in some respects be considered diseased.

The preservation of vegetables for future use, is effected by destroying, or rendering dormant, the principle of life, and by warding off, as far as practicable, the progress of chemical decomposition. When vegetables or fruits are gathered for use or preservation, the air of the atmosphere which surrounds them is continually depriving them of carbon, and forming the carbonic acid gas. The water they contain, by its softening qualities, weakens the affinity of their elements; and heat produces the same effect by dilating their parts, and promoting the decomposing effect both of air and water. Hence drying in the sun or in ovens, is one of the most obvious modes of preserving vegetables for use, as food, or for other purposes, but not for growth if the drying process is carried so far as to destroy the principle of life in seeds, roots or sections of the shoots of ligneous [woody] plants. Potatoes, turnips, and other esculent roots, may be preserved from autumn to the following summer, by drying them in the sun, and burying them in perfectly dry soil, which shall be at the same time at a temperature but a few degrees above the freezing point. Corn (grain) may be preserved many years by first drying it thoroughly in the sun, and then burying it in dry cool pits, and closing these so as effectually to exclude the atmospheric air. In a short time, the air within is changed to carbonic acid gas, in which no animal will live, and in which, without an addition of oxygen or atmospheric air, no plant or seed will vegetate. The corn is thus preserved from decomposition, from insects, vermin, and from vegetation, in a far more effectual manner than it can be in a granary. In this way the Romans preserved their corn in chambers hewn out of dry rock, the Moors in the sides of hills, the Chinese, at the present time in deep pits, in dry soil, and the aboriginal natives of Africa, in earthen vessels hermetically sealed. The origin of these practices are all obvious imitations of what accidentally takes place in nature, from the withered grassy tussock to the hedgehog's winter store; and hence the origin of herb, seed and root rooms and cellars, and packing plants and seeds for sending to a distance.

The whole of the art of vegetable culture is but a varied development of the above fundamental practices all founded in nature, and for the most part rationally and satisfactorily explained on chemical and physiological principles. Hence the great necessity of the study of botany to the cultivator, not in the limited sense in which the term is often taken, as including mere nomenclature and classification, but in that extended signification in which we have here endeavored, proportionately to our limited space, to present the study of the vegetable kingdom.—*Enc. of Agr.*

FAMILY ALBUM.

We were not long since informed of a practice observed in the family of an excellent widowed lady of this city, which must be of great utility to her children, and which we venture to recommend to the readers of our paper. A folio if we

mistake not is provided as a place of deposit, into which each member of the family is required to put once a week a piece of written composition, upon any subject that may suggest itself to the mind of the writer. Saturday evening the budget is opened and each piece read, criticised, and amended in the presence of the family. It is impossible to calculate the advantage to be derived from such a practice, by establishing in early life habits of investigation, and mental improvement. The mother who thus educates her children, may sanguinely anticipate a maturity of usefulness and respectability. Degrading profligacy, and low vice can have little to tempt a mind thus early shielded by lessons of purity, domestic happiness, and pleasant fire side instruction. Give your children an early love for books, refine their taste by works of art, set them an example of religious excellence, of correct manners, and endeavor to make the domestic hearth always attractive, and you bar up all the great avenues to immorality.—*Portland Courier.*

For the New England Farmer.

THE SILKWORM—A. D. 1655.

The following article, although it is not a very favorable specimen of the poetry or erudition of the age or the country in which it was written will afford amusement to the antiquarian. The rhymes are so incorrect, and the measure so inaccurate that a modern critic could hardly give absolute to the lady-author, were it not that her subject is more interesting than her manner of treating it. A poem, printed in London, about the time that Cowley and Waller were publishing their celebrated productions, might have been expected to have indicated something similar to the style and manner of those masters of the lyre. But the facts which it records and alludes to cannot fail to give it interest, with many readers, notwithstanding its deficiencies, when brought to the test of modern criticism.—*Editor.*

The following poem is taken from a work, printed in London, in 1655, by John Streeter, entitled "*The reformed Virginia Silk Worm, Or, a Rare and New Discovery of a speedy way, and easie means, found out by a young Lady in England, she having made full proof thereof in May, anno, 1652. For the feeding of Silk-worms in the Woods, on the Mulberry-Tree-leaves in Virginia: Who after forty days time, present their most rich golden-coloured silken Fleece, to the instant wonderful enriching of all the Planters there, requiring from them neither cost, labour, or hindrance in any of their other employments whatsoever. And also to the good hopes, that the Indians, seeing and finding that there is neither Art, Skill or Pains in the thing; they will readily set upon it, being by the benefit thereof enabled to buy of the English (in way of Truck for their Silk-bottoms) all those things that they most desire.*"

POEM

Upon the most Noble, Virginian natural Silk-Worm her wonderful, various, plentiful food; The infinite, speedy, great wealth she will produce to her protector; (in 45 days the time of her feeding) with small labour, cost, or skill, (learnt in an hours space by any child.) The singular aptness of that rare Superlative Climate, in Breeding them on so many several kinds of Trees in her Woods where they live, Feed and Spin, their mighty large, strange, double-bottoms* of Silk: To

* This word is synonymous with cocoon, as appears from the following extract from another part of the pamphlet. "The Silk Bottome of the naturall Worme in Virginia, found there in the Woods, is ten Inches about, and six Inches in length to admiration; and whereas ours in Europe have their Sleeve and loose Silke on the outside; and then in a more closer covering they intombe themselves. These rare Worms, before they inclose themselves up, fill with Silke the great emp-

the admiration of this our Old World; but to the exaltation and glory of incomparable Virginia, in the New.

WHERE Worms and Food doe naturally abound,
A Gallant Silken Trade must there be found:
Virginia excels the World in both,
Envie nor Malice can gaine say this troth
Many a man the causes faine would heare,
How these rare Worms came first or still come there.
Insects produced are by heat and moisture
Who in strange shapes and forms do oft appeare.
In Spring our trees the Catrpillers reare;
Their trees likewise these noble creatures beare.
And some proceed from eggs that scaped are
From their enemies sight, which thing is rare.
They feed not only on the Mulberry
Which in our World sole food is held to be
For all such precious Worms of that degree:
But Poplar, Plum, Crab, Oake, and Apple tree,
Yea Cherry, and tree called Pohickery:
So on the Shrubs and Bushes feed full many
Her Worms are huge whose bottoms dare
With Lemmons of the largest size compare.
And twenty one of ours will sure poize less
Then one of theirs for weight and ponderousness.
Master William Wright of Nansumound
Found Bottoms above seven Inches round.
And though the Silk prove not all out so fine
As Persian, that's no let to the designe,
For since a thousand of our Bottoms make
But one pound of fine Silk, you'll ten pounds take
From theirs. If we at Thirty shillings sell
Our pound, for twenty they'll afford theirs well.
The paines that's taken is alike in either
But the gaines by theirs eight times greater:
Then, we confined are to the Mulberry
For food, their Worms have great Variety.
Her dainty coloured flies and large Worms
In length and bigness do surpass men's Thumbs.
Whereas ours short of little fingers come.
Our flies come out in twenty days and lay
Eggs, theirs not still three hundred as they say
O wondrous thing! a Worm to fast so long
And then come out a painted Fly so strong.
Nine months full out our eggs unhatch't remaine
Nine daies in Spring makes theirs revive againe
A Planter (I wish they had him named)
A spoonfull eggs from one fly he gained
Which to five hundred at least amounted
So shortly endless they must be counted.
In March they first begin to live and feed
In April they have done the Silken deed
The sweetest, pleasant time in all the year.
You to this Wealth the chanting Birds will cheare
And ten moneths time they leave you with great ease
To spend it in what profit you shall please.
Rare Worms who feeding five and forty daies
On leaves of sundry Plants and shrubs repaies
Their keepers with fine Silke which wants no strength
And yet extends itself some miles in length
And for the labour of a Man and Boy
They gaine you Sixty pounds which is no toy.
If you from birds protect them on the trees
(Their naturall mansions) 't will them best please
Your paines is spar'd in giving them the leaves
By which alone you gaine their Silken sleeves
For non-parrel Virginia in her Woods,
Brings forth as all men know these precious goods:
Where thousand fleeces fit for Princes Robes
On Virgin-trees shall hang in Silken Globes.
The noble Worm so hardy, strong and stout
No weather ill is able them to rout.
The reasons why the numbers are so small
The Cruell Birds devoure most of them all
When they are Worms, yea Eggs or Silken ball.
Most bottoms likewise on the leaves are spun
Both falling to the ground do perish soon
Those only found that spun are on the branch
Not by their care but providentiall chance
Which only show themselves when all is bare
To find in Summer any 'tis most rare.
If to prevent both dangers you intend
A Reedy-Arbour well will doe't, you'll find

tinesse, and afterwards inclose themselves in the middle of it, so they have a double Bottom. The loose Sleeve Silke is all on the outside of this compass, for if that were reckoned in, the compass of the Bottom would far exceed this proportion: But this is sufficient to be the Wonder of the whole World: to the Glory of the Creator, and Exaltation of VIRGINIA."

Or slightest coverture in any kind
The skill and paines to all each Child can do;
As you shall find on triall tis most true.
And may in Wealth compare with rich Peru.
And for all Tooles that appertaine thereto
A Twelve-penny Reece is all it will cost you,
No wit, no strength, no purse, no stock will need
But eyes and hands, the Worms to guard and feed.
And thus you see is done the Silken deed:
Which brings you so great wealth with so much speed.
Five hundred pounds worth of rich Silk, all know
Freights less than ten pounds in poore Tobacco
Silkes are no trash, no toy, nor Pedlars ware;
Staple, good, and ready chinke every where.
Twenty shillings a pound 't will yield you cleare
And Ships to fetch it will come flying there.
Queenes of the best edition need not scorne
In her owne Livery to serve this Worm:
Only to give her leaves is all she craves
And in reward with Silk shee'll make you brave.
Out of her rich belly by her mouth spun
Weaves it into a most curious bottom
Which by a Reece turning with hand of man
Is wholly wound off most neatly againe
To feed Silk-Worms no Caling can disdaine
Seeing they yeild you so much honest gaine
No imployment in the World so likely
To make so soone your loste Savage Wealthy.
For his Silk Bottoms in exchange shall have
From English, what he so needs, begs and craves
Red coats, hose, shooes, knives, they highly deeme
Jewes-Trumps, Bells, Beads, all toys, no less esteeme.

If all be thus the cause you now demand
Why hath this knowledge been thus long detained
And but now by the Ladies Books inflam'd
Ignorance of Planters so strange hath been
Till now ne're knew nor dreamt of this rich thing
Confest it is, that of 't some they have seene
Regardlessly, but ne're did them esteeme.
Which loss of Wealth & Honour they'll regaine
And Virgins Counsell follow will amaine
The happy onset they this spring have made
Assures them all a stately pretious trade
Sir Henry Chichly that Heroick Knight
Affirms ther 's not an ingenuous Wight
In Virginia but makes all speed he can
To be er'e long a Silken noble man.
And say, Colonel Ludlow certifies
That thence from Silk great profit will arise
Yea worthy Bernard that stout Colonel
Informes the Lady the work most facile
And of rich Silken stuffe, made shortly there
He hopes that he and others shall soon weare
So major John Westrope saith, Silk will be!
A gallant designe for their brave Country.
Thunder was that, that some men onely doubt
But triall made this Spring puts that feare out
In all Lands where Worms are kept tis wonder
To hear that any were harm'd by thunder.
Their naturall Worm proves this more truer
Mr. Gorge Lobs that prudent old planter
Tells her that Worms ne're spun Silk daintier.
Lets give those Gentlewomen their full dues
Mistress Garret and Burbage for Silk clues
That Colonell's Wife need not far to rove
Her Court affords a pleasant Mulberry Grove;
But noble Digs carries the bell away
(Lass! want of eggs made so small-the essay)
His two Armenians from Turkey sent
Are now most busy on his brave attempt
And had he stock sufficient for next yeare
Ten thousand pound of Silk would then appeare
And to the skies his worthy deeds upreare.
Loe here what mistress Mary Ward hath sent
And to her Lady Cosin she presents
Ten rare Bottoms took from her Apple tree
That all England may it beleeve and see.
Her honor'd Kins-man Esquire Ferrar
To confirme and make the wonder greater
Ten more likewise hath sent her, which he found
On stately Oakes, and Shrubs that kiss the ground
And Doctor Russell that learned Physician
Hath with his, made a full addition.
For things more slowly do affect the minde
Which eares do heare then those that ies do find
Now from smoke Virginia shall be raised
And throughout the World be duly praised.
Ah Blest be God that now in his due time
This Silken light apparently doth shine
Then come, Oh come with sacred Lays
Let us sound the Almighty's praise.

J. F.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1834.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK.

Early Potatoes. It is an object often worth the attention of Farmers and Gardeners, especially those who live in populous places, or near large cities; who wish to make the most of their means, and are willing to take extra pains for extra pay, to raise potatoes for market as early in the season as possible. They thus obtain, perhaps, two or three times as much for the crop as they would, had it been brought forward a few weeks later, and confer a benefit on the public by supplying the market, the fore part of summer, with an excellent article of diet, which is as wholesome in June as in January. Besides very early potatoes are less liable to be injured or destroyed by drought or insects than those which are of late growth; and the land on which they grew may be cleared in season for some other useful product. We will, therefore, endeavor to point out some tried and approved methods of forwarding the growth of this important article of sustenance for man and beast.

An English writer observes, that "It is well known in Lancashire to some, though I believe to very few cultivators of the potato, that different eyes germinate and give their produce, or become ripe at times varying very materially, say several weeks, from each other, some being ripe or fit for use as early as May, and others not till June or July.

"The sets [cuts or pieces], nearest the extremity of the potato [the end farthest from the stem which connects it with the vine] are soonest ripe, and in Lancashire are planted as hereafter mentioned, in warm places in March or the beginning of April, and are ready for market about the 12th or 15th of May. The produce of the next sets, [or the middle cuts between the root ends and top ends] are ready in about a fortnight after, and those from the root [or stem] are still later. These roots and sets are usually put together, and the extremity of the root end is thrown aside for the pigs. The eye of the set should be near the middle of the cut, and a moderate portion of the tuber round each bud is sufficient. In certain parts of Lancashire the potato is cultivated with peculiar care, and some growers shelter the young plants with hurdles and hedges of furze [a thick prickly shrub] here and there to protect them from cold winds, and sometimes even cover them with mats during the night. The sets are there planted in the month of March or beginning of April in drills of twenty-four drills in twenty yards and of sixteen inches to the top of the drill in the following manner. After the drills are formed, loose earth is brushed with a spade, or harrowed down, to the depth of six inches in the interval between them; dung is then placed over this loose earth, to the depth of four or five inches; the potato sets of the earliest degree are then laid on this manure at four or five inches apart for the early crop, and sets of the second degree [cuts from the middle of the potato], at from six to eight inches apart, for later crops, and so on.

"The sets for the early crop are then covered with a spade to the depth of two inches, and subsequently covered at two or three different times to the depth of about five inches. The second and third crops are usually covered with the plough.

"Some lay the potatoes intended for plants early in the year before they are wanted to be cut for planting, loose and separate on straw, or on warm boarded floors, and others put them on frames in warm situations near the fire for the same purpose, in order that they may sprout, and when so sprouted to the length of half an inch or an inch they are then carefully cut as described, assorted and planted.

"Some of the growers, who take great pains in the early production of this potatoe, [called the Lady's Finger, or Early Rufford Kidney Potato] obtain in Manchester market two or three shillings per pound, and from their delicacy they are worth the money.

"That part of the potato near the root end is of no use whatever for seed or plants, yielding only stems, and small sets not worth cultivating. In cutting the sets this part is usually thrown into a fourth vessel and given to the pigs."

R. W. Gard. Mag. vol. 1. p. 405.

M. Saul, another writer for the same work on the same subject directs to "put the potatoes in a room or other convenient warm place about the end of February, [March or fore part of April] cover them with a woollen cloth, for about four weeks, then take it off, and by so doing you will make the sprouts much stronger. Towards the latter end of March, [April] set them, covering the sprouts about two inches deep. If the sprouts be about two inches long when set, the potatoes will be ready in seven or eight weeks afterwards.

"Another friend of mine, who has a green house, adopts the following plan. He places the potatoes in the green house, in turf mould, or peat earth in the beginning of February, and keeps them well moistened with water; he plants them in the open air about the end of March on a warm border, leaving about half an inch of the point of the sprouts above the ground, and protects them during nights by coverings of mats. By this plan he is able to have new potatoes about the beginning of May. It is considered a very material thing to get the potatoes well sprouted before they are covered."

The Conductor of the Gardener's Magazine observes that "In some parts of Scotland, it is customary in preparing the sets both of early and late potatoes to begin by cutting off and throwing aside for the pigs the two extremities of the potato: that full of buds as being apt to run too much to haulm, and the root end, or that in which there are none." This method of preparing potatoes for planting has likewise been recommended by Judge Buel, and other American Cultivators.

In Denbighshire (Eng.) the potatoes intended for seed for the following year are taken up before they are ripe, just when the outer skin peels off, and before the stem or vine begins to wither; they are then laid on a gravel walk, fully exposed to the sun, for a month or six weeks, when they become quite green and soft as if they were roasted, and often much shrivelled; they are then put away, and protected as other potatoes are. In February they are examined, when every eye is generally found full of long sprouts fit to be planted. Only two sets are made of each potato, the eye or top part, and the roots or bottom part. They are separated as in Lancashire, and then planted in the common potato-ground; the top sets are earlier by a fortnight than the others.—Gard. Mag. vol. ii. p. 172.

A writer for the Edinburgh Scotsman observes

that he has "ascertained by frequent experiment not only that sets cut from the top end of the parent potato were fit for the table about a fortnight earlier than those cut from near the root, though both were planted the same day, and had the same management," but "when the root end of the potatoe is planted with the others, in the course of a few years a very considerable degeneracy ensues." This if correct is important, as we know our best kind of potatoes have greatly deteriorated, and by finding the cause of course we may probably remedy the evil. It can hardly be necessary to remind the intelligent cultivator that if he wishes for early potatoes, his seed must be selected from the earliest varieties.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

—Is expected to close its session shortly, and we shall thereby be deprived of a beneficial intercourse which we have had the happiness to enjoy, since the commencement of the present term, with many of its members. The number of our papers taken by members of both Houses during this session has been greater than at any previous period of the same length, since the establishment of the New England Farmer. We hope an acquaintance so auspiciously commenced will not have a speedy termination; and beg leave to suggest a method for its continuance. If the gentlemen alluded to will be so kind as to step or send into our office, No. 52 North Market street and leave each a small deposit of \$2,50, we will forward to their respective places of residence the N. E. Farmer for one year therefrom. In this way according to our calculation, they will soon receive again not only the value of their said deposits, but at least cent per cent per annum, in weekly payments on the capital sum thus expended. They will moreover benefit their constituents, by being instrumental in the diffusion of that knowledge, which is wealth as well as power.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A GENTLEMAN whom we highly respect writes that he has "the prospect of being able to obtain a small parcel of Gama Grass seed. If you are possessed of any information which would enable me to turn to the best account the small quantity of seed which I may be able to obtain, I should esteem it a special favor if you would communicate it."

The most full and apparently accurate notice of the grass which we recollect to have seen was from the Fayetteville, (N. C.) Observer, republished in the New England Farmer, vol. xii, p. 34. The writer observes as follows:

"I have ascertained the following facts with certainty. That it grows spontaneously and luxuriantly in our country on alluvial bottom, and rotten lime-stone lands. I have planted it in a poor sandy loam on a clay foundation, (such as is the general quality of the stiff pine lands of our country,) and in a sand hill originally as barren and as arid as the deserts of Arabia. These soils well manured produce it abundantly. Even the long drought of 1822 (which with me continued from the 23d of May to 1st of August, with the exception of one slight rain on the 9th of July, did not materially affect its growth. It may be cut as early as the 15th of May, and the cutting repeated every thirty days until frost. It ought to be planted in drills three feet apart and two feet space

between the rows. An acre will then contain 7,350 roots. A single root of the second year's growth, (in the dry sand hill,) at three cuttings, has this year already yielded 7 1-2 lbs. of green hay, and will without doubt, yield at least as much more before frost. At that rate an acre of pure sand-hill, well manured, would yield 15 tons of cured hay, of a quality as good as the best blade fodder."

We have received a transcript of the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Allen of Pembroke, Mass. in the Legislature on a proposition to revive an act for the encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures. We think them able, pertinent and interesting, and regret that we are under the necessity of postponing their publication to our next.

Other favors remain to be acknowledged, and requests to be complied with, which shall meet due attention as soon as possible.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Early Ploughing. Some farmers began to plough in Northampton meadow on the 17th inst.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

An "entire Swine." Mr. Sable Rogers of this town, on Thursday last butchered a *Shoat* which weighed, after being dressed, seven hundred and eight pounds. The age of the animal was two years, and the clear pork through his back measured nine inches in thickness. It was "a wonder unto many" of the U. S. Bank men, how this Swine could become so unusually fat, in these times of "pecuniary pressure and distress."—*Springfield Whig*.

A Thunder Storm of great severity occurred in Boston and its vicinity in the night of the 20th inst. In Randolph, Mass. a house was struck with lightning and considerably injured, the electric fluid passing down near the chimney, and almost destroying a room in the lower story. No person in the house was injured.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA, Or Jacobean Lily.

This is a very magnificent flower. It throws out gracefully its glittering carmine-coloured petals, which have a brilliancy almost too intense for the eye to rest upon. It must be planted in a clean, new soil, naturally rich: take some from under your grass plot, and mix in a little sand. Plant in April or May, in a pot, or in the open ground in a sunny situation: place the root so that the highest point is not more than one inch below the surface: it will flower in July and August, and will well repay the little trouble of putting it into the ground. In November cut off the stalk, take up the root, and after drying it a few days, pack it in dry sand, and put it in the cellar, to keep it from the winter's frosts. Just received and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store. m 26

WANTED

A few hundreds of handsome engrafted Cherry Trees.
Apply at this Office. m 26

10,000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

For sale by ABEL NICHOLS, DANVERS, 10,000 White Mulberry Trees of vigorous growth, two years old, and received the first premium of the Essex Agricultural Society. Orders sent at this office will be attended to. m 19 p tf

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,
1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawns.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
March 14, 1834.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

25 Varieties fine imported Gooseberry bushes, just received from Scotland. GEO. C. BARRETT. m 26.

THE ALBANY NURSERY,

Is now supplied with a large assortment of Pear trees, in addition to its general assortment of Trees and Shrubs, which embraces most of the kinds on demand. Price 37 1-2 cents. Its collection of *Dahlias* contains more than 300 fine double varieties, and is surpassed by none in the Union. Orders will be received by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer Office.
BUEL & WILSON.
Albany, March 7, 1834. 41.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man with a family, who is well acquainted with taking charge of a Farm, wishes a situation as foreman. Good recommendations will be given. Inquire at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.

A middle aged man wants employment as a Gardener or Farmer; or will attend to them both if required, which branches he has been acquainted with for many years in England and America. He possesses the most unqualified recommendations. For particulars apply to the Rev. Mr. Neal, South Boston; No. 223 Hanover Street, Boston, opposite the Globe Hotel; or No. 165 Ann Street. m 19

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

3600 budded Apple Trees, consisting of Baldwins, Russets, Siberian Crab, Porter, River, Rhode Island Greenings, and Blue Pearmain. The above are very thrifty Trees, and in fine order for transplanting, being four years from the bud. Inquire of JONAS WYETH, Fresh Pond Hotel, Cambridge. March 13, 1834. 81

BRIGHTON NURSERIES.

MESSRS. WINSHIP have received by the Morea, the following new kinds of Gooseberry Plants, in addition to those before advertised:

Reds.—Pearsons Marksmen, Manchester Ashton Seedling, Warrington red, Sportsman, Crown bobs, Leyfroh's seedling, Rider's Old England, Achilles.

White.—Hall's conqueror of England, White Smith, Duke of York.

Green.—Green Walnuts, Jolly Tar, Sovereign, Moor's Liberty.

Yellow.—Nonesuch, Trafalgar, Prince of Orange, Yellow Sulphur.

—Also—
Purple Beech Trees; Linden, and other varieties of Limes; Scotch Larch; Double and Scarlet Flowering Hawthorn, Moss, Sweet briar and other double flowering roses. Spireas, Clematis, Honeysuckles of various new kinds Rhododendrons Arboreum hybridum, Catawbiense, and Ponticum, with many other new and rare plants.

Orders for the above or any other nursery productions, may be left with G. C. BARRETT, Agent, No. 52 North Market-st., Boston, or forwarded to Messrs. Winship, Brighton, Mass., by mail or otherwise. Orders will be despatched immediately, if requested.

Catalogues for gratuitous distribution, at the New England Farmer Office and Seed Store of G. C. BARRETT. m 26.

PAINT OIL.

The subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "Prepared Paint Oil," which is offered for sale with renewed assurances of its merit. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper in price, will actually cover a quarter more surface, as has been repeatedly proved and confirmed by statements of many Painters. Upwards of 200 buildings in this city and vicinity can be referred to, many of them painted two years ago, which continue to look well, and retained their gloss through the first year, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The Prepared Paint Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability with a more permanent gloss. It paints a very clear white, flows smooth, and is more free from mildew, and changes resulting from the sea air, than any other Oil.

Oil Factory (head Foster's Wharf.)

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

P. S. Please be particular to order Downer & Austin's "Prepared Paint Oil." m 19 6pis.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the South Parish in Andover, little more than half a mile southwesterly from Phillips' Academy and the Theological Institution, and about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Badger's Meeting-house,—containing about forty acres of valuable land, being the choice part of a much larger farm—having thereon one large and convenient two story dwelling-house, finished and in good repair, lately occupied as a boarding-house.—Also, near it, a one story dwelling-house in good repair. Also a barn ninety feet long, sheds, wash-house, wells of excellent water, gardens, fruit trees, &c.—A very eligible situation for any person desirous of retiring into a pleasant country town for the purpose of educating his children. The above valuable estate will be sold at public auction on Tuesday the first day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Conditions of sale liberal. SAMUEL FARRAR.
Andover, Feb. 24, 1834.

WANTED,

An active, industrious man, of energetic character, capable of taking charge of the digging, hoeing, and other culture of an extensive nursery. His business will be to work with and direct four other laborers; which four others are also wanted, and may be selected by him. All must be New England men; and as they are wanted as speedily as possible, applications made immediately by mail will be promptly replied to. It is useless for any person to apply who is not precisely of the character above named. WM. PRINCE & SONS.
Linnæan Garden, Flushing, March 10, 1834.

N. B. 500 lbs. superior Italian Rye Grass—50 bushels Paçey's superior Perennial Rye Grass—and 200 lbs. Trifolium incarnatum, for sale as above. 21 m 19

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 11 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 6 | 10 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 25 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, cash. | barrel | 4 87 | 5 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 00 | 5 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 00 | 5 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 72 | 58 |
| southern yellow, | " | 55 | 56 |
| white, | " | 55 | 56 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 80 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 57 | 60 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 43 | 45 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Eastern, screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 45 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 14 | 16 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 12 | 1 25 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | barrel | 19 00 | 2 00 |
| Navy, Mess, | " | 14 00 | 1 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 25 | 2 37 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 73 | 75 |
| Merino, 1/2 blood, washed, | " | 42 | 44 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 36 | 42 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| northern pulled, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 5 | 6 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 10 | 14 |
| lump, best, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 12 | 14 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 2 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 24th, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 375 beef cattle, 12 pair of Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep and 600 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were not supported; our quotations will show a small variation. We noticed a few extraordinary fine cattle taken at \$6. We quote prime at 5 33 a 5 75; good at 5, a 5 33; thin at 4 50 a 4 88.

Working Oxen—We noticed sales at \$70, 80, 85, and 110.

Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at \$19, 23, 25 and 28.

Sheep—Sales not known.

Swine—In demand: lots were taken for 5c for sows, and 6c for barrows; also at 5 1-4 and 5 1-2 for sows and 6 1-4 and 6 1-2 for barrows, at retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

EARLY POTATOES.

A few bushels Early Potatoes for Seed; the same kind which received the premium of the Mass. Hort. Society, for 4 years past. For sale at the New-England Seed Store, by GEO. C. BARRETT.

MISCELLANY.

MIXING OF FLOUR AND SUGAR, MILK AND BUTTER, &c.

The following is taken from the Southern Planter, and, as the writer says, involves much science in connexion with the explanation:

Mr. Editor, A gentleman came to my house to spend a night with me. I put a spoon-full of wheat flour and a spoon-full of inferior brown sugar in my marble mortar and stirred them well together, and next morning desired his opinion what it was; he examined it and pronounced it sugar of a superior quality. When informed that it was half flour, he could scarcely believe it, but wanted to know if a better judge would be deceived in the same way: another spoon-full of each was prepared in the same way, and carried twenty odd miles to a man whom he supposed would be a very good judge. I knew myself that he was raised a merchant and accustomed to deal in the article: he also pronounced it very superior sugar. Such is the fact, that one spoon-full of flour and one of sugar, thus prepared, will taste and look exactly like sugar; and that if the sugar was rather dark colored, it will improve the looks; not only so, it will sweeten as much coffee as two spoons-full of sugar; in fact, it will be two spoons-full of sugar.

If one cup have the sugar put in it first, then the coffee and then the milk, and in another cup one-third less sugar be put, then the milk, and then be well rubbed together with a little pestle, and then the coffee be added, the last will be found as sweet as the first, although it has one-third less sugar. If the sugar is put in first, then the milk, and then be well stirred with a spoon before the coffee is added, it will require a third less sugar, and the taste will be much superior to coffee made by adding the milk after the coffee is potred on the sugar.

If a pint of fresh rich milk is made blood warm, and a pint of butter be put in it, and then be stirred well until cold, a quart of butter will be made, that will look as well and butter as many biscuits as a quart of butter. This butter thus prepared has one defect—it will not keep: but it has one quality that should balance this defect: when our butter is quite salt, by preparing it in this way, it is one half less salt, and much more palatable.

When butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put in the cream, the butter will come from much less churning. When soap is to be made, if a little old soap be put in the ley and grease, the soap will be made by considerably less boiling.

The conversion of molasses and water is made quickly into beer by adding a little old beer to it. A little yeast being added to flour makes it all ferment, and if a little of this fermented mass be added to more flour, it makes it ferment also, and then a little yeast by proper management would in time convert all the flour of the earth into its own nature.

RICE PORRIDGE.

The following method of cooking rice, more especially for the sick who may be confined to a vegetable diet, has been found very useful, and less likely to cloy the appetite than some other preparations. We believe it has not yet found its way into any book on cookery.

Take a wine-glass of rice well picked and washed, and put it into a sauce pan with a pint of cold water. Boil it one hour or more. Pour it into a

bowl and add a table spoonful of cream (with a little lump of butter for those who desire it), and season it with salt.—*Amer. Farmer.*

CLEANLINESS OF THE DUTCH.

As to cleanliness every dwelling-house is a model and a pattern; they seem to vie with each other in this point. The cow house is pure and clean, not a particle of filth being to be seen in it; the cows are as clean as if they were in a dining room; the milk and cheese houses, and in short every part of the house, are free from dust and dirt of any kind; the manure is placed at a convenient distance from the cow-house, behind the house, and every particle is carefully collected together. The whole apartments, even the byre and hay house, are generally under one roof; and the cleanly system, and the admirable arrangement, give that comfort and pleasure which are too often wanting in this country.

HOW TO GET INTO PRACTICE.

A RECENT number of the *Charivari*, Parisian Journal, contains a striking lithographed portrait of the late eminent Doctor Portal, and makes a brief reference to the mode by which he at first attained celebrity, as recounted we understand, by himself. It appears that one of the principal expedients resorted to for that object by the Doctor was to hire a certain number of equipages, cabriolets, fiacres, &c. which arrived in constant succession at the door of his house throughout the day. Another branch of the mystification consisted in his employing men to repair to his house after midnight, and to knock with such haste, violence, and loudness, as to alarm the neighbors. That point attained, the Doctor appeared himself at the window to demand the cause of the disturbance, when the agent below would suddenly reply, 'Sir, it is the Prince A. the Dutches of B. the Marquis of C. or the Countess of D. who requires your immediate attendance.' So constant and annoying was this system found in the neighborhood, that the Doctor was not allowed to remain lodging in the same house for more than six months; but contemptible as was the trick, it answered the end of its contriver, for Dr. Portal became ultimately physician to Louis XVIII. and Charles the X. and their courts respectively.

A SPEED OF FORTY MILES AN HOUR.

—WITH a light load, has been obtained upon the Manchester railway: and Mr. G. Stephenson, the engineer, has stated his opinion that an engine might be constructed to run 100 miles within the hour, although he acknowledges that "at that rapidity of motion the resistance of the atmosphere would be considerable." Engines are now made with eight times the power of the Rocket, yet with little more weight resting on each rail, the load being equally divided upon six wheels, and the machinery placed in a more advantageous situation than formerly. The tubes of the boiler are made smaller and more numerous, and of brass instead of copper.—The last engine put on the railway ran 23,000 miles with the most trivial repairs, taking every day four or five journeys of thirty miles each.

The great Pyramid of Egypt cost the labor of one hundred thousand men for twenty years exclusive of those who prepared and collected the materials. The steam engines of England worked

by thirty-six thousand men, would raise the same quantity of materials to the same height in eighteen hours.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them direct by mail, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or *Morus multicaulis* are now reduced to \$25 per 100, and \$44 per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety \$20 to \$25 per 100.—Pears \$37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 60,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches \$20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces \$30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts \$25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries \$6 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp \$16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties \$20 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants \$16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines \$25 per 100, and 2 years ditto \$20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Winue, York Claret, York Madera, and Scupperuon, \$25 per 100.—Herbmont's Madeira, Troy and Elsingburgh, \$30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling \$35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, \$4½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Pæonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at \$3, \$4 and \$6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible. Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834. }



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK IN NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus multicaulis* or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

GOOSEBERRIES.

A new importation of superior kinds, just received, of all colors, by WM. KENRICK, Newton.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DANIEL.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1834.

NO. 38.

LEGISLATIVE BOUNTY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WE are happy in being permitted to publish the following *Remarks of the Rev. M. ALLEN of Pembroke, in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the proposition to revise "An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures."* The benefits which have been derived, and may still be anticipated from Agricultural improvements are happily exhibited in these remarks, and presented in points of view which are so illustrative of their truth and importance that one would suppose that no opposition could exist to observations so pertinent, founded on facts which admit of no doubt, and arguments too conclusive to leave room for controversy,

MR. SPEAKER,

The friends of agriculture are called upon to give reasons why this branch of interest should be encouraged by any bounty from the government. Living on an elbow of the commonwealth, where much of the soil, from the bend or some other cause is thin, and not convertible without considerable labor and expense to a state of productiveness, it cannot be reasonably supposed, surrounded as I have been with discouraging circumstances, that I should have acquired any very extravagant ideas of the extensive utility and importance of this art. I have, however, habitually regarded the agricultural interest as one of the highest importance. I have supposed it occupied a similar place in the interests of a community with the great luminary above us among the heavenly bodies; that it stood in the centre giving motion, activity and energy to every other branch of interest. While the correctness of this view will not be denied, it may be doubted and on various pretexts, whether any direct encouragements are proper or expedient on the part of government. It is said, let every interest in society find its own level. Plausible as such a position may seem to some minds, the practical effect of it would be, to put an end to a very large portion of the legislation of this house, and bury from our sight some of the most important objects for the accomplishment of which government is instituted.

Laws are framed to encourage and foster various interests, through different means, yet some benefits are always contemplated in your interpositions or they would not be so often and earnestly asked. The direct bounty of the government has often been extended to undertakings of great expense, which gave promise of extensive benefits or improvements. If the propriety of every such grant be now questioned, if it be supposed that all interests will attain the just measure of influence and command all the attention and labor required by the wants or honor of a community without protection or patronage, the supposition, it seems to me, must be made by men who have taken at least one convulsive leap in the march of mind. There are branches of interest which demand occasional and special encouragements; there are others which every wise and patriotic legislature will always keep in view and extend to them parental care and solicitude. It appears to me, sir, the proposition now on the table

relates to an interest of this sort. The fruits of agriculture are every day blessings, and may be enjoyed like the shinnings of the sun without much thought or reflection. But the man who does think at all on the labor and skill which are necessary to make the earth fruitful, cannot for a moment doubt the propriety of presenting all reasonable motives to engagement in labor and inquiry. This art is not like some other arts of life, it is not one that can be perfected in a brief apprenticeship; it is encompassed with deep mysteries which are continually developing and probably will through all succeeding generations. When we think a discovery is made, it is necessary for us to pause and test the fact by often repeated and not unfrequently expensive experiments. We reach the truth here as we do on many highly important subjects, by gradual and slow advances. None of the discoveries we make are immediately followed with so ample pecuniary rewards as discoveries in some other arts. The products of this art being necessities of life, they should be cheap and easily obtained by every class of men; and the public will always keep them cheap in comparison with many other articles of traffic, and therefore is bound to present some motives to excellence in the practice of this art that might not be proper in relation to some other arts. These views seem to me, sir, to present the subject of agriculture as deserving of legislative patronage. In accordance with this opinion have been the sentiments of the most distinguished men and firmest patriots of ancient and modern times. The best days of ancient republics were distinguished for eminent skill and industry in the cultivation of the soil. The glory of those governments began to decline, and rapidly declined as soon as candidates for public offices shrank from the grasp of the peasant's hard hand. In our own country, the man against whom even malice once dared not utter a censure, but whose maxims both political and prudential may now be too much forgotten, never lost sight, either in storms of war, under the unexampled pressure of an immense national debt, or the more unconquerable conflicts in party politics, of the vital, the all pervading interests of agriculture. He embraced every suitable occasion of recommending the encouragement of it in the distribution of premiums, in the diffusion of practical knowledge, and in the employment of all proper means of exciting emulation on a subject of primary importance to individual and national welfare.

The late governor of the commonwealth, who, to many other excellencies of character, united that of an excellent practical farmer, on several occasions, with great earnestness commended this subject to the kind notice and patronage of the legislature. At a time, sir, when your financial concerns were in a very depressed state and he was anxiously looking for the point where retrenchment in expenses might properly be made, he said to take away the bounty from agricultural societies would be the most unwise policy. Those bounties he affirmed, had "diffused a spirit of improvement from the treasury office to the remotest parts of the commonwealth. No public bestowment was ever more faithfully applied, and none will be found to have made richer returns to the source

from which it was derived, it is a measure of political economy, it has yielded annually an hundred fold its amount in the increase of taxable capital."

The experience of every country that has made the trial justifies the encouragement of this kind of industry by liberal bounties. It has been said of a nation, distinguished for its manufactures and commerce, and not less so for the excellence of its agriculture, that without the interposition of its government for the encouragement of the last named branch of interest, there must long since have been a famine there, which could not have been relieved by any timely importations. We, perhaps, look at the extent of our territory and conclude there never can be extensive scarcity in a country embracing so many climates. I hope such a conclusion may be realized, but think it will be wise and patriotic in every community to employ the means of an independent existence. I know some of our citizens are of the opinion that we can import corn from other states cheaper than we can raise it. Well, sir, I suppose we could import our laws from other countries cheaper than we make them here. But neither imported corn nor laws are so good for us as the domestic growth. Wise policy will lead us to live as independently as possible on other communities; and for this purpose we should encourage by all suitable means every branch of social interest. The farming interest demands special encouragement, because it is not only unobtrusive in its character, but to some minds uninviting if not repulsive.

Our young men had rather with delicate hands make figures behind a counter, sort bank bills and receive good salaries for those clean services, than study into the mysteries of nature, or bend the nerved arm in the field of cultivation; but without the last service the first could amount to very little; humble as the condition of farmers may appear in the eyes of many, they are a cumulative class in the community; those branches of business which have so much attraction in the eyes of young men, and which are drawing multitudes of them, I am sorry to have occasion to say it, to the death gate of earthly prospect; those occupations must all languish on the decline of agriculture. Leave this interest exclusively to the direction of men who neither know nor desire to know any paths besides those which their fathers travelled, who are willing always to govern themselves by the simple though scanty instruction given by tradition; leave it with men who ridicule inquiry and reading on the subject, who think the earth can always make discounts without deposits, leave it to the disposal of the sordid temper; and the time cannot be far distant when your most valued institutions will assume the countenance of decline, and your republican government, the boast of the age, present unequivocal symptoms of an approaching suicidal dissolution.

I cannot think you would be disposed to leave this interest to chance, when you consider its inseparable connexion with all other interests in community, the moderate gains that must always be realized; and especially when you contemplate the improvements that have been effected under the encouragements presented in the act which we now desire renewed. Are we asked what has been

effected under the encouragements presented in the act which we now desire renewed. Are we asked what has been done to justify the continuance of the bounty heretofore given, what improvements have been made? We first respond in the yankee style, and inquire where improvement has not been made? Has not the face of the whole country been changed within the fifteen years that bounties have been offered for agricultural excellence? I know there are yet some men who can sneer at the idea of connecting science with an ordinary business of life. But even these men, against their professed principles, are often seen following in the track of theorists, and adopting methods suggested by them.

Like other wise measures of government, this encouragement has reached and influenced every man in the community who cultivates a field. This will be doubted by no man, who will compare the manner in which his labor is now performed, and the amount of crops, with what he did and what he received twenty years ago. Your encouragements have called into action the inventive genius of mechanists; the implements of farmers have assumed a new and highly improved character, they begin to look like the new invented instruments of the surgeon for the extraction of teeth, they begin to invite work.

To the fostering hand of Government which has been extended to Farmers, we justly ascribe the continuance for nearly twelve years of a periodical paper, devoted to the instruction and welfare of this class of men. For before men were awakened to the importance of this occupation, its importance in the estimation of the Legislature, every attempt to establish a journal for the benefit of the farmer had proved an entire failure. Now he has before him eleven volumes of the *New England Farmer*, forming a valuable text book, and no man in any profession should be without his text book. Reading only a single hour in a week every farmer can receive light and guidance in his path. We may begin to hope, and do hope, it will soon become as ridiculous for farmers to neglect their books as it was once considered for them to read.

It has already been suggested that the soil of the country, from which I came, is not the most favorable for agricultural pursuits. The expense of cultivation there is thought by some to exceed the amount to be derived from it. This was a prevalent opinion before the introduction of modern improvements. The operations of an agricultural Society have proved that labor and skill can make even despised soils productive. I suppose ten bushels of rye to the acre, twenty of Indian corn, one ton of English hay, and two hundred bushels of potatoes were formerly considered as average crops. Since premiums have been offered, we have claims for from forty to fifty bushels of rye, from one hundred and fifteen to an hundred and twenty-two of Indian corn, from three to four tons of English hay, and from four to five hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes. Our improvements have not been confined to single acres, in several instances the products of entire farms have been more than quadrupled. There has been reclaimed from a useless state, land covered with briars and bushes, about one hundred acres, for which improvements premiums have been given, besides many operations on a smaller scale, for which no claims were made. This single branch of improvement is worthy of some atten-

tion. The conversion of one or two hundred acres from a state in which it was worth little more than five dollars the acre, to a state in which it is worth seventy-five, makes some difference in the wealth of a county. It would, sir, make some difference in your Treasury, should you ever again have occasion to draw a tax from us.

The attention of the Society has not been exclusively confined to improvements directly affecting the present generation; but they have labored to provide for the convenience and comfort of those who will hereafter occupy their places. Encouragements have been held out and considerable has been done in the work of sowing forest seeds, and thus preparing extensive barren lots to produce a future supply of wood and timber.

In compliance with the law of 1829, we have encouraged the raising of mulberry trees, and some progress has been made in that work. Premiums have been paid for between seven and eight thousand trees, and probably as many more are in preparation to form subjects of future claims. Something has been accomplished in the work of raising silk; at the last annual meeting one person exhibited more than three pounds of well wrought sewing silk, and several persons smaller quantities. The little, but useful manufactures of the family, have been noticed and recorded to an extent that has revived female industry, which had long been languishing under the shadow of large manufacturing establishments.

Speaking of improvements that have been effected in the county of Plymouth, I am aware, they must be regarded as inconsiderable in comparison with those of more favored sections of the Commonwealth. You will not, sir, this house will not be restrained in their views of the extent of improvements in agriculture and the propriety of continuing encouragements by what has been accomplished in a county where a large portion of the inhabitants are continually diverted from agricultural pursuits. You witness far better results of scientific exertion and more astonishing products of the earth than any of which I have spoken. But, sir, you do not, you cannot believe this art in a state of perfection. Would you now withdraw your assisting hand and abandon a work when the glory of it has not yet risen half the distance towards its meridian height? Would it not be withholding more than is meet, tending to poverty? I am persuaded you would so judge, persuaded the enlightened minds of this house cannot be carried away by the vague notion that every sort of business will find its proper level. The gentlemen have heard of the effects, the saving effects in other countries of bounties from government to encourage the prime art of human life. They see in this country the State of New York travelling before every other State in the Union, in its agricultural products. And why? Is it because its territory is extensive and yet comparatively new? Is there not another reason for the result; have not the ten thousand dollars, which the Legislature so early distributed there for the encouragement of agriculture, had much influence?

Are gentlemen afraid of holding out any special encouragements; can they point to any country where those extended to agriculture have occasioned any harm; have they not on the contrary proved blessings to the whole people?

If there be gentlemen satisfied with the more ample rewards of their chosen occupations, who feel disposed to overlook the humble business of

cultivating the earth, if they regard it as the least honorable employment, I would remind them that what is said of the natural body may also be true in the community; the most feeble members are necessary and the less honorable claim special tokens of care and kindness.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Horticultural Hall, March 29, 1833.

THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard, Rhododendron hybridum, Celsia cretica, Pæony, Verberna stocks of kinds, Geraniums, and other fine specimens.

S. WALKER, Roxbury, Viola grandiflora, Carter's Prince of Orange. JONA. WINSHIP.

THE following letter was presented and read by Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society, who observed that it had miscarried and had recently come to hand, which prevented its having been sooner communicated.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30th, 1833.

DEAR SIR, The favor of the 31st ult. was duly received. I was gratified by the favorable opinion you expressed, of the wine I sent you, for your Horticultural fair; the more so, as I was apprehensive of the wine sustaining injury, from transportation in the heat of summer, no spirit having been added to it, which I believe is the case with all the Rhenish wines sent to this country. Even the Boker Cabinet wines, I am confident have over five per cent. of spirit added. The reason so many of our manufacturers of wine from the grape have failed, is this: Instead of making an American wine, such an one as the must will under a skilful management during the process of fermentation produce, they medicate their wines, and attempt an imitation of foreign wines, in repute among us. On my suggesting to Major Adlum this objection to his wine, he readily admitted it, but told me he was compelled to pursue that course, to insure a sale for his wine. As selling is a secondary consideration with me, it will not influence my course. The wine sent you was the natural product of the must, without racking, fining, or any of the processes of sulphuring, &c. to prevent injury by a renewal of the fermentation.

From another native grape, a year since, I made a wine, greatly resembling Madeira, and with age and the addition of brandy, would not readily be told from it. This fall, I fermented the same grape on the skin, and the product resembles the Triete Madeira. Of this I will send you a sample next summer, though I by no means consider it a fair sample of what the grape will produce, having had so few of the grapes both seasons, as to make one gallon of wine only, and all vintners know the difficulty of making good wine on so small a scale. The grape is a fine bearer, and superior as a table grape, to any native grape with which I am acquainted. My wine this season, from the same grape with that I sent you, should exceed it in quality, as the grapes were better matured. It is, I think, a mistaken impression that our grapes are greatly deficient in the saccharine principle. In France, sugar is frequently used, and in France and Madeira a system is pursued equivalent to it. The grapes are allowed to hang till too ripe for eating. The old rule in Madeira was, not to gather the grapes, till you could gather a bunch of

raisins. In the latter island, brandy is always added, and in both places, a course pursued equivalent to the addition of sugar; drying a portion of the grapes, boiling a portion of the must, and adding so much spirit to a portion of the must, as will prevent its fermentation. The must of the dried grapes and that which has been boiled are added before fermentation; that to which spirit has been added, after. There is no difference in the result between the sugar in the grape, and that of the cane. The wine sent you, was made from grapes suffered to hang on the vines two weeks later than usual. The grapes gathered two weeks earlier had a portion of sugar added. There was no perceptible difference in the wine. I have some wine made from grapes not fully matured, to which neither spirit nor sugar were added, that is now six years old. I shall, to a small part of the wine made this season, add as much spirit, as there is in the Boker Rhenish wines, and will send a sample of each, to have your opinion of the result. I shall next season ferment a portion of my must, with a view to the production of a wine resembling Champagne. I have confidence in its practicability.

I set down, merely to acknowledge my gratification with the contents of your letter: but when we mount our hobby, we know not where to stop. As I doubt not you have one of your own, you will know how to excuse me.

Very respectfully yours, N. LONGWORTH.

* For the New England Farmer.

TULIP MANIA.

MR. EDITOR, I have often seen it stated that there was a time when the tulip was sold for a great price in Holland; that the variety called the Viceroy, would sell for one thousand dollars, &c. but never saw so full an account of the remarkable tulip fever that raged in that country, as is contained in the following which I have taken the liberty to copy from an old magazine; thinking should you give it a place in your valuable paper, it would be amusing to many of your readers.

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

In 1634 a violent passion for tulips appeared in Holland, and spread over the United Netherlands, where it acquired the dignified title of the tulip trade. It engaged the attention of all ranks for three full years. The farmer lost sight of his plough—the mechanic of his art—and the merchant of his trade, and strange! the lawyer forgot how to plead: in short the infection pervaded every order and condition of life. All were employed in the tulip trade, or in other words, the new business of raising and vending handsome tulips! Such was the frenzy of the time, that

The Viceroy would sell for £250 sterling, \$1,110
Admiral Pierkeens would often command
£440 - - - \$1,956
Admiral Van Eyk £160 - - - \$710
Grebbe was cheap at £148 - - - \$657
Schilder £160 - - - \$710
And Semper Augustus might now and
then be had as a bargain at £550 2,443
Such sums for such things would appear incredible to this age, if the fact was not too well established to admit of a doubt.

In 1637 a collection of tulips belonging to Wouter Brockholmenster, was sold by executors, for a sum equal to £9,000 or \$40,000.

A fine Spanish cabinet, valued at £1,000 and

£300 in cash, equal to \$5,777, was given for a Semper Augustus.

Three other Semper Augustuses brought a thousand pounds each; and the gentleman who sold them refused for his parterre £1,500 a year for seven years; every thing to be left as found in the parterre, only reserving to the lessee, during that term, the increase of these precious flowers—which was about \$6,666.

Another person cleared in the course of four months £6,000, or the enormous sum of \$26,670. All these sums are in sterling or good money. At length a check was put to this frenzy, by an order of State, invalidating all contracts made in the tulip trade; so that a root, which before would command £500 would not now bring five guineas.

It is said of a single city in Holland, that the trade in it in the course of the three years, was a million sterling or about \$4,444,443 all in tulips.

The childish folly of the grave and frugal mynheers, during this remarkable period, cannot be better illustrated than by a story which was often told and always believed to be true at the time.

"A Burgomaster having procured a place of great profit for his friend a native of Holland, declined some generous offer of recompense from the latter; he only requested to see his flower garden which was readily granted. Two years afterwards the same gentleman paid a visit to his benefactor, and walking in the burgomaster's garden, he recognised there a scarce tulip of great value which the disinterested magistrate had before clandestinely taken from the garden of the other. The promoted friend now became frantic with rage—threw up his place, which was worth a thousand a year—returned home—tore up his flower garden—and was never heard of more!"—*Ann. Reg.* 1765.

From the Maine Farmer.

ENGRAFTING AND SETTING OUT TREES IN THE SAME SEASON.

MR. HOLMES, In the 6th number of vol. ii, there is an editorial article headed as above, by which it appears you have put queries to a number of persons in regard to this mode of managing trees, without obtaining the information desired. It appears however, that you have obtained through the medium of the Northern Farmer, the knowledge of one instance of its success. Two witnesses are better than one, I will therefore give you my experience on the subject in the spring of 1830. I bought thirty trees of a sufficient size to set in an orchard. In digging up the thirty large ones, we dug up a considerable number of small crooked things that were not worth any thing to the owner; I therefore obtained about sixty from the nursery. They were of all sizes, from the bigness of a pipe-stem to that of a man's thumb. I carried them home and put them in the barn. The next day being rainy, I went to work and grafted them. As soon as it was fair weather, I had them set out in rows, each kind by itself. The result was that upwards of fifty grew and did well. The large ones were set out and I engrafted them, some the same day, and some a few days after, and they did as well as any scions that I ever set.

Let trees be properly set, and I would then graft them and warrant them as cheap as I would any trees whatever.

Z. SARGENT.

Gardiner, March 2, 1834.

From the Vermont Watchman.

WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

MR. EDITOR, Many persons ask, "what shall we do with it?" when we persuade them to abandon ardent spirit. I answer destroy your enemies with it. The house of an inn-keeper of my acquaintance was very much infested with vermin; he resorted to many different methods but could not destroy them; at length he thought of the effect ardent spirits had upon his two legged customers, and he resolved to make an experiment. Accordingly he prepared a pan of black-strap, set it in the cellar and waited the event. The next morning he found fourteen large rats lying helpless around the pan. It is needless to add, he pursued this device until his house was cleared of rats and mice.

A farmer's corn was much annoyed by a bear, which he was not able to destroy until he thought of rum. He procured a vessel of well sweetened rum, and the next morning bruin was too rich and happy to go or stand. A few have found that corn strongly saturated with rum, will take away the use of leg and wing from crows. One old farmer told me last summer that grasshoppers loved it too. Now I say; neither throw away nor burn ardent spirit, nor for conscience's sake murder human beings with it—but destroy grasshoppers, bears, and crows. Foxes I presume, are too cunning to drink it. A. B. N.

USEFUL HINTS FOR HOUSE SERVANTS.

SODA, by softening the water, saves a great deal of soap. It should be melted in a large jug of water, some of which pour into the tubs and boiler; and when the latter becomes weak, add more. The new improvement in soft soap is, if properly used, a saving of near half in quantity; and though sometimes dearer than the hard, reduces the price of washing considerably.

Many good laundresses advise soaking linen in warm water the night previous to washing, as facilitating the operation with less friction.

Soap should be cut with a wire or twine, in pieces that will make a long square when first brought in, and kept out of the air two or three weeks; for if it dry quick it will crack, and when wet break. Put it on a shelf, leaving a space between, and let it grow hard gradually. Thus it will save a full third in the consumption.—*H. S. Dict.*

WILD GEESSE

—In large flocks have passed over this town during the last week. The migrations in this direction are quite regular, this being one of the travelled highways they pursue in making their periodical journeys. On all their routes, wild geese have regular taverns or stopping places, to obtain rest and food. The great bend of the river below this town and also that above it, are among their favorite places of resort to woo "nature's sweet restorer." They come down upon the bosom of the waters and repose until morning, when they renew their journey to the northern or southern latitudes as the seasons direct. It is generally supposed in spring that wild geese are going to the great lakes to breed. At the lakes the people know but little of them. They stop there but a short time and continue their course onward and are found in vast numbers almost at the north pole.—*Northampton Courier.*

SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

IMPROVING THE BREEDS OF ANIMALS.

By improving a breed, is understood to be the producing such an alteration in shape or description, as shall render the animal better fitted for the labors he has to perform; better fitted for becoming fat; or for producing milk, wool, eggs, feathers, or particular qualities of these. The fundamental principle of this amelioration is the proper selection of parents. Two theories have obtained notice on this subject, the one in favor of breeding from individuals of the same parentage, called the *in-and-in* system, and the other in favor of breeding from individuals of two different offsprings, called the system of *cross-breeding*.

That the breed of animals is improved by the largest males, is a very general opinion; but this opinion is the reverse of the truth, and has done considerable mischief. The object of breeding, by whatever mode, is the improvement of form, and experience has proved, that crossing has only improved, in an eminent degree in those instances in which the females were larger than in the usual proportion of females to males, and that it has generally failed where the males were disproportionately large. (*Cully's introduction, &c.*) The following epitome of the science of breeding, is by the late eminent surgeon, HENRY CLINE, who practised it extensively on his own farm at Southgate.

The lungs are of the first importance. It is on their size and soundness that the strength and health of animals principally depends. The power of converting food into nourishment is in proportion to their size. An animal of large lungs is capable of converting a given quantity of food into more nourishment than one with smaller lungs; and therefore has a greater aptitude to fatten.

The chest, according to its external form and size, indicates the size of the lungs. The form of the chest should approach to the figure of a cone, having its apex situated between the shoulders, and its base towards the loins. Its capacity depends on its form more than on the extent of its circumference; for where the chest is equal in two animals, one may have much larger lungs than the other. A circle contains more than an ellipsis of equal circumference; and in proportion as the ellipsis deviates from the circle it contains less. A deep chest, therefore, is not capacious, unless it is proportionally round.

The pelvis is the cavity formed by the junction of the haunch bones with the bone of the rump. It is essential that the cavity should be large in the female, that she may be enabled to bring forth her young with less difficulty. Where the cavity is small the life of the mother and her offspring is endangered. The size of the pelvis is chiefly indicated by the width of the hips, and the breadth of the waist, which is the space between the thighs. The breadth of the loins is always proportioned to that of the chest and pelvis.

The head should be small, by which the birth is facilitated. Its smallness affords other advantages, and generally indicates that the animal is of a good breed. Horns are useless to domestic animals, and they are often a cause of accidents. It is not difficult to breed animals without horns. The breeders of horned cattle and horned sheep, sustain a loss more sensible than they conceive; for it is not the horns alone, but also much bone in the skulls of such animals to support the horns, for which the butcher pays nothing; and besides this there is an additional quantity of ligament and

muscle in the neck, which is of small value. The skull of a ram with horns, weighed five times more than a skull which was hornless. Both these skulls were taken from sheep of the same age, each being four years old. The great difference in weight depended chiefly on the horns, for the lower jaws were nearly equal; one weighing seven ounces, and the other six ounces and three quarters, which proves that the natural size of the head was the same in both, independent of the horns and the thickness of the bones which supports them. In horned animals the skull is extremely thick. In a hornless animal it is much thinner, especially in that part where the horns usually grow. To those who have not reflected on the subject it may appear of little consequence whether sheep and cattle have horns, but on a moderate calculation it will be found that the loss in farming stock, and also in the diminution of animal food, is very considerable, from the production of horns and their appendages. A mode of breeding which should prevent the production of these, would afford a considerable profit in an increase of meat, wool, and other valuable parts.

The length of the neck should be proportioned to the height of the animal, that it may collect its food with ease.

The muscles, and the tendons, which are their appendages, should be large; by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility.

The bones, when large, are commonly considered an indication of strength; but strength does not depend on the size of the bones, but on that of the muscles. Many animals with large bones are weak, their muscles being small. Animals that have been imperfectly nourished during their growth, have their bones disproportionately large. If such deficiency of nourishment originated from a constitutional defect, which is the most frequent cause, they remain weak during life. Large bones, therefore, generally indicate an imperfection in the organs of nutrition.

To obtain the most improved form, the two modes of breeding described as the *in-and-in* and crossing modes, have been practised. The first mode may be the better practice, when a particular variety approaches perfection in form; especially with those who may be acquainted with the principles on which improvement depends. When the male is much larger than the female, the offspring is generally of an imperfect form. If the female be proportionably larger than the male, the offspring is of an improved form. For instance, if a well formed large ram be put to ewes proportionately smaller, the lambs will not be so well shaped as their parents; but if a small ram be put to large ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form. The proper method of improving the form of animals consists in selecting a well formed female proportionately larger than the male. The improvement depends on this principle, that the power of the female to supply the offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution. The size of the fetus of a smaller male than herself, the growth must be proportionately greater. The larger female has also a larger quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth.

Abundant nourishment is necessary to produce the most perfect formed animal, from the earliest period of its existence until its growth is complete. As already observed, the power to prepare the

greatest quantity of nourishment from a given quantity of food, depends principally on the magnitude of the lungs, to which the organs of digestion are subservient. To obtain animals with large lungs, crossing is the most expeditious method; because well formed females may be selected from a large size, to be put to a well formed male of a variety; that is, rather smaller.

By such a mode of crossing, the lungs and heart become proportionately larger, in consequence of a peculiarity in the circulation of the foetus, which causes a larger proportion of the blood under such circumstances, to be distributed to the lungs, than to the other parts of the body: and as the shape and size of the chest depend upon that of the lungs, hence arises that remarkably large chest which is produced by crossing with females that are larger than males. The practice according to this principle of improvement, however, ought to be limited, for it may be carried to such an extent that the bulk of the body might be so disproportioned to the size of the limbs as to prevent the animal from moving with sufficient facility. In animals where activity is required, this practice should not be extended so far as in those which are intended for the food of man.

The character of animals, or the external appearances by which the varieties of the same species, are distinguished, are observed in the offspring; but those of the male parent more frequently predominate. Thus in the breeding of horned animals, there are many varieties of sheep and some of cattle which are hornless. If a hornless ram be put to a horned ewe, almost all the lambs will be hornless; partaking of the male more than of the female parent. An offspring without horns or rarely producing horns, might be obtained from the Devonshire cattle, by crossing with bulls of the Galloway breed; which would often improve the form of the chest, in which the Devonshire cattle are often deficient.

Examples of the good effects of crossing may be found in the improved breed of horses and swine in England. The great improvement in the breed of horses arose from the crossing with the diminutive stallions, Barbs, and Arabians; and the introduction of Flanders mares into the country, was the source of improvement in the breed of cart horses. The form of swine has been greatly improved, by crossing with the small Chinese boar.

Examples of the bad effects of crossing a breed are more numerous. When it became the fashion in London, to drive large bay horses, the farmers in Yorkshire put their stallions to much larger mares than usual, and thus did infinite mischief to their breed by producing a race of small chested, long legged, large boned, worthless animals. A similar project was adopted in Normandy, to enlarge the breed of horses there, by the use of stallions from Holstein; and in consequence the best breed of horses in France would have been spoiled, had not the farmers discovered their mistake in time, by observing the offspring much inferior in form to that of their native stallions. Some graziers in the isle of Sheppy, conceived that they could improve their sheep by large Lincolnshire rams; the produce of which, however, were much inferior in the shape of the carcass, and the quality of the wool; and the flocks were greatly impaired by this attempt to improve them. Attempts to improve the animals of a country by any plan of crossing, should be made with the greatest caution; for by a mistaken practice extensively pursued, irrepara-

ble mischiefs may be done. In any country where a particular race of animals has continued for centuries, it may be presumed that their constitution is adapted to the food and climate.

It may be proper to improve the form of a native race, but at the same time it may be very injudicious to attempt to enlarge their size; for the size of animals is commonly adapted to the soil and climate which they inhabit. Where produce is nutritive and abundant, the animals are large, having grown proportionately to the quantity of food which for generations they have been accustomed to obtain. Where the produce is scanty, the animals are small, being proportioned to the quantity of food which they are able to procure. Of these contrasts, the sheep of Lincolnshire and of Wales are samples. The sheep of Lincolnshire would starve on the mountains of Wales.

Crossing the breeds of animals may be attended with bad effects in various ways; and that even when adopted in the beginning on a good principle; for instance, suppose some larger ewes than those of the native breed, were taken to the mountains of Wales, and put to the rams of that country; if these foreign ewes were fed in proportion to the size, their lambs would be of an improved form and larger in size than the native animals; but the males produced by this cross though of a good form, would be disproportionate in size to the native ewes; and therefore if permitted to mix with them, would be productive of a starveling, ill-formed progeny. Thus a cross which at first was an improvement, would, by giving occasion to a contrary cross, ultimately prejudice the breed. The general mistake in crossing has arisen from an attempt to increase the size of a native race of animals; being a fruitless effort to encounter the laws of nature.

From theory, from practice, and from extensive observation, the last more to be depended on than either, "it is reasonable," Cline continues, "to form this conclusion: it is wrong to enlarge a native breed of animals, for in proportion to their increase of size, they become worse in form, less hardy, and more liable to disease."—*Communications to the B. of Ag. Vol. 4, p. 448.*

BARKING TREES.

It often happens that fruit trees, more particularly apple and pear trees, are stripped of their bark during the winter by sheep, rabbits, or mice. When such accidents do happen, such trees should not be looked upon as lost, but as soon as the sap begins to circulate freely in the spring, they should be repaired, by fitting in pieces on every side to keep up the circulation between the top and the roots.

The following directions will enable those who shall be so unfortunate as to have their trees injured by mice, or otherwise, to repair them without incurring any great expense.

Where the bark has been taken from the bottom of a tree, as soon as it is discovered, it should be covered up to prevent the wood from becoming dry. During the month of May uncover the wood, and with a chisel or some other instrument cut off from the tree so much wood as will leave a flat surface, equal in width to the piece to be inserted. Let this extend so far up and down as to reach the sound bark, and make the cut square in at the ends. Procure a piece of wood from a growing tree of the same kind, whether ap-

ple or pear, cut it of a suitable length, split off a piece from one side of it, cut the ends smooth with a knife, being careful not to bruise the bark, fit it closely into the place prepared in the side of the tree, having the greatest proportion of the sap flow, or line between the bark and wood, that can be, come in contact. Proceed in the same way on different sides of the tree, after which bind the whole part with some bark or strings made from flax, and cover the whole with earth, if it does not extend too far up the tree. If the bark was removed too far up, to be convenient for covering with earth; take some strips of cotton cloth, dip them in melted grafting wax, and wind them on in such a manner as to make the whole air tight. If well done the pieces will unite at both ends, and soon extend so as to cover the wound.—*Goodsell's Farmer.*

From Silliman's Journal of Science.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Of the thousands and tens of thousands who every year engage in the erection of dwellings, how few possess, or are in condition to obtain, the knowledge which is needful to guide their judgments in respect to the most essential of the above particulars, or with a view either to economy, convenience, durability, elegance, health, security from fire, effect on price, or any other advantage, private or public.

The public mind is not impressed with the considerations which ought to be had in view in the location of habitations; and in numberless cases individuals blindly follow bad examples, or are determined by some whim, or some circumstance foreign to the real and permanent benefits, to secure which ought to be their object. Each one, especially in the country and new settlements, builds his house when, how and where he pleases, as though his successors and the public had no concern with the matter, and as though the erection of a shelter for his family in a position and by a process which should least interfere with his present convenience and employments, were all that behooved him to take into the account.

Hence it is common to observe houses placed where they should not be, though in the immediate vicinity of eligible sites, while the barns and out buildings are so near to them and to each other, as to be objectionable on many accounts, besides being all liable to be destroyed by fire in case of the burning of either of them.

Houses are likewise frequently built in low and damp situations, where draining is impracticable, while the barns pertaining to them are placed where the dwellings should be, on dry and advantageous locations. In numerous instances likewise, houses are to be observed not only on the borders of ponds and marshes, but on the side of them which is opposite to that whence prevailing wind proceeds.

This subject involves the physical nature, circumstances and wants of man, and in no slight degree his welfare as a rational, social and accountable being; it has an important relation to his plans, employments and success in life, and indeed to his whole history; it is to be studied in all its relations to nature and art, its relations to what is uniform and unalterable in the earth, to the various changes which are taking place on the surface, to various local peculiarities, to the increase and decay of vegetable matter, and the ne-

glect or progress of cultivation, to the changes in the course and deposits of streams, to the condition of natural and artificial collections of water, to climate and to the long catalogue of local, periodical and epidemic diseases.

A general reformation of the opinions and tastes of mankind, in respect to this whole subject, is greatly to be desired as a means of temporal happiness. No small proportion of the self procured and the hereditary misery and degeneracy of the race proceeds from ignorance and neglect of what is every where practicable in relation to this subject.

Who that closely inspects the sites, plans, materials and condition, of all habitations in any district of country, or in any town or city, and the character, habits, pecuniary circumstances, pursuits, recreations and enjoyments, of their respective occupants, but must be forcibly struck with the powerful and discriminating effects of the causes which are involved in this field of inquiry?

There is then every encouragement of growing and ultimate success to cheer those whose part it is to promote this object. And there surely are not wanting those in every place, who by their education and circumstances are qualified to take a part in it, and who by a common effort may do much for its advancement.

APPLES.

We are informed that the farmers in many towns laid up last fall great quantities of apples, which they are feeding out to their cattle instead of potatoes. Some farmers in Middle Granville, have three or four hundred bushels of apples in their cellars. A farmer in Blandford says cows fed with apples in the autumn will give milk as abundantly as in June, and that he cannot perceive any difference in the beneficial effects of sour and sweet apples. Another in East Granville, says he can make as good pork and beef with apples as potatoes—It is the opinion of many that a bushel of the former nearly equals in value a bushel of the latter. Such facts we think are of great value to the farmer; if he can convert his apples into beef and pork, or by them increase the products of the dairy, then a way is opened for the conversion of fruits into money without going through with the longer and more tedious process of converting them into cider, and that into brandy, and that into money. Again if pork, beef, butter and cheese can be made from apples, they will yield a great profit to the farmer than if he make these articles by the aid of potatoes or grain since they cost but little.—*Westfield Journal.*

PREMIUMS ON CIDER

—WERE awarded last week by the Committee of the Agricultural Society, to Col. Elisha Edwards of Southampton, \$4. Hiram Clark of Southampton, \$3. Pearson Hendrick of Easthampton, \$2. Daniel Newhall of Conway, \$1 00. The first premium on Spring Wheat was awarded to Mr. Asahel Thayer of Heath, Franklin County. The quantity was 34 bushels and eight quarts, raised on one acre and fifteen rods, weighing 62 pounds per bushel. The actual expense of cultivating it was, \$11 50. The petition of sundry inhabitants of West Springfield, relative to holding the next Cattle Fair in that town, was deferred to the next meeting on the first of April.—*Northampton Courier.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1834.

MESSRS. WINSHIPS' GREEN HOUSE AT BRIGHTON.

We have recently taken a trip to Brighton for the purpose of making a visit to the Horticultural Establishment of Messrs. Winships, and were much gratified. We were particularly pleased with the green-house, in which there is a very great collection of rare, beautiful and useful plants, both exotics and natives. These are supplied with an artificial temperature, both by fire flues and hot water pipes. The number of plants in pots is upwards of four thousand, which appear to luxuriate in the mingled climates of the torrid and temperate zones; and though many of them strangers to our land and latitude, they seem perfectly at home in their domiciles, where art supplies all the requisites, to their perfection, which nature cannot afford to the "pale unripened florets of the north."

The marble walls, porcelain tiles, Chinese ornaments and other samples of oriental magnificence made us imagine we were within the influence of the wand of some enchantress, who had "wrapped us in elysium," and substituted the delights of paradise for the insipid realities of common existence.

The Boston and Worcester Rail Road will pass within a short distance of this Temple of Flora, and if it does not become a fashionable resort in the vernal and summer months, we shall say that the beau monde of Boston ought never to be indulged with prospects fairer than views of brick walls, paved streets, and narrow thread-needle lanes, where day-light can scarcely penetrate, and the inhabitants are doomed to a crowded seclusion, suffering all the penalties of confinement, without the pleasures of solitude.

We understand that the Green House of Messrs. Winships is an indication of the taste and liberality of a generous and benevolent friend who chose that method of evincing his good wishes to its proprietors.

For the New England Farmer.

KEEPING STACKS CLEAR OF RATS AND MICE.

MR. EDITOR, In vol. x, No. 52, page 412, of the New England Farmer, is an article under the above head. A subscriber wishes to inquire whether the receipt there mentioned will answer the same purpose in a mow or bay in a barn; and more particularly whether it will injure the straw for cattle. The nitre, I think would not, but do not know what effect the alum might have or both combined. I am in the practice of sprinkling a small quantity of salt on my grain, when I mow it away, instead of brining the straw after threshing. Would the salt alter the effect?

By the Editor. The recipe alluded to by our subscriber was taken from the *Farmer's Magazine*, published in Scotland. It directs "to take one pound of saltpetre and one pound of alum, dissolve them together in two pints of spring or well water; get a firlo [some what more than a bushel] of bran, and make a mash thereof, putting in two pints of the above liquid, and mix them all together. When you build your stack, every second course take a handful or two of said mash, and throw upon them."

We do not pretend in general to vouch for the efficacy of the recipes we publish; but give them as we find them or receive them, either orally, in

print, or in writing. If we should publish nothing relative to improvements or progress in agriculture or other arts, which had not been tested by our own personal experience, our pages would soon be as destitute of novelty as of utility. We pass such currency as we receive, unless we know or suspect it to be counterfeit, in which case we nail it to the counter; we generally do and always ought to indicate the sources from which we derive our recipes, directions, suggestions, &c.; and having given our authorities, we leave our readers to judge for themselves what degree of credit is due to them.

With regard to the materials in the above compound, both the alum and the nitre are used in medicine, and we believe would not prove injurious to cattle in such quantities as the animals could well be induced to swallow them. But with regard to their rendering stacks of hay or straw unpalatable to cattle, or making rats or mice keep their distance, all we know is that it is so stated in the Scotch Magazine from which we extracted the receipt referred to above.

For the New-England Farmer.

THE BLACK OR COMMON ELDER.

The virtues of the Elder are but little known among us. In continental Europe it is used with success in many diseases. From Hippocrates down to the present time, we are told by the French Society of Naturalists, the Elder has been employed in medicine. Every one knows, say they, its virtues and properties; they are not equivocal, for time and experience have confirmed them.

Its flowers are resolute, anodyne and emollient. Infused and drank like tea they provoke and establish perspiration in certain fevers, colds and catarrhs. Fried with eggs, they operate as a purge; applied as a fomentation in the Erysipelas, they reduce the heat and irritation, and are excellent in all inflammations of the skin; warmed and applied to the forehead and temples, they cure the Megrims. They are used in the vapor bath for swollen legs, particularly in the Dropsy, in which disease the berries, inner bark and roots of this plant are used with effect as diuretics and purgatives. From the berries a Rob or thick syrup is made, which is given with success in bowel complaints, particularly in the Dysentery.

Its flowers give a fine perfume to vinegar, and to wine the flavor of Muscat. Apples when laid on a bed of the flowers of the Elder when dried, and then confined from the air, acquire an exquisite taste. A decoction of its berries dyes linen, after passing it through alum water, of a greenish brown color, and from them good brandy can be distilled.

An English farmer, in the county of Devonshire, at a season when the whole of vegetation was destroyed by caterpillars, grasshoppers and other insects, observed that the Elder remained untouched in full health and vigor. This induced him to make an experiment which was attended with perfect success. With boughs of the Elder he went over his fields whipping and rubbing gently his turnips, cabbage plants, wheat, &c. which drove off all those noxious insects, and they never returned to their destructive work: The strong stinking scent of the plant destroyed the eggs of these insects. Since that time the process has been used with success on fruit trees and all other plants when attacked by insects. Some boil the branches, leaves, &c. of the Elder in water,

and then sprinkle it over those plants and trees attacked by insects, which has the desired effect.

This shrub flowers in June; after picking the flowers and berries they should be dried in the sun, and then laid up in a clean place free from moisture, for medicinal purposes.

There are varieties of the common Elder; some plants have deeply indented leaves. The leaves of some are streaked with yellow, others with white, and some with yellow and white. Some bear white and others green berries. The Elder is multiplied by seeds, layers and slips. They take root rapidly when planted in slips, as do most plants having much pith.

Hedges of Elder are common in some parts of Europe. They are impenetrable, of long duration, and not subject to the depredations of cattle from their odor being very offensive to them. Sheep will sometimes eat them.

The wood of roots of the Elder is used in Germany and France in making toys, sword canes, snuff boxes, fishing rods, combs and other articles, and by cabinet-makers and turners.

WM. LEE.

For the New England Farmer.

REMARKABLE OAT PLANT.

MR. FESSENDEN, I send you the stalks produced from one oat; there are 140 stalks, and from 1 stalk at the time of reaping, 330 oats grew. The height of the oats was 5 feet 2 inches. This was raised on new land, in Township No. Four, in Oxford county, state of Maine, last season. E. ADAMS.

The roots and clusters of the lower part of the stalks of the above-mentioned vegetable phenomenon may be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Editor.

ET CETERAS.

A NEW Agricultural paper entitled "*The Cultivator*" has been recently issued in Albany. It is to be published monthly, under the sanction of the New York Agricultural Society, to be edited by a committee of which Judge Buel, President of the Society, is Chairman. The price of this paper will be but 50 cents per annum, and it will no doubt be conducted with much ability, and obtain an extensive circulation. We wish it success, and believe it will add strength and stability to the cause on which all are dependent, and in which every person of reflection will feel a direct and powerful interest.

A pretty pithy paramount piece of poetry, and notice of a present proper for a prince or a peasant, shall blaze in the poet's department of our next paper.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Salt.—The people of Onondaga County, N. Y. believe they have under them an inexhaustible mass of rock salt, and that in raising this, instead of brine, they shall save half the expense of manufacturing, and be able to supply the Atlantic towns with salt cheaper than they can import it. There is one difficulty which now threatens, and that is the expense of fuel. The wood now used at the different salt springs now in operation, amounts to 400 cords a day, and as the works are in use 200 days in a year, the annual consumption is 80,000 cords.

A Cincinnati paper of the 4th instant, states that the steamboat *Banner* collapsed her flue, on the 23d ult. 27 miles below St. Louis. The engineer was badly scalded—the chamber-maid has not been heard of since, and it is believed that she jumped overboard and was drowned.

In Kilkenny, a few days since, a gentleman named Madden, was administering medicine to a glandered horse, when some of the purulent matter of the animal was absorbed in a cut which he had on one of his fingers, and spreading rapidly through the system, soon brought on death.

Metallic Currency.—It appears from a memorial addressed to the N. Y. Legislature, by the N. Y. Committee of Safety, on the distress of the community, that the whole amount of the gold and silver in the United States, at this present time, is about \$26,000,000,—which, if distributed among a population of 13,000,000, would give to each person *two dollars*!

This simple statement shows the impossibility of establishing an exclusively metallic currency, more clearly and forcibly than volumes of argument.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

A gold mine, recently discovered in Buckingham county, Virginia, is said to excel in richness any previously known in this country. The owner, in one day, with six or seven hands, raised upwards of two thousand dollars worth of ore. The mine is about eight miles south-east of Buckingham Court House.

A few days since certain eminent manufacturers of figures in St. Paul's Church-yard, shipped off for India and the Ganges no less than five hundred newly manufactured idols or false gods for sale. The profits from this pious fraud are expected to make the Christian merchants happy for the remainder of their days! Two missionaries go out in the same ship! Thus the natives of India will at once receive their "bane and antidote."—*Albion.*

QUARTERLY REVIEW, NO. C. FOR JANUARY.

CONTENTS.—Guzot's Edition of Gibbon. Bubbles from the Brunneus of Nassau; German Watering-Places. Poor-Law Question. M. G. Lewis's West India Journals. Blair on Slavery amongst the Romans. Trevelyan. Free Trade to China. Life of Crabbe, by his Son. Liturgical Reform. Note on a Pamphlet entitled 'A Refutation of Calumnies against the Lord Chancellor in last No. Quarterly Review.'

This day published by LILLY, WAIT & CO. ap 2

FORMAN WHEAT.

A FEW bushels of the above superior Spring Wheat for sale at this Office. It was raised by John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plain, from seed sent him by Gen. T. M. Forman, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, having been originally selected from a single head in his field, and found for several years superior to any he had before cultivated. It is the same as mentioned by Mr. Parsons, N. E. Farmer, page 256, of 12th February 1834, and mentioned therein by mistake as being from Halifax, N. S.

WILLIAM MANN,

Having removed from Augusta to Bangor, will be happy to furnish his former customers (and all others who may want) with Forest Trees of almost every variety indigenous to the Penobscot country, and being very advantageously situated, he flatters himself that he can give perfect satisfaction, as no pains will be spared on his part to have the best trees selected and properly packed.

Orders may be left with Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, where catalogues and prices may be seen; or, if more convenient, they may be sent direct per mail. m 19

PRIZE DAHLIAS.

FOR SALE, 290 varieties of the best double Dahlias. This collection of Dahlias obtained the premium awarded by the Mass. Hort. Society the two last years.

Orders left with Messrs. HOVEY & CO No. 79 & 81 Cornhill, Boston, or C. F. PUTNAM, Salem, will be duly attended to. ap 2

MEXICAN TIGER FLOWER.

(*Ferraria Tigrida*.)

The root of this flower should be planted in April or early in May, in a light sandy soil, in a warm situation: it will also do well in a pot, and flowers in July. It often happens that the same root bears several flowers in succession. It is scentless, but very beautiful. In November cut off the stalk, take up the root, dry it well for a few days, and put it away in the cellar, in dry sand, till the spring. If there are any offsets, take them off, and plant them separately from the mother root.

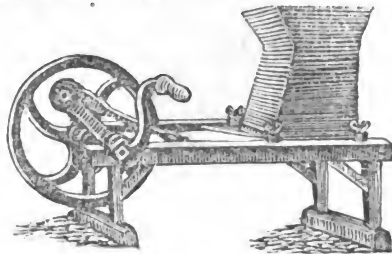
Just received and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, m 26 New England Seed Store.

ASSIGNEES' SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th of April inst. at 9 A. M. on the Farm of Aaron Capen, in Dorchester, near the Cotton Factory—

Will be sold 6 Milch Cows, with some other stock and farm produce, and a variety of other articles. Also, about 20,000 faggots, 30 cords of hard wood, and some thousands of red cedar posts of various sizes, and the best quality; a very large proportion of them suitable for vine trellises. The wood and posts are cut and lying on the ground. ap 2 EBENEZER EATON, Auct.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING FODDER.



THE simplicity of the construction of this Machine, and the small probability of its getting out of repair, together with the neat and rapid manner that it performs its work, certainly renders it a desirable article for the purposes for which it is intended. It is constructed on an entire new principle from any heretofore invented, and will cut an hundred weight of hay in ten minutes, two inches long, can also cut any length from three inches to one-fourth of an inch; it is fed by placing the fodder in a hopper that stands perpendicular, the knife playing horizontally underneath, by which means all the complicated machinery for feeding and the power necessary to drive it is avoided.

The Subscriber having become the proprietor of the right of making, &c. said machine, in and for the State of Massachusetts, solicits the public to call and examine for themselves. Said Machine is for sale at the store of PROUTY & MEARS, No. 12 Commercial street, Boston. DAVID P. KING, Who is also Agent for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island. a 2. eow6w

SPRING RYE.

JUST received a quantity of Spring Rye, at New England Seed Store.

FLORIST'S MANUAL.

JUST received and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the New England Seed Store, The Florist's Manual, or a description of the Plants usually cultivated in the Flower Garden, with their habits and mode of cultivation. Price 40 cents.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the Season has arrived for Transplanting FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c. Those wanting an excellent collection will please call at the New England Farmer Office, and leave their orders, which at one day's notice will be attended to.

GARDEN, FLOWER, and GRASS SEEDS, the best collection ever offered in this market, and orders promptly attended to. GEO. C. BARRETT.

PAINT OIL.

The subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "Prepared Paint Oil," which is offered for sale with renewed assurances of its merit. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper in price, will actually cover a quarter more surface, as has been repeatedly proved and confirmed by statements of many Painters. Upwards of 200 buildings in this city and vicinity can be re-colored to, many of them painted two years ago, which continue to look well, and retained their gloss through the first year, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The Prepared Paint Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability with a more permanent gloss. It paints a very clear white, flows smooth, and is more free from milldew, and changes resulting from the sea air, than any other Oil.

Oil Factory (head Foster's Wharf.)

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

P. S. Please be particular to order Downer & Austin's "Prepared Paint Oil." m 19 6pis.

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.

1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.

Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

March 14, 1834.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | FROM | | |
|--|--------|-------|--------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 15 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 11 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 6 | 10 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 25 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 4 87 | 5 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 00 | 5 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 00 | 5 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 58 |
| southern yellow, | " | 55 | 56 |
| white, | " | 55 | 56 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 80 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 57 | 60 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 43 | 45 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 14 | 16 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 12 | 1 25 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | barrel | 19 00 | 2 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 1 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 25 | 2 37 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 50 | 52 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 5 | 6 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 10 | 14 |
| lump, best, | " | 18 | 0 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 12 | 14 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 2 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 31st, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 480 beef cattle, 60 unsold; 16 pair of Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves; 266 Sheep and 1100 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Sales were not so good as last week. We noticed one pair taken at \$6, and a few at 5 75; we quote prime at 5 17 a 5 62; good at 4 88 a 5 17; thin at 4 a 4 75; those at \$4 were very small and thin.

Working Oxen—Sales were effected at \$60, 62, 75, 78 and 88.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at \$20, 23, 25 and 30. Sheep—We noticed sales at \$2 75, 3 25, 3 75, and 4 50.

Swine—Of the above number 400 came in on Saturday, and 300 did not arrive until the close of the market. One lot large selected barrows were taken at 6 1-4, and one of the sows at 5 1-4; several lots not selected and small were taken at 53-8 for sows, and 63-8 for barrows; at retail 6c for sows, and 7c for barrows.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

25 Varieties fine imported Gooseberry bushes, just received from Scotland. GEO. C. BARRETT. m 26.

MISCELLANY.

From the Collegian.

THE HEIGHT OF THE RIDICULOUS.

I wrote some lines once on a time
In wondrous merry mood,
And thought, as usual men would say
They were exceeding good.

They were so queer, so very queer,
I laughed as I would die,
Albeit in the general way
A sober man am I.

I called my servant and he came—
How kind it was of him
To mind a little man like me,
He of the mighty limb!

"These to the printer," I exclaimed;
And in my humorous way
I added—for I love a joke—
"There 'll be the devil to pay."

He laughed—your footmen always laugh
When masters make a pun;
And well he might—I've tried enough,
And never made but one.

He took the paper and I watched
And saw him peep within;
At the first line he read, his face
Was all upon a grin.

He read the next, the grin grew broad
And shot from ear to ear;
He read the third, a chuckling noise
I now began to hear.

The fourth—he broke into a roar,
The fifth—his waistband split;
The sixth—he burst five buttons off
And tumbled in a fit.

Ten days and nights with sleepless eye
I watched that wretched man,
And since I never dared to write
As funny as I can.

THE MIRROR AND THE WINDOW PANE.

A MIRROR and a window pane were once desperately enamoured of a beautiful young girl, who had been brought up without ever seeing herself either in the glassy surface of the stream, or the polished looking glass. They agreed to refer their claims to her decision. The innocent damsel first looked through the pane of glass on one of the most lovely prospects of nature. Rich meadows, spotted with sheep and cattle, copses of wood whose fleecy foliage as it waved to and fro in the sweet south breeze, presented endless varieties of sprightly green; little brooks stealing their way in a thousand devious meanderings through the grass and flowers; hills arising gently one above another in graceful lines of beauty, until they ended in a cloud cap mountain, whose soft azure tints blended harmoniously with the skies, all mingled together in nature's matchless harmony, presented a scene of enchanting beauty.

She gazed so long at this landscape, that the mirror began to imagine it was all over with it, and turned dim with envy. At last the damsel placed herself before it, and became riveted to the spot enamored of the angel she saw reflected there. She beheld in its pure bosom a figure graceful as the sportive kitten; eyes that sparkled like jewels; lips like twin cherries; cheeks showing the opening roses; teeth of pearl; and neck and bosom of snow. She stood motionless with admiration, and when called upon for a decision between the ri-

val glasses, blushed and was silent. But from that day it was observed, that the window pane was deserted for the mirror, and the former at length broke its heart in despair.

LUMINOUS PLANTS.

In the case of the rhizomorphæ there can be no mistake. These curious plants are found in subterranean cellars and mines, and illumine the darkness which surrounds them with their magic light. In some of the coal mines of Dresden they are singularly beautiful and brilliant. Mr. James Ryan once informed me that he was accidentally shut up in a mine, and the light of one of the rhizomorphæ was so brilliant that he could see distinctly to read a letter by it, as the rhizomorphæ prey on dead wood, they impart to it a phosphorescent light. The rhizomorphæ phosphorentia is found in the mines of Hesse, and yields light in the dark, but ceases to be phosphorescent in Hydrogen and some other gases: the rhizomorphæ subterranea and accidula have also been found to illumine the mine with their fairy light. Mr. Erdman thus describes the luminous appearance of the rhizomorphæ in one of the mines of Dresden, "I saw luminous plants here in wonderful beauty; the impression produced by the spectacle I shall never forget. It appeared on descending into the mine as if we were entering an enchanted castle. The abundance of these plants was so great, that the roof, the walls, and the pillars were entirely covered with them, and the beautiful light they cast about them almost dazzled the eye. The light they gave out is like a faint moonshine, so that two persons near to each other, could readily distinguish one another. The light appears to be most considerable when the temperature of the mines is comparatively high." That the light is electric seems most probable, when we consider that an electric discharge imparts phosphorescence to Canton's phosphorus, (calcined shells,) and that heat enhances the light.—*Murray's Physiology of Plants.*

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

DR. DURKEE'S Lecture before the Portsmouth Lyceum last Tuesday evening, on this subject, was well attended considering the inclemency of the evening. His anatomical illustrations of the effect of tight lacing, and his exhibition of the structure of the spine and the means by which its curvature is frequently induced, we were much gratified to see displayed before so large an audience—to whom it was both useful and interesting.

After listening to the alarming fact that sixty thousand females are annually brought to a premature grave in our country by the use of the corset, while temperance claims only thirty thousand,—the fair part of the audience have begun to talk of an Anti-Corset Society. We hope the spirit will not subside—but that it will spread through our town, and State, and go hand in hand with the march of Temperance, throughout the country.

As the subject of Physical Education is one of great interest to every individual, we shall in some future paper advert again to it.—*Ports. Journal.*

DOG POWER.

JOHN FARLEY, of Danville, Vt. advertises a patent "Dog Churn." He says, that churning is performed by the labor of dogs; and that the machine may be applied to other uses, such as turning grind-

stone and washing clothes. Women may now introduce "dog power" into their kitchens and dairy rooms, and seat themselves in the parlor.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them direct by mail, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis are now reduced to \$25 per 100, and \$44 per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety \$20 to \$45 per 100.—Pears \$37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches \$20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces \$30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts \$25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries \$6 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp \$16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties \$20 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants \$16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines \$25 per 100, and 2 years ditto \$20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Winne, York Claret, York Madeira, and Suppermong, \$25 per 100.—Herbmont's Madeira, Troy and Elsingburgh, \$30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling \$35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, \$44 per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Pæonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at \$3, \$4, and \$6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834.

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 260 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Fir, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

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THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1834.

NO. 39.

ADDRESS OF J. BUEL, PRESIDENT OF THE
N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Delivered at the Annual Meeting, Feb. 12, 1834.

We have associated, gentlemen, to increase the pleasures and profits of rural labor—to enlarge the sphere of useful knowledge—and by concentrating our energies, to give to them greater effect in advancing the public good. In no country does the agricultural bear so great a proportion to the whole population as in this. In England one-third of the inhabitants only are employed in husbandry; in France two-thirds; in Italy a little more than three-fourths*—while in the United States the agricultural portion probably exceeds five-sixths. And in no country does the agricultural population exercise such a controlling political power, contribute so much to the wealth, or tend so strongly to give an impress to the character of a nation, as in the United States. Hence it may be truly said of us, that our agriculture is our nursing mother, which nurtures, and gives growth, and wealth, and character to our country. It may be regarded as the great wheel which moves all the machinery of society, and that whatever gives to this a new impulse or energy, communicates a corresponding impetus to the thousand minor wheels of interest which it propels and regulates. Knowing this, party, and confined to no sect, its benefits and blessings, like the dews of Heaven, fall upon all. Identified then, as agriculture is, with the interests of every department in society, it becomes, for profession, in particular, to endeavor to enlighten its labors, to remedy its defects, and to accelerate its improvement.

Of the multitude of objects which present themselves as worthy of our consideration, I can only embrace a few of the most prominent ones in the subject matter of this address. I shall particularly invite your attention to

The economy and application of manures;

The improvement of farm implements and machines;

The advantages of draining;

The defects which exist in the present mode of managing our hop and barley crops;

The division of labor;

The introduction of new articles of culture; and

To some illustration of the comparative profits of good and bad husbandry.

Manures.—If we consider that all animal and vegetable substances are susceptible of being converted into manure, or food for farm crops, and reflect upon the great quantity of these which are wasted upon a farm; and if we add to these considerations the fact, now well established by chemical experiment, that yard dung loses a large portion of its fertilizing properties, in the gases which escape, where fermentation is suffered to exhaust its powers upon it in a mass, we may be able to appreciate, in some measure, the great defects which exist in our general management of this all important material. Manures are a principal source of fertility. They are to our crops what hay and forage are to our cattle—the food which is to nourish and perfect their growth. Continual cropping, without manure, as certainly exhausts

land of its fertility, as constant draining from a cistern that is never replenished exhausts the water which it contains. The practice of some, who disregarding one of the soundest rules of farming, continue to crop without manuring, till the soil will no longer yield a return to pay for the labor, is upon a par with that of the man who undertook to teach his horse to live without food: just as the experiment was about to succeed, the horse died. A considerable portion of the lands in Virginia and Maryland, which was originally fertile, have in this way been injudiciously exhausted, and thrown into commons as not worth enclosing. I lately received a letter from a young gentleman in the former state, soliciting my advice as to the means best adapted to restore fertility to two worn out farms which had recently come into his possession, and which, he stated, would no longer produce clover. It is much easier to prevent sterility than to cure it, on the same principle that it is easier to keep a cow in flesh when she is so, than to restore her to flesh after she has become wretchedly lean. In some soils, to which nature has been uncommonly bountiful in imparting the means of fertility, as in many of our river alluvions, the deterioration is slow and imperceptible; yet it nevertheless goes on even there. But in ordinary, and particularly in the lighter soils, the profits of husbandry depend, in an eminent degree, upon the faithful application of all the manure which a farm can be made to produce.

In regard to the question, in what condition are manures most economically applied, I am sensible that a difference of opinion exists, many contending, even on philosophical grounds, that it is most wise to apply them after they have undergone fermentation. If the question was merely whether a load of fermented or unfermented dung is of the greatest intrinsic value, in ordinary cases the former would be entitled to the preference, because it contains the greatest quantity of vegetable food. But the correct way to state the question would be this: Will five loads of rotted manure impart greater fertility than ten loads that are unrotted? The numbers ought rather to be five and fifteen—for I think common dung suffers a diminution of two-thirds, instead of one-half, in volume, by a thorough process of rotting.* It will assist in determining the question if we ascertain what the manure parts with during fermentation, for it evidently loses much in weight as well as in bulk, and whether this lost matter would, if buried in the soil, have afforded food to the crop. For if it possessed no fertilizing property, the sooner it is got rid of the better, and we save the expense of transporting it to the field. But if it really consists of prepared or digested food, fitted for the organs and wants of plants, it is truly improvident to have it wasted and lost for all useful purposes. The latter is really the case.† The matter which escapes in fer-

mentation is vegetable matter in a gaseous form, fitted by natural process, like chyle in the animal stomach, to enter into and become a constituent in a new generation of plants. It is principally carbonic acid gas, the aliment of vegetables and the true staple of vegetable life. It has been vegetable matter, and will become vegetable matter again when brought into contact with the mouths or roots of plants. Without resorting to chemical proofs of authorities to prove this, I will suggest a mode by which the matter can be satisfactorily settled. Let any farmer, in the spring, before yard manure ferments, put twenty-five loads in a pile to rot, and take another twenty-five loads to the field where he intends to plant his corn, spread it upon one acre, plough it well under, harrow the ground, and plant his seed. Let him plant another acre of corn alongside this, without manure. As soon as the corn is harvested, carry on and spread the twenty-five loads of prepared or rotted manure left in the yard, or what remains of it, upon the acre not manured for corn, and sow both pieces to wheat. Unless my observation and practice have deceived me, he will find the result of the experiment to be this: the acre dressed with long manure will yield the most wheat, because the manure has been less exhausted in the process of summer rotting, and for the reason, that in cultivating the corn, it has become better incorporated with the soil—as it will, besides, have yielded some twenty or thirty more bushels of corn, in consequence of the gases upon which the crop here fed and thrived, but which, in the yard were dissipated by the winds and rain.

Plants, like animals, require different modifications of food. In general, the plants which afford large stocks or roots, as corn, potatoes, turnips and clover, thrive best from the gases which are given off from dung in the process of fermentation—while those exclusively cultivated for their seeds, as wheat, barley, &c. are often prejudiced by these volatile parts, which cause a rank growth of straw without improving the seed. Hence the first mentioned crops may be fed on long manure without lessening its value for the second class, provided they immediately follow, and hence unfermented manures are most economically applied to hoed crops.

Different rules should govern in the application of fermented and unfermented manures. The latter should be buried at the bottom of the furrow with the plough, the former only superficially with the harrow. The reasons are these—unfermented dung operates mechanically while undergoing fermentation, in rendering the recumbent soil porous and pervious to heat and air, the great agents of decomposition and nutrition, and the gaseous or volatile parts being specifically lighter than atmospheric air, ascend,* and supply the wants of the

Dung which has fermented so as to become a mere soft cohesive mass, has generally lost from one-third to one-half of its most useful constituent elements. It evidently should be applied as soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert its full action upon the plant, and lose none of its nutritive powers.—*Dary.*

* A friend made this experiment: He trenched a quarter of his garden, and deposited a layer of dry straw, three inches thick, one foot below the surface, as the only manure, and planted it with water-melons. The crop he said was the finest he ever grew. On examining the straw in autumn, he found it was completely rotted, and reduced to the condition of short

* During the violent fermentation which is necessary for reducing farm-yard manure to the state in which it is called *short muck*, not only a large quantity of fluid, but of gaseous matter, is lost; so much so that the dung is reduced one-half or two-thirds in weight, and the principal elastic matter disengaged is carbonic acid, with some ammonia; and both these, if retained by the moisture in the soil, as has been stated before, are capable of becoming a useful nourishment for plants.—*Dary.*

† As soon as dung begins to decompose, or rot, it throws off its volatile parts, which are the most valuable and most efficient.

* Babbage on the Economy of Machinery.

young roots. The next ploughing turns the residue of the dung to the surface, when it benefits on a different principle; for fermented manures consist of ponderable substances, which have a tendency only to descend.

Manures possess a high value in all good farming districts, where the natural fertility of the soil has been impaired by culture. In most of our large towns it is bought up at one to two dollars a cord, and transported 10 or 20 miles by land carriage, and much farther by water. So essential is it considered in Europe to profitable husbandry, that every material which imparts fertility is sedulously economised, and applied to the soil. Among other things, ship loads of bones are annually brought from the continent into Great Britain and ground for manure. Bone dust is in such high demand in Scotch husbandry, that its price has advanced to 3s. 6d. sterling per bushel.

We possess no certain data to ascertain the saving which may be introduced into this branch of farm economy; yet if we put down the number of farms in the State at one-tenth of our population, or 200,000, and estimate that an average increase of five loads upon each farm might annually be made, it will give us a total of one million loads, which, at the very moderate price of 25 cents, would amount to \$250,000 per annum.

Farm implements.—We must all have noticed the great improvements which a few years have made in the mechanic and manufacturing arts. Scarcely a process is managed as it was twenty years ago. Scarcely an old machine but has undergone improvements, or given place to a better model. Manufacturing operations have been simplified and abridged, and human labor has been reduced to a comparative cypher, by the substitution of machinery and the power of steam. The effect has been a great reduction in the price of manufactured commodities, and an increase in their consumption. We are assured that during the twelve years which elapsed between 1818 and 1830, Sheffield wares—hardware and cutlery—experienced an average reduction in price of sixty per cent. varying upon different articles from 40 to 85 per cent.* Cotton goods, books, and various other fabrics, have undergone a reduction no less remarkable within our time. These beneficial changes have resulted in a great measure from the aid which science has either itself imparted, or which it has elicited from mechanic skill—for a useful invention often awakens latent genius, and calls forth successful competition, even in the unlearned. No sooner is an improvement in the manufacturing arts announced, than it is adopted whenever it can be rendered beneficial—such is the facility of intercourse—such the desire—the necessity—there, of profiting from every discovery which benefits their art. The farmer is less able and less willing to keep pace with the march of intellect. He has few opportunities of becoming acquainted with the improvements of others, except by slow degrees; and he is so liable to be taken in by the catch-penny productions of the day, and is withal so distrustful of new experiments, that he will hardly venture to buy new implements and machines, nor to adopt new practices, however beneficial they might prove on trial.

muck. He was satisfied that his melons had been highly benefited by the straw while undergoing fermentation, and that had the straw rotted in the yard, the volatile portion of the manure would have been wholly lost.

* Babbage on the Economy of Machinery.

Mr. Coke tells us that his examples in farming, (and few men ever gave better,) only enlarged the circle of their influence about a mile in a year. Hence, as regards this branch of improvement, we have much to do ere we can overtake the spirit of the age, as exemplified in our sister arts.

Many of our farm implements have undergone improvement; yet there are others which have been either but partially introduced, or are hardly known, that are calculated to abridge labor and to increase the profits of the farm. There exists a great disparity in the quality of implements. In ploughs, for instance, there is a difference which eludes superficial observation, particularly in regard to the force required to propel them, that is worth regarding. I have seen this difference in what have been termed good ploughs, amount to nearly fifty per cent. or one-half. The perfection of our implements is intimately connected with a correct application of mechanical science, a branch of knowledge hitherto too little cultivated among us. Messrs. Many & Ward, the enterprising proprietors of an iron foundry in this city, have assured me that there are more than two hundred patterns of ploughs now in use in this State. Of this number some may be very good, but many must be comparatively bad. But what individual is able to decide upon their relative merits, or even to become acquainted with the different sorts? It would be rendering an important service to the State at large, and especially to the farming interests, if a competent board was appointed, comprising men of practical and scientific knowledge, to test thoroughly, by examination and perfectly satisfactory trial, not only the ploughs but the other implements of husbandry now in use, or which may be hereafter invented, and to publish the result of their examination, and certify their intrinsic and relative merits. Such board might meet once or twice in a year, and no inventor or vender who had confidence in the goodness of his machine would fail to repair to the place of trial. This would tend to call into action mechanical science and skill, in the confidence of receiving a just reward; the public would confide in the trial and opinions of the board; good implements would be extensively introduced and bad ones would be discarded. The expense of the examination would bear no proportion to the public benefit.

Draining.—Few expenditures in husbandry are calculated to make better returns than those made in draining, a branch of labor which has a very limited practice among us, and of which we have yet much to learn. Many of our best lands are permitted to remain in a comparative unproductive state, on account of the water which reposes on the surface or saturates the sub-soil. To render these lands productive even for arable purposes, it is only necessary, by well constructed and sufficient drains, to collect and carry off the surplus water which falls upon the surface or rises from springs below. The rationale of draining is briefly this: Air and heat are essential agents in preparing the food of plants which is deposited in the soil, and they are also necessary for the healthful development of most of the cultivated varieties. These agents are in a measure excluded from the soil by the water. The temperature of a soil habitually saturated with spring water from beneath the surface, seldom exceeds 55 or 60 degrees at midsummer. Hence the grains and grasses, which require a heat of 80 or 90 degrees to bring them to a high state of excellence, can never thrive in the

these cold situations, where they find neither warmth nor the food suited to their habits. But drain these soils and they become light and porous, pervious to solar and atmospheric influence, the process of vegetable decomposition is accelerated, and a high state of fertility is developed.

One of the modern improvements in draining, which tends very much to give permanency to the work, is to dig the trench with a spade adapted to the purpose, with a wedge shaped bottom, say three inches at the bottom and five inches at the upper surface of the lower cut, and to fill this part with broken stone. The trench is dug two feet deep before this cut is made, and the wedge shaped bottom cleaned with a scraper fitted for the purpose. By concentrating the water it acquires force, and keeps the passage open. And if broken stone is employed not exceeding three inches in diameter, it affords no harbor for ground mice or moles, which otherwise get in and open passages to the surface, through which water and earth are apt to enter and choke up the drain. Drains of this description are very efficient and economical to keep the bed of a road dry, placed either at its sides or in the centre, having a fall to carry off the water. A cubic yard of stone will lay about 120 feet of under drain of the dimensions above given, and 8 inches deep. The breaking of the stone will cost three or four shillings the cubic yard.

The acknowledged utility of irrigation, or of spreading occasionally, the water from streams or the highways over lands, has led to a misapprehension with many of the principles of draining. Irrigation is employed to furnish water to soils, generally slopes where it is deficient, and from whence it speedily passes off, or to cover grounds in winter to exclude severe frost. The water thus employed is nearly of the warmth of the atmosphere, and is generally charged with fertilizing properties. Draining is employed upon flat surfaces, or upon slopes abounding in springs, where there is an excess of water, and of a temperature which materially chills and deadens the soil. Irrigation supplies water where there is a deficiency—draining carries it off where there is an excess. Both are intended by opposite modes to produce the same result—a suitable degree of moisture for the wants of the crop.

We have illustrations in abundance of the advantages of draining; and so apparent have been its benefits, in districts where it has had a fair trial, that a knowledge of the science, for a science it may be called, is considered an important branch of agricultural knowledge. Upon one estate in Scotland, where the farmers are generally tenants, sixty five miles of under drains have been made within a few years, at the joint expense of the landlord and tenant. The benefits of this expenditure have been—to the landlord an additional 5s. per acre upon his annual rental—and to the tenants a more than corresponding advantage in the increase of their crops. A gentleman who deservedly ranks high in this society, and has been a pioneer in this branch of improvement, has assured me, in answer to my inquiries, that he has applied under draining to twenty different fields, to the extent of more than two thousand rods, at the average cost of fifty cents per rod; and that he has been fully remunerated for the outlay in every instance, in the increased products of three years. In some cases, he adds, where the lands produced coarse grass of little value, and where tillage was out of the

question, he had expended twenty dollars per acre in under draining, and now grows upon these lands indian corn, oats, wheat and clover luxuriantly. The value of this land has been increased from twenty to one hundred dollars per acre, or five hundred per cent, by the operation of draining. I have had some personal experience in this sort of improvement, and have made it the subject of calculation, and am induced to believe that where stone is convenient, efficient and *permanent* under drains may be made as low or lower than what they cost my friend. A laborer accustomed to the work averaged ten rods per day upon my farm for thirty days. The ground was sandy and soft. Other materials were substituted for stone, which would, had they been employed, have required more labor, though they had been prepared to his hands.

The benefits of under drains are not limited to lands which show water upon the surface. We may often notice at midsummer that some flat lands have a sterile and compact appearance, whose general aspect would indicate fertility. This is readily accounted for by supposing what is often known to be the fact, that the soil repose upon a compact strata, which prevents the descent of water, and which has not sufficient inclination to pass it off. The water chills the ground, retards the decomposition of vegetable food, and causes comparative infertility. This may be effectually remedied by parallel under drains, the space between them to depend upon the compactness of the soil, a drain being supposed to collect the water nine or ten feet on each side in the most tenacious ground. It is usual where fields are thus drained to make a cross drain along the upper side, and also one along the lower side, to receive and carry off the water which the parallel drains collect from the soil.

Barley and hops are becoming important staples of our State, particularly of the northern and western portions. Few persons, I presume have a just conception of the quantity which we annually produce, or the immense loss which we sustain for want of better knowledge and more care in cultivating and preparing these crops for market. Our soil and climate are found to be well adapted to their growth, and we have produced as fine samples of both, as are grown in any part of the world. Independent of an increasing home consumption, the hop in particular is always in demand for exportation. If in good condition it is one of the most profitable crops to the grower that can be raised. If in bad condition, it is often a losing concern, not even affording a return for the labor bestowed in its culture.

Deeming the subject one of deep interest to the community, and as coming particularly within the province of this society, I have been at some pains to collect data from the best sources in relation to the barley and hop trade, with the view of submitting an abstract of the facts to your consideration.

Two-thirds of all the barley grown in the United States is believed to be marketed at Albany and the neighboring towns upon the Hudson. The amount brought to our market last year, is estimated at 450,000 bushels. It is of two kinds—two rowed and six rowed, one possessing a thin and the other a thick skin, and larger berry, ill adapted to be malted together, as one kind malts quicker than the other, and becomes sensibly deteriorated before the saccharine matter of the other kind

is fully developed. The two varieties are often mixed by the grower; but that which passes through second hands, as the merchants, boatmen &c. is almost universally so, and is besides frequently adulterated with oats and other foreign matters, which seriously depreciate its value. It is stated that the deterioration and loss consequent upon the bad condition of the barley brought to market the last season, was equal to ten per cent. or 45,000 bushels—which expressed in money at 75 cents the bushel, amounts to \$33,750.

Serious as our loss seems to be from the bad management of our barley, it will be found to be no less so upon our hop crop. About 2,300 bales or 50,000 lbs., is the estimated quantity brought to market the last year. Of this quantity I am assured by the best judges of the article there were not 200 bales which ought to have been denominated first sorts. Many of the hops were imperfectly dried, and in consequence of the moisture in them when bagged, a fermentation was induced highly detrimental to their quality. The criterion by which hops are determined to be well dried is, when the stocks become perfectly shrivelled and dry. This is not found to be the case with those sent to this market, and the effect is that deterioration goes on till the hops are used, whereas well dried hops lose very little of their goodness by being kept over. Again, too much heat, particularly in the outset, is prejudicial, as it drives off with the moisture the aroma or essential oil which gives value to the hop. A great portion of our hops are picked too early, before they are sufficiently matured, while other parcels are scorched or otherwise injured in the process of curing; and although they might bear a superficial appearance of being prime, most of them on critical examination were found to be extremely deficient in the principle which gives them value. While the average price may be stated at 18 cents, many of these hops are declared not to have been worth two cents the pound.

Here then, if the data which I have given are correct, are two of the staple productions of our soil, on which we have lost, or what amounts to the same thing, have failed to realize, from 50 100,000 dollars in a single year, *from carelessness or a want of knowledge in their culture and preparation for market.* To what extent might this sum be swelled were we to embrace in this inquiry the other products and labors of husbandry! A like disparity I apprehend, between good and bad management would be found to exist in almost every department of our agriculture.

(To be concluded in our next.)

From the Northern Farmer.

ROLLERS---SOWING GRASS SEEDS.

FARMERS, who are in the practice of using Rollers, to level and smooth the ground, are fully convinced of their great utility. How inconvenient it is to mow, when the surface is very uneven, or where small rocks lie upon it. And there is a loss of labor in being obliged frequently to grind the scythe, or in case of breaking to get a new one. In laying down the soil to grass in the spring, the roller makes "smooth work," and drives down the pebble stones and small rocks beneath the surface, and also renders the appearance of the fields more delightful. But the use of the roller is very beneficial in sowing grass seed. The harrow, unless made with very fine and very short teeth, ought not to be used; because the grass seed,

which the common harrow buries one, two or three inches beneath the surface, does not vegetate. In sowing grass seed, I now use only the roller, and it "catches in," much better than it does by harrowing it in. After a light, gravelly soil has been well ploughed and harrowed, it may often do very well to sow the grass seed upon the surface, before a rain. This fact, perhaps, well known to many, I learned by accident. I directed my hands to lay down a field with rye and grass seed. But they forgot to sow the grass seed, as I learned after the rye had sprouted. Believing that the use of the harrow would then destroy the rye, I scattered the grass seed upon the surface, and never had any catch in better. But there were several rains soon after. This experiment has induced me to use only the roller.

To make a roller some take a log, others a stone hewed round. Either is much better than none—but they often drag the small stones, &c. forward, instead of beating the same down perpendicularly into the ground.

A roller made of old truck or cart wheels is preferable. My men made one of a pair of old truck wheels in the following manner. A two inch white oak plank was cut into short pieces, one end of each piece resting on the hub, and the other end projecting about half an inch above the felloes by wooden pins. A heavy axletree was then put in, about seven feet in length; the ends projecting out of the hubs about five or six inches. The wheels were next covered with narrow thick pine plank, and spiked into the ends of the white oak plank. But the planks must be hewed, so as to form a perfect circle, previous to driving the spikes. The planks which cover the machine, must not only be very narrow, but thick; the edges being hewn obliquely, being well jointed, resting upon and supporting each other, and therefore capable of resisting a great external pressure. Narrow white oak plank, or small timbers are then to be formed in the shape of an oblong square. In the centre of the sides of this frame, a square hole is cut, so that the ends of the axletree may enter, and in this frame the roller revolves. To the front end of this frame the tongue or spire is attached, so that the machine may be drawn with horses or oxen. Many farmers now use rollers of a similar construction. Should it be desirable to pick rocks while operating with the machine, it would be easy to construct a box to be attached to the frame. The strength of the roller may be increased, by nailing iron hoops round the outside. I think that large are preferable to small wheels. In order to turn the machine with the cattle with greater ease, it may be judicious to have the circumference in the middle, a little larger than at the ends. But when the middle rests upon rising ground, or a little hillock, in the act of turning, there is no great difficulty.

Many farmers suffer their cattle, in the wet seasons of Spring and Fall, to graze in their mowing fields. By this practice the soil is not only beaten down and rendered uneven, counteracting the good effects of the roller, but the grass roots are much injured, and, by the fall feeding, are, indeed, more liable to be winter killed. It is a practice which ought to be discontinued. The inevitable consequence of it, is, either to reduce, or else prevent the increase of the quantity of hay.

W. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, March 24, 1834.

From Goodsell's Farmer.
CANKER WORMS.

MR. GOODSSELL,—Permit me through the columns of your paper, to communicate a simple and easy method of destroying the effects of that great enemy to our orchards, the canker worm. Six years since, while walking in the forest and examining the capsules of the *Castanea Americana*, or Chestnut Burr, the idea struck me, that they might be applied to advantage in preventing the effects of the canker worm. I took a piece of strong twine and sail needle, and made a band of them, placing all the backs one way, which caused the spines to project in all directions. I tied it round the trunk of an apple tree in the centre of an orchard, that was much injured the year before, which bore abundantly without the leaves being injured in the least, while those around, were all ruined for that year.

I have since tried it several times with entire success. A set of bands will last many years, if taken off when the insects have done ascending, and secured in a dry place. I have usually put the band on the trees about the middle of March.

In sections of the country where chestnut burrs are not easily obtained, I would recommend the use of the *Dipsacus fullonum* or Fuller's teasel; although I have never tried it, I have no doubt it would make a sufficient barrier to prevent the ascent of the canker worm. NATHAN RUGGLES.

New Haven, (Ct.) Feb. 26, 1834.

From the American Farmer.
NEATNESS IN GARDENS.

MR. LOUDON states that the want of neatness and cleanliness in gardens, often arises from causes, which, on first consideration, would seem to have a contrary effect. One of them is, that the gardener is always at home—always engaged in his garden. He becomes familiar and accustomed to the forms, appearances, and condition of the beds and plants; but if he should occasionally visit other gardens, his mind would be struck with the defects or superiority of his own, and thus be stimulated to further efforts.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.
MAKING BUTTER IN WINTER.

MR. GOODSSELL,—I noticed in your 29th number, p. 229, some remarks on making butter in the winter season, by heating the cream. The importance of the subject, will, I think, be readily acknowledged by every one, who likes to have "his bread well buttered" in the winter as well as summer season.

The objects gained by the process described in the article to which I allude, are, an improvement in the quality of the butter, and a saving of time and labor in making it.

Now from the experience which my family have had in making butter, I am well convinced that the objects mentioned, will be more likely to be attained by the following method: Let the milk when taken from the cow, be heated very near to the boiling point, and then strained and set; the cream to be taken off and churned, as usual. I feel well assured, that all prudent house-keepers who make a fair trial of this method of treating milk, will be sure ever after in cold weather, to practise it.

If, as our Vermont friend suggests, "the secret lies in removing the froth, which rises in heating the cream," the same object is effected by heating the milk. I am convinced that there are other

objects accomplished by heating milk, which cannot be effected by heating the cream.

First, the quantity of cream from a given quantity of milk, is believed to be considerably increased.

Secondly, the cream does not acquire that bitter taste, so common with winter made butter, and which will be communicated to the cream, before the milk has stood long enough to have it all separate or rise.

Thirdly, milk so managed can be kept sweet much longer than in the ordinary way, which, when milk is scarce, is an object deserving consideration. Yours respectfully,

Springport, Feb. 10, 1834. JUSTUS GAGE.

STRAW WEAVING.

WE had the pleasure a few days since of witnessing the operation of weaving straw for the manufacture of bonnets, at the establishment in this town under the direction of Mr. J. P. Golding. There are now employed in this establishment upward of 100 females all engaged in weaving the straw into plaits or webs of about two inches in width. The variety of patterns is large, many of them very beautiful. In some the common rye straw of this country is interwoven with the Tuscan straw. The web or warp into which the straw is woven is composed of silk, doubled and twisted from the cocoons very fine, but yet sufficiently strong for the purpose. This silk is prepared as we are informed by Mr. G., by a son of his who is located in Mansfield, Conn. where for several years past a considerable quantity of silk has been produced. Mr. Golding was formerly a silk weaver in Manchester, England, and his family understood the culture of the worm, the manufacture and weaving of silk, and are said to be in the exclusive possession of this information in this country. Mr. Golding has already invented machinery and woven several patterns of silk vesting and webbing in this country, but at present this part of the business cannot be profitably carried on here. He intends, however, to prosecute the business, and has set out trees for that purpose at Dedham.

We have no doubt that the production and manufacture of silk will become a very important branch of American industry, as many millions of dollars are annually paid for the imported article. We have yet much to learn, but a few years will put the country in full possession of all the necessary information for carrying on successfully every branch of silk manufacture.

We notice by the papers that some silk handkerchiefs have been manufactured in Dayton, Ohio, under the superintendence of Daniel Roe, Esq. the product of the native mulberry. Their color is the natural color of the silk, and they appear to be a very durable article.—*Bunker-hill Aurora.*

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.
CANADA THISTLE.

MR. GOODSSELL,—Having seen a communication in your paper, over the signature C., dated Woodland, Dec. 16th, 1833, recommending as the most sure method of extirpating the Canada thistle from our soil, "to plough the ground, and sow it with large red clover, which he recommends to have mowed the first and second years, without feeding it, after which, the land may be ploughed, and sowed with wheat, when it will be found that the roots of the thistles are perfectly destroyed, so far as regards vegetation." Having myself practised a

method very similar, with complete success, I was forcibly struck with the propriety and accuracy of his remarks. I cannot account for the destruction of the thistle in this case, otherwise than that the clover grows earlier, and more luxuriantly than the thistle, and by overshadowing it, the thistle is kept in a dwarfish and sickly state, until the clover is mown, at which time the stalks of the thistle will be found hollow, and having a whitish, sickly appearance; and they will not immediately send up young shoots, unless the clover is fed off. It is advisable to mow them in a warm, clear day, and remove the crop immediately, that the sun may shine directly upon the emaciated stalks, which will not only retard their growth, but accelerate their destruction. I have written the above, as the result of my experience, and feel confident that any person who is troubled with Canada thistles, may adopt the course recommended by your correspondent C., without fear of disappointment, and that he will find his communication generally correct. JOSEPH EDDY.

Williamson, March 4, 1834.

NOTE. It is a well known fact, that neither plants nor animals, can enjoy good health, unless they have the advantage of light. Light is important in the elaboration of the juices of plants, which is furnished by the roots, and unless they are allowed to produce leaves, and those leaves have the action of light upon them, the juices continue thin and watery; circulation becomes languid, and the plant dies of a disorder as near dropsy, as the nature of the case will allow.—*Editor G. F.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

WHY can white horses bear the heat of summer and the cold of winter better than those who have dark colors?

The reason is, because in summer their white covering reflects off the rays of the sun, and in winter it radiates off but comparatively little caloric from their bodies. For the same reason also a white dress is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other color.

The pitch of a piano-forte is lowered in a warm day and elevated in cold weather;—why?

It is in consequence of the expansion of the strings being greater in a warm day than the wooden frame work to which they are attached, and in the cold the reverse will happen.

A cask filled with liquid in the winter, will force its plug in summer or burst;—for what reason?

It is in consequence of the expansion of the liquid being much greater than that of the cask which contains it. Hence some very cunning dealers it is said, endeavor to make their purchases in very cold weather, and their sales in warm weather.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

CROUP.

FOR the benefit of all classes of our readers we give below in brief, the important part of an article on croup. Dr. Dewees is an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and is a professor in the University of Pennsylvania. From the fourth edition (1832) of his work we have made our extract:

Direction and recipe.—Rub the throat with the spirit of turpentine. Repeat this, if the first has not subdued the hoarseness, so soon as the redness occasioned by the turpentine, has nearly disappeared. The turpentine must not be used so as

to produce blisters. To aid this external application, give the doses suitable to the child, "the compound syrup of squills" or Cox's hive syrup, as an expectorant, or if necessary as an emetic.

If the hoarseness does not yield to the turpentine or to expectorant doses of the syrup, give the syrup by quickly repeating the dose, till it produce an emetic effect. Should the bowels be confined give a dose of castor oil. The diet should consist of barley water or flax-seed tea. The patient should be kept in a moderately warmed room, and not be exposed to a draught of air. The throat must be protected by a piece of flannel.

NEW MODE OF RAISING WHEAT.

In the Maine Farmer, we find a committee of the Kennebec Agricultural Society holding the following language:

"In this connexion we will call your attention for a moment to a new mode of raising winter wheat, that is pursued successfully in the state of Vermont. The ground is prepared in Autumn in the manner already pointed out, and the seed is taken late in the season, when the cold weather has arrived; and after being swelled, is boxed up, placed where it will freeze, and thus kept till spring, when as soon as the ground will permit it is sowed. The danger of winter killing is thus avoided, and we are told the crops of wheat are nearly doubled in the section where this course is pursued. The experiment is at any rate worth trying, and if it should prove successful, it may be the means of enabling us to increase very materially the amount of our crop."—*Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

USE OF THE ROLLER.

A very small proportion of the farmers in Western New York are provided with this valuable implement, and I am confident that very few of them would be without it, if they knew its value.

When my wheat came up in the autumn of 1832, I discovered that in one field my hired man had not sowed it evenly; but it was then, as I thought, too late to remedy it. In the spring it presented the same unpromising appearance, being so thin in many places, that I anticipated a short crop. Being disappointed in receiving my clover seed for the same field as early as I wished, I was apprehensive of a failure in that also, and to prevent it directed my son to roll the field. Witnessing the effect, in completely pulverising the crust which had formed on its surface, I was led to conclude, that the operation had not only placed the clover seed in a favorable situation to vegetate, but would benefit my wheat also; and therefore directed the residue of my wheat to be rolled. Business called me from home for several weeks, and on my return I was astonished to find that my wheat had spread so as to stand nearly as thick as I wished; and at harvest it appeared to be perfectly even and produced a fine crop. I think that I must have gained by rolling, at least one fourth. My clover seed took well.

Last spring I rolled after sowing and harrowing my oats, which came up very soon and regularly and produced a heavy crop.

The past autumn I rolled one wheat field immediately after harrowing, and I think it came up more equally and sooner for the operation. I have also rolled a part of two other fields, in order to ascertain whether rolling in autumn is beneficial to the wheat, the result of which I may hereafter

communicate. The only doubt I have as to its utility, arises from the belief that snow lying on wheat, is advantageous, and a fear that rolling the ground, will cause it to be more easily blown off. The above mentioned trial of rolling in the spring, is conclusive as to its benefits at that season. Another benefit resulting is, that the ground is left in so smooth a state, that the crop is much easier cut, and gathered with less waste.

I have also experienced great benefit from the use of the roller on green sward, ploughed in the fall, and left in a rough state through the winter. By passing the roller over it previous to harrowing, the inequalities are removed, and the operation of harrowing rendered much more effective.

I am led to believe, that in all cases where green sward is turned under for a crop, rolling must be beneficial, even when it is to be a naked fallow, closing the interstices, and the compression having the effect to produce a more equable and thorough decomposition of the sward.

The effect of a roller on mowing grounds, is to enable the mower to cut the grass closer, and to prepare the land for the use of the horse rake; an implement which, with a horse and boy, will do the work of six men.

Now is the time for every farmer not already furnished with a roller, to procure a stick of heavy white oak, two to two and a half feet diameter, and six feet long, use gudgeons made of one and a half inch iron; drive them in the centre of the stick, then raise it so that the gudgeons will rest on blocks, when there will be no difficulty in bringing it to the shape of an exact cylinder. All that remains to be done, is to make a stout frame and tongue, the latter well braced. ONTARIO.

TO LABORING MEN.

It is an admitted fact that manual labor is the employment most conducive to the happiness, and at the same time most congenial to the health of man. Still there is a fault in the habits of our laboring men to which we invite your attention. That to which we allude may not be general, but that it prevails in a degree is certain. It is the habit of laboring violently for a time until a piece of work is finished, or nearly so, and then relaxing their exertions to recover from the fatigue, and perhaps sickness, occasioned by this imprudent course of conduct. This is ruinous to health and almost fatal to business. Regular, constant labor, without violent exertion, is most profitable, not only because more is accomplished, but because it is done in a better manner. It is the best preservative from diseases, and a certain cure for that worst of all diseases, *Laziness*. The man who labors regularly every day almost invariably enjoys good health. He is not troubled with indigestion, more fashionably called *Dyspepsy*, and the many nameless complaints that afflict the occasional laborer, or him who does not labor at all. Let a lazy man once get in the habit of constant labor, and he will almost forget that he does not love it. There are many who say that they are not able to work constantly, and no doubt they think so. No doubt there are many who really are not. But let us look at the habits of some of these feeble men. They are certain they cannot work every day as some of their neighbors do, for only a few days work, as they work, merely through the planting or haying season, bringing on sickness from which they do not recover for weeks. They receive but little nourishment from their food, nor are they

much refreshed by sleep: and who can doubt that they are sick? No one. Nor do we doubt that if very many of those men were to reform their habits they would be improved, and instead of days of tedious labor, and sleepless nights of pain, they would enjoy all the blessings of health attendant on regular constant employment.

From the Cultivator.

DRAINING.

Ballston, Dec. 3d, 1833.

To the President of the N. Y. S. Agr. Society,

In reply to your letter of the 27th ult. in which you ask me to state to you the result of my experience of the utility and expense of under-draining farm lands, I have to observe that it is a subject to which I have devoted some attention for the few years during which I have had an interest in agricultural pursuits, and my opinion of its great utility is confirmed by every successive day's observation.

I have applied under-draining to twenty different fields, to the extent of more than two thousand rods, and compute the average cost at half a dollar per rod. The expense however is determined by the proximity of materials, and the economy with which the work is performed.

I am convinced the operative farmer who performs his own labor, can effect similar improvements considerably less than I have stated.

In some instances the state of my lands required an expenditure of at least twenty dollars per acre in draining. In such cases the production was coarse, unwholesome grasses, of little value, and tillage was quite out of the question. Twenty dollars per acre was the extent of the value of the land; whereas, after being effectually drained and cultivated, these lands have produced Indian corn, wheat and clover in great luxuriance, paying an income on one hundred dollars the acre.

Every practical farmer is aware of the inconvenience and disadvantage attending the cultivation of fields, the different parts of which are so various as to preclude a uniform crop and uniformity of cultivation. Draining is the remedy for this.

As the improvement here treated of, is of the most enduring nature, it would be unfair to charge the expense attending it, upon the product of a single year. My belief is, that I have been fully remunerated by the increased products of three years in all cases; and further, in nearly every field I have, at the termination of the stone drains, durable supplies of water for animals, which, in my estimation, fully compensate the whole expense incurred.

Upon the whole, I know of no subject connected with agricultural improvement, of more importance, than draining; and if these facts I have detailed at your request, should lead a single individual to experiment on this subject, I shall deem the hour occupied in the detail fully compensated.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. DELAVAN.

ITEMS.

Rheumatism. A strip of gum elastic applied to any joint affected with the rheumatism, has been found in all cases an infallible remedy, says the Lebanon Republican. The perscription is simple enough to warrant an experiment.—*Greenfield Mer.*

Stains by Fruits are readily removed from clothes by wetting them, and placing them near lighted brimstone; a few matches will answer the purpose.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1834.

For the New-England Farmer.

THORN HEDGES.

Bangor, March 29, 1834.

Will you please to inform me by an early opportunity, as to the mode of culture in relation to the Hawthorn—particularly the length of time the plants should remain in the seed-beds, before planting into the nursery? I cannot find, either in the Farmer or American Gardener, or any where else, the time required, or the space between each plant in the seed bed.

I obtained about ninety thousand seeds of two kinds of thorn, which grow here spontaneously. As I am unacquainted with Botany, I cannot tell the species, and can only describe them as follows: The first bear berries in clusters, of from twenty to fifty, and the second one single. Thorns of the one, (the first) are long and slender, the latter are short and rather thicker.

An early answer, by mail if convenient, to my address, will confer a favor on a pioneer in Live Fences, down East.

I remain, with great respect and esteem,

Yours respectfully, WM. COOMLY.

BY THE EDITOR. Although our correspondent requests a private answer, perhaps it may be as well to publish what information we can give on the subject of his letter, as we may perhaps, thereby, communicate information of which others among our readers may avail themselves.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the different kinds of thorns, to be able to say which of the above-mentioned varieties, is to be preferred. Probably either will answer. The Hon. J. Quincy, formerly eminent as a practical, as well as a scientific agriculturist, now President of Harvard University, has given a statement of his manner of making hedges of the American hawthorn, (*Crataegus cordata*), which was published in the third vol. of the *Mass. Agr. Repos.* p. 27. The seedling thorns (ten thousand) were obtained from the nursery of Thomas Main, near Georgetown, D. C. and planted in a hedge course of two hundred and fifty-five rods; so far as was necessary to fill that extent in one line, each plant being two inches apart. The residue were planted in a nursery, for the purpose of filling vacancies.

The hedge course was made in sandy land, ploughed of the width of four feet, and manured, and prepared precisely as for Indian corn; except only, that after ploughing, the centre for two feet wide, was turned over with the spade, and the hedge planted without further preparation. Mr. Quincy advises to the following course: "Plough the hedge course six feet wide. Plant the whole course one year to potatoes. This pays for the labor, as much as any other land thus planted. Set the thorns eight inches apart. This is near enough in a country like this, where hogs are not permitted to run at large, and makes a considerable saving in labor, as well as the cost of the plants. Keep both sides of the hedge planted with potatoes, during the whole six years that the hedge is coming to perfection. The potatoes will nearly pay the cost of the labor. The manure for the potatoes benefits the hedge, and while hoeing the potatoes, keeping the hedge clear of weeds is easy.

"To keep the hedge clear of weeds, and to fill up the vacancies regularly in the spring of every year, with plants of the same age with those of the

original hedge are the two essential objects of attention, after the hedge course is prepared, and the plants are set. Younger plants may answer, but whoever would make a hedge in the most speedy and perfect manner ought to procure at the time of obtaining the plants for the original hedge, a sufficient extra number to supply all deficiencies likely to occur during the whole time the hedge is forming; to be kept in a nursery, thriving if possible a little better than those in the hedge course."

With respect to the age at which plants for hedges ought to be used, Loudon says "three years old are certainly the youngest that should be transplanted, and if they are six or seven years old, so much the better; the prevailing idea that plants of that age will not thrive if transplanted, is totally unfounded." He likewise recommends assorting the plants, and setting those together which are nearly of a size: because, "when no pains have been taken in assorting the plants, and they are planted promiscuously, great and small, strong and weak, the consequence is, that the strongest plants, very soon outgrow such as are weaker, and not only overtop them, but also deprive them of that nourishment, which they so much require. As the hedge advances in age, the evil becomes greater; small stunted plants, and innumerable gaps appearing throughout the whole line of the fence, interspersed with others remarkable for their strength and luxuriance.

"This assorting of hedge-plants has another advantage; namely, that of putting it in the power of the person who plants the hedge, to put down the large, strong, healthy plants upon the poorest parts of the line of fence, and to set such as are smaller and weaker, upon the richer and more fertile parts. He has it also in his power, by a more careful preparation of the soil, and bestowing a greater proportion of manure on the places where the plants are set, to give them that nourishment and assistance which they require, and which would soon enable them to form a fence equal to that part occupied by the strongest plants."

For further information on the subject see an article, written by Dr. B. Shurdeff, N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, p. 209.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

"I cannot withhold the expression of my approbation of the article in the last number headed 'Rotation of crops.' The 'Monroe Farmer' understands his business and I hope will often favor us with the result of his experience. I should however differ from him in one respect. I have found by experience, that when a spring crop is taken off and wheat is to follow, the best method is to harrow thoroughly, immediately, which causes all the seeds of grain which may have scattered, or of weeds to vegetate. About two weeks before seeding, turn all the green stuff and stubble under the soil, there to remain and rot. If ploughed the second time, much of the stubble is brought to the surface and lost."—*Genesee Farmer*.

THE LOCUSTS ARE COMING.

ATTENTIVE observers of passing events have ascertained that immense swarms of Locusts appear in this country once in seventeen years. The last visitation was in 1817, and they will probably make their re-appearance in the month of May.—*Mer- cantile Journal*.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Saturday, April 5th, 1834.

M. P. WILDER, Dorchester, *Echium superbum*, and a new yellow Tea Rose.

Messrs. HOVEY, *Rosa odoratissima*, Var. *lutea*; Double yellow Tea Rose.

THOS. MASON, Charlestown Vineyard, *Celcia critica*, a new variety seed sent from the London Hor. Soc. first time of flowering; *Rhododendron maximum*; Yellow Tea Rose; *Paeonia rubra*; *Ixia crocata*; *Calceolaria rugosa*; *Antirrhinum* and *Pelargonium*, varieties. JONA. WINSHIP.

Apples. Mackay's Sweeting, in a fine state of preservation, by JOHN MACKAY, Esq. Weston.

Scions from the same gentleman of the Hawthorndean apple, to whom was awarded the first premium for this fruit, were received and distributed. For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

N. B. A special meeting of the society will be held at their room on Saturday next at 11 A. M.

The Magnolia, Glauca, or White Boy, producing fine fragrant flowers, as brought yearly from Gloucester, will be furnished by a gentleman from that place, with the roots enveloped in earth and packed each in a box, by applying at the Society's Room on or before the 15th inst.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Bangor Horticultural Society. Those who took note of the proceedings of the last Legislature, will recollect that such a Society as the above was incorporated. Who were its originators, or what their purpose, was but recently understood. It is now given out, that it is their intention to procure a suitable spot in this vicinity for horticultural and culinary purposes, that the Bangor Market may be supplied with whatever this climate can afford.

In connexion with this they have another equally laudable object, viz.; that of procuring some suitable site for a cemetery, on the plan of Mount Auburn in Cambridge. The details of their plans, as well as the terms upon which membership may be obtained, will be more definitely made known hereafter by the projectors.

Antigua. An act has been passed by the Legislature of Antigua, abolishing slavery in that island after the first day of August next. In November last the Governor at the request of the Legislature, addressed the British Government for information, whether unconditional abolition would be permitted, in lieu of the gradual system provided by the act of Parliament. A reply was received stating that the wishes of the Legislature were entirely in accordance with the views of the Government and the spirit of the act of Parliament. The act of total and unconditional abolition was accordingly passed by the Assembly on the 13th of February, and the Council on the 15th.

A great Yield. Mr. Daniel Griggs of Chaplin, raised the last year, on three acres of ground, one thousand and fifty pounds of clover seed, of superior quality; amounting at 12 1-2 cents per pound, to \$131 75.

Gold. It is stated in the city papers, that a Gold mine has been discovered in York county, by Calvin Mason, Esq., and Dr. John Fisher of York. A bill is now before the Legislature for the incorporation of a company to mine for gold in Lancaster, York and Adams counties, and it is said that the precious metals have been discovered in two of the counties by the company that ask to be incorporated.—*Pa. Tel*.

The bank of Maryland at Baltimore has suspended payment.

It is also stated that the Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio, has failed. It had rising of a million of the Government deposits.—*Id.*

Sheep killed by Cats. Incredible as this may sound, we have good authority for saying the deed has actually been perpetrated in this county. Several cats of the common species with their progeny, have for three or four years past made an old stone quarry in Martine township their abiding place, and in that time it would seem have relapsed to the wild state and acquired the ferocious and predatory habits natural to their tribe. A short time ago some of them were seen in pursuit of a full grown sheep belonging to the flock of Mr. Martin Herr, of that vicinity. They soon overtook it, dragged it to the ground, and before the person who witnessed the scene could reach the spot, they succeeded in so lacerating the poor animal's throat, that it bled to death in a short time. It required considerable exertion to drive them off. A dog subsequently sent in pursuit of them, caught one, but would probably have been himself worsted in the conflict that ensued, had not the owner come to his rescue. It is said that they also pursued a small boy some time ago, and followed him a considerable distance, as is now supposed with deadly intent.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

Highest Tavern in Europe. A tavern has been built on the summit of Mount Fulhorn in Switzerland: it stands at an elevation of 8140 feet above the level of the sea. As a matter of course, its guests one and all, *get high*, and are charged high for their refreshments.

People of Importance. Nobody likes to be nobody, but every body is pleased to think himself somebody; and every body is somebody, but the worst of the matter is, when any body thinks himself to be somebody, he is too much inclined to think every body else to be nobody.

BRIGHTON NURSERIES.

MESSRS. WINSHIP have received by the Morea, the following new kinds of Gooseberry Plants, in addition to those before advertised:

Reds.—Pearsons Markman, Manchester Ashton Seedling, Warrington red, Sportsman, Crown bobs, Leyfret's seedling, Rider's Old England, Achilles

White.—Hall's conqueror of England, White Smith, Duke of York.

Green.—Green Walnuts, Jolly Tar, Sovereign, Moor's Liberty.

Yellow.—Noncuch, Trafalgar, Prince of Orange, Yellow Sulphur.

Also.—Purple Beech Trees; Linden, and other varieties of Limes; Scotch Larch; Double and Scarlet Flowering Hawthorn, Moss, Sweet briar and other double flowering roses. Spireas, Clematis, Honeysuckles of various new kinds. Rhododendrons Arboreum hybridum, Catawbiense, and Ponticum, with many other new and rare plants.

Orders for the above or any other nursery productions, may be left with G. C. BARRETT, Agent, No. 52 North Market-st., Boston, or forwarded to Messrs. Winship, Brighton, Mass., by mail or otherwise. Orders will be despatched immediately, if requested.

Catalogues for gratuitous distribution, at the New England Farmer Office and Seed Store of G. C. BARRETT. m 26.

PAINT OIL.

The subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "Prepared Paint Oil," which is offered for sale with renewed assurances of its merit. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper in price, will actually cover a quarter more surface, as has been repeatedly proved and confirmed by statements of many Painters. Upwards of 200 buildings in this city and vicinity can be refitted to, many of them painted two years ago, which continue to look well, and retained their gloss through the first year, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The Prepared Paint Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability with a more permanent gloss. It paints a very clear white, flows smooth, and is more free from milldew, and changes resulting from the sea air, than any other Oil.

Oil Factory (head Foster's Wharf.)

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

P. S. Please be particular to order Downer & Austin's "Prepared Paint Oil." m 19's.

THE ALBANY NURSERY,

Is now supplied with a large assortment of Pear trees, in addition to its general assortment of Tress and Shrubs, which embraces most of the kinds on demand. Price 37 1-2 cents. Its collection of Dahlias contains more than 300 fine double varieties, and is surpassed by none in the Union. Orders will be received by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer Office. BUEL & WILSON. Albany, March 7, 1834. 41.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS

The following are a part list of splendid Double Dahlias which will be for sale, in a few days, at the New-England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, by G. C. BARRETT. Barrett's Susannah; King of the Whites; Le Brilliant; Romulus; Hill's Mogul; Foster's Incomparable; Countess of Liverpool; Queen of Wirtensburg; Othello; Globe Crimson; Black Turban; Isabella; Barrett's Favorite, with singular dark foliage; Magnet; Colville Perfecta; Purple of Tyre; Wm. Penn; Melicent; Count Balou; Orange and Yellow Dwarf; Francina; Welles Dwarf Lilac; Rubens; Red Cockade; Trienda Purpurea; Bella Forma; Margareta (splendid) Dwarf Light Purple; do. Red; do. dark Purple; Carmine, dark centre; Semidouble White; White; Woods' Dwarf Red; Gen. Washington; Helianthus Flora; Elizabeth; Cocciæ; Igniscens, *very scarlet*; President Adams; Abundante Flora; Imperial; Scarlet Turban; Eclipse; with all the common varieties, too numerous to mention.

GRAPE VINES AND EARLY POTATOES.

Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines, extra large size, by the hundred or single.

Early Potatoes which obtained the premium for the last five years. For sale by SAMUEL POND. Cambridgeport, Feb. 26.

GRAPE VINES, DAHLIAS, &c.

For Sale by HOVEY & CO, No 79 and 81 Cornhill, (late Market street,) Isabella, Catawba, Pond's Seedling, (a superior, new, native variety,) and choice foreign kinds of Grape vines, by the single one or hundred, well packed for transportation to any part of the country.

A fine assortment of English Gooseberry bushes, of the best kinds, including those that obtained the premium of the Mass. Hort. Society. —ALSO—

A collection of the best double Dahlias, Bulbous Flower Roots, Greenhouse Plants, Hardy Perennial Flowering Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c. a 9

BUCKTHORNS.

For Sale a quantity of very fine Buckthorns, raised upon the Farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem. Apply at GEO. C. BARRETT'S Seed Store. a 9

WILLIAM MANN,

Having removed from Augusta to Bangor, will be happy to furnish his former customers (*and all others who may want*) with Forest Trees of almost every variety indigenous to the Penobscot country, and being very advantageously situated, he flatters himself that he can give perfect satisfaction, as no pains will be spared on his part to have the best trees selected and properly packed.

Orders may be left with Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, where catalogues and prices may be seen; or, if more convenient, they may be sent direct per mail. m 19

PRIZE DAHLIAS.

FOR SALE, 200 varieties of the best double Dahlias. This collection of Dahlias obtained the premium awarded by the Mass. Hort. Society the two last years.

Orders left with Messrs. HOVEY & CO. No. 79 & 81 Cornhill, Boston, or C. F. PUTNAM, Salem, will be duly attended to. apr 2

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the Season has arrived for Transplanting FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c. Those wanting an excellent collection will please call at the New England Farmer Office, and leave their orders, which at one day's notice will be attended to.

GARDEN, FLOWER, and GRASS SEEDS, the best collection ever offered in this market, and orders promptly attended to. GEO. C. BARRETT.

SPRING RYE.

JUST received a quantity of Spring Rye, at New England Seed Store.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

25 Varieties fine imported Gooseberry bushes, just received from Scotland. GEO. C. BARRETT. m 26.

SITUATION WANTED

A situation wanted by a Gardener, a married man who has no family, who could engage his wife as cook. Good recommendations can be given. Apply at this office. f 19

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|--------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 11 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk; | " | 6 | 10 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 25 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 4 87 | 5 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 00 | 5 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 00 | 5 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 58 |
| southern yellow, | " | 55 | 56 |
| white, | " | 55 | 56 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 80 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 57 | 60 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 43 | 45 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 14 | 16 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| " upper, | " | 17 | 19 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | lb. | 25 | 27 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 26 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| best sort | cask | 1 12 | 1 25 |
| LIME, | barrel | 19 00 | 2 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | " | 14 00 | 1 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | | |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 25 | 2 37 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3/4 washed, | " | 50 | 52 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 5 | 6 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 10 | 14 |
| lump, best, | " | 18 | 0 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 12 | 14 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 2 00 |

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man with a family, who is well acquainted with taking charge of a Farm, wishes a situation as foreman. Good recommendations will be given. Inquire at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.

A middle aged man wants employment as a Gardener or Farmer; or will attend to them both if required, which branches he has been acquainted with for many years in England and America. He possesses the most unequalled recommendations. For particulars apply to the Rev. Mr. Neal, South Boston; No. 233 Hanover Street, Boston, opposite the Globe Hotel; or No. 165 Ann Street. m 19

TEA SPRING WHEAT.

25 BUSHELS of this valuable variety of SPRING WHEAT, of which a trial of three years has proved it to be a productive kind, not liable to blast or mildew. There was raised last year 25 bushels to the acre, and being a sure crop, making the best of flour, it is recommended as a superior variety. For sale at the New-England Seed Store, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and also to be obtained of JOHN PERRY, Sherburne, Mass. m 12.

MISCELLANY.

The following was sent to us, together with the vegetable production composing its theme. The poetry indicates that a "*Mammoth Gourd*" which figures therein was not a *creeper*, but a *climber*, and we take it will obtain as much celebrity as if it were hung to the *horns of the Moon*—or more poetically, were pendent from the Indispensable of the Goddess Diana.

FRIEND FESSENDEN! This mammoth Gourd
Is not a fruit to grace your Board;
Nor do I think 't was ever meant
A sauce for meat or condiment;
Nor was it part of my design
To form a Goblet for your Wine,
Or I had sent you ten at least
For closing bumpers at a feast.
My Neighbors send you mammoth fruit,
I had a wish to follow suit;
A Calabash of such a size
I hope and trust you'll not despise;
I only fear 't will puzzle you
To know what use to put it to.
Falstaff alive—his lips would smack
At such a Goblet full of sack;
Nor Hal object to have its mate,
Nor either think the size too great.
I have on hand at least a score,
Which I shall use as heretofore;
Shall save the seed to feed my Hens,
And mount the shells for breeding Wrens.

Your friend, ANONYMOUS.

NATURE'S WARDROBE.

DAME NATURE has but few changes of dress, but in these she makes her appearance at times so unexpectedly and so tastefully as often to surprise us into delight; but yesterday she was "clad in sober grey," to-day she appears robed in virgin white, and not only has she decked her hills and valleys in this romantic attire, but even the crested trees and shrubs sparkle with her diamond frost-work. What the fickle lady means by this display we cannot divine, unless there is to be a marriage between the seasons, Mr. Winter and Miss Spring, and this is her wedding garb.—Of late years this couple have been much together, and we strongly suspect such an union has been contemplated; but we protest against the bauns, and hope they will remain asunder.—*Bangor Courier*.

From the Art of Money Getting.

ECONOMY OF TIME.

A MAN in business of any description, ought to consider his time as valuable as his money.

We have heard something like the following anecdote, which is a capital example of a judicious course by men of professional, mercantile, or mechanical business.

A physician of my acquaintance called on a brother of the profession, living in — street. In the course of conversation, he inquired, "How is it, doctor; the world says you are growing rich, and accumulating beyond all account? How do you do it? What is your secret? For my part, with all possible management, and a practice as you know by our occasionally comparing notes fully equal to yours, I find that I can do little more than make my receipts adequate to my outgoings."

"Step into the entrance hall with me, and I will explain the matter," was the answer.

They adjourned to the place, where the doctor showed his friend the whole secret. It was his

hat and gloves lying on a table, opposite the street door.

"I understand you," said the medical friend, laughing and wishing him a good morning.

The reader, perhaps, would like an explanation. The moment a rap was heard, the first object that presented itself on opening the door was the doctor, with his hat put carelessly on, his cane under his arm, and drawing on his gloves.

"We are come to dine and take a bottle of port with you," was sometimes the salutation.

"Nothing could be more unlucky," replied the wary economist of time, "I have not yet seen half my patients, and am this moment sent for to a great consultation on a *bad liver case*, which will require considerable time and attention. Great as is the disappointment, business must be minded. Let me have the pleasure of your company another day."

With these words he moved forwards, and wished them a good morning. A repetition of almost the same story to every visiter at that hour, soon cleared his house of dinner company. He accumulated a handsome fortune, collected scarce books, and erected a handsome seat in the country.

WOMAN.

To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty, no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence, religion requires.

The voice of pleasure or power may pass by unheeded, but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never fail to excite the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, yet she fears no danger, and dreads no consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regret, and the patience in suffering, which seems victorious even over death itself.—*Judge Story*.

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Albheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them direct by mail, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or *Morus multicaulis* are now reduced to \$25 per 100, and \$44 per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety \$20 to \$45 per 100.—Pears \$37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches \$20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces \$30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts \$25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries \$6 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp \$16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties \$20 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants \$16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines \$25 per 100, and 2 years ditto \$20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Winne, York Claret, York Madeira, and Scuppernon, \$25 per 100.—Herbomont's Madeira, Troy and Elsingburgh, \$30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling \$35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, \$4½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Pæonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at \$3, \$4½ and \$6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent, usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible. Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, }
Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834. }

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

3600 budded Apple Trees, consisting of Baldwins, Russets, Siberian Crab, Porter, River, Rhode Island Greenings, and Blue Pearmain. The above are very thrifty Trees, and in fine order for transplanting, being four years from the bud. Inquire of JONAS WYETH, Fresh Pond Hotel, Cambridge. March 13, 1834. 81

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambrie Dimities, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
March 14, 1834.

GOOSEBERRIES.

A new importation of superior kinds, just received, of all colors, by
WM. KENRICK, Newton.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 83 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WRIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me.—WILLIAM SNELL, Druggist.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Portland, Me.—COLMAN, HOLDEN & Co. Booksellers.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist.
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Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DAWRELL, who execute every description of Book and Fancy Printing in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1834.

NO. 40.

ADDRESS OF J. BUEL, PRESIDENT OF THE
N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Delivered at the Annual Meeting, Feb. 12, 1834.

(Concluded from page 297.)

Division of labor, although not so well adapted to farm labor, as it is to the mechanic and manufacturing arts, is nevertheless susceptible of being advantageously studied and applied by the husbandman. The process of pin making is subdivided into seven branches, to each of which is assigned a distinct set of hands. The advantages which result from this arrangement may be appreciated when I state, that were the workmen who whiten the pins to perform all the different processes, they would cost in making "three times and three quarters as much as they now do by the application of the division of labor." This principle is extensively adopted in manufactures, and is no inconsiderable cause of the reduction in price of their fabrics. It has been advantageously introduced in the farming of Great Britain. Men are kept as much as possible to the same branch of labor, because by becoming familiar with it they perform more and do it better, as a greater individual responsibility rests upon them. All light work is performed by women and children. A man who can earn six shillings should not be employed on what a boy can do equally well who is paid two shillings per day. Say a farm affords one hundred days of this kind of labor in a year—the gain to the cultivator by employing the boy instead of the man will amount to fifty dollars.

New articles of culture.—Forty years ago cotton was hardly recognised as an article of culture in the United States. In 1832 it constituted by far our greatest material of export, the quantity exceeding three hundred and twenty two millions of pounds, and the estimated value falling but a fraction short of thirty two millions of dollars. In addition to this, the home manufacture of the raw material now gives employment to half a million of our population, while the goods fabricated from it, constitute a material source of our internal commerce. Who can pretend to say what will be the great staple of our country forty years hence? Almost every discovery in science calls into existence a new art, and almost every new art furnishes a new demand for some product of the soil. It is the province of wisdom to keep pace with the knowledge of the times, that it may profit by its constant improvements. There is already an increasing demand for products of the soil, which we have the ability to supply, but which we continue to import from Europe. Madder, woad, and weld are essential to our manufactures, and the quantity which is consumed draws no inconsiderable amount annually from our country. Our soil and climate are adapted to their culture, and with a little enterprise and experience we may soon be able to supply the home demand. The madder now imported is computed to cost more than two millions of dollars per annum.

The turnip culture will yet become, as it has proved in Britain, the basis of a great improvement in our husbandry. Turnips are at the same time an ameliorating and a cleansing crop, and are admirably fitted to precede barley or wheat.

But their chief value consists in the abundant product, and the adaptation of the crop to the wants of all descriptions of farm stock, at a time when succulent food is most wanted, and when it can be but scantily supplied from other crops. The Swedish variety has a decided preference. On lands adapted to their culture, 600 bushels, or twenty tons of roots from the acre, may be stated as a moderate average crop. The greatest objection to their culture is the labor and expense of securing them for winter use; but this is far greater in imagination than in reality. On this subject I can speak from personal experience. A neighbor raised last year from five acres of land, three thousand bushels, which he has fed during the winter, and upon which he is now fattening more than one hundred wethers, besides oxen.

The raising of mulberry trees and the production of silk, is another branch of rural labor yet new among us, which bids fair to become a source of individual and national wealth, and which this Society can enlighten and promote. The experiments already made have shown that while the business abstracts very little labor from the ordinary employments of the farm, it is susceptible of yielding a handsome income to the farmer. The early attention of this Society in distributing seeds of the mulberry, has done much towards introducing and extending this branch of labor. It is computed that that seed may have produced half a million of trees, and that this number may have been doubled by individual efforts in that time. A new species of the mulberry, (*Morus multicaulis*) has been introduced from the Philippine islands through France, by M. Perrotet, which promises new advantages in the production of silk. The tree is as thrifty and as hardy, and as easily propagated as the white mulberry, while the leaves being much larger, are far more easily gathered, and are said to be better adapted to the production of fine silk, than the other species of this tree. This Asiatic mulberry was introduced into France in 1824, and in 1830 it bore seeds abundantly. I would beg leave to suggest that the corresponding secretary be instructed to procure seeds of the *Morus multicaulis*, with a view of its being distributed by this Society.

The demand for silk fabrics is already great in the United States, and is likely to increase in a far greater ratio than our population. The importations of silk in 1832 amounted to ten million dollars. As an article of export, the raw material will be in demand for the European, and the manufactured fabrics for the South American market. France imports raw silk to the value of 30 million francs, and in Great Britain the annual importation of the article exceeds 120 million dollars. Hence there is little danger of the market becoming overstocked.

The contrast in the profits of good and bad farming is worthy of a moment's notice, as few take the trouble to scan it with care. I have already alluded to the bad management of our hop crop. Had all the hops which were brought to this market the last year been equal in quality to the best, and such they probably might have been with better knowledge, and more care in

their management—some 20 or 30 thousand dollars might have been put into the pockets of the growers which they failed to obtain. Let us examine what the difference is in the corn crop. I estimate the cost of cultivating and harvesting an acre of corn at fifteen dollars, and that a farmer will ordinarily plant four acres. His expense then will be sixty dollars. If the crop yield him thirty bushels an acre—and more falls short than goes over this quantity—and he sells the product at fifty cents the bushel, he will be remunerated for his labor, but get not a cent of profit. Now, if instead of thirty, the acre was made to produce, by good management, eighty bushels, the four acres at the assumed price, would pay for the labor and afford him a net profit besides, of one hundred and thirty dollars. Here then would be a difference in one year, in the profit of four acres, of \$130, all resulting from good and bad management. I beg leave here, as affording to my hands a happy illustration of the contrast I would exhibit, to notice the practice of an individual who stands deservedly high as a practical farmer, and as a gentleman of respectability and veracity. I will show what his land did produce; and then what it does produce. "The land I now till, (he observes in his letter which will be hereunto appended,)* at first, would not produce on an average, more than 15 or 20 bushels of corn, ten or fifteen bushels of wheat, barley, or rye, and from half a ton to one ton of hay." By good management, economizing manures, and a proper rotation of crops, he adds "some of my fields now yield from 80 to 100 bushels of corn, 35 to 40 bushels of wheat, 50 to 60 of barley, and from two and a half to three and a half tons of hay per acre, and with less labor (except in harvest) than when I did not raise more than one third or one quarter as much per acre as I do now." The same intelligence and industry, that have trebled or quadrupled the profits of this farm, will produce like results whenever they are diffused and brought into exercise.

I have thus adverted gentlemen, to those defects in our husbandry, to which I proposed at this time to call your attention, and have endeavored to show their magnitude, and the importance of applying efficient remedies. I will now call your attention to some of the available means of placing our agriculture on a more respectable and productive basis. The means which I shall particularly commend to your notice, may be embraced under the following heads:

1. A school to illustrate the principles of science upon which the labors of agriculture are based, and to teach the best models of practice.
2. A more general diffusion of useful knowledge, in a cheap form, accessible to the humblest condition in life.
3. Agricultural associations; and,
4. The bestowments of pecuniary rewards, as stimulants to enterprise and industry.

I need not stop to dwell upon the advantages which learning affords to agricultural labor: Science may be defined a study of the immutable laws of the Creator, which govern and regulate mind and matter. The study of these laws and

* See letter of Earl Stimson on fifth page (317) of this No.

their application to the wants and comforts of life, have for ages constituted one of the highest and most useful employments of man; and have contributed more than any other human effort, to refine and elevate us above the grosser and degraded condition of savage life. The concentrated benefits of these labors are not proffered to our hands. The pleasures and the benefits which they impart, are held out as noble rewards to mental labor, in the same spirit that the blessings of health and competence are promised to him who "earns his bread by the sweat of the brow." Labor, mental or bodily, is the inseparable attendant of rational enjoyment. And is that knowledge to be contemned, which has done so much good to the world, and which has countless blessings yet in store for the human family? "In a *Theological view*," says a late eminent writer,* "science is nothing else than a rational inquiry into the arrangements and operations of the Almighty, in order to trace the perfections therein displayed. And what" continues our author, "are the truths which science has discovered? They may be regarded as so many rays of celestial light, descending from the great source of intelligence to illuminate the human mind in the knowledge of the Divine character and Government, and to stimulate it to a still more vigorous exertion in similar investigations, just as the truths of revelation are so many emanations from the 'Father of Lights,' to enlighten the darkness, and to counteract the disorders of the moral world."

Our state may be compared to a great family, the members of which are employed in diversified pursuits, all designed and calculated to promote the common weal—having a common as well as individual object, and all united by reciprocal ties. In this light it is considered as respects crime and want. One is punished, and the other relieved, by common consent and at the common charge. We have erected splendid and extensive establishments for the vicious and the poor. The county of Albany has been at greater expense for its poor than would be required of the State to establish and support a school of agriculture. Would it not evince both prudence and economy to endeavor to prevent, or to lessen these growing evils in society, by devoting a portion of the common means to schools, which should teach the hands useful labor and imbue the heart with the love of virtue? The adage teaches, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

If ignorance be one of the chief causes of vice, and indolence the parent of want; and if knowledge be one of the main springs of virtuous conduct, and competence the sure reward of industry,—then the more knowledge is diffused, and the more industry is encouraged, the less we shall be called upon to expend upon poor-houses and penitentiaries. It no longer admits of doubt, that knowledge and industry are the great conservators of public morals, as well as the great instruments of public wealth.

It has been remarked, that the more we provide for any one class, the more it will increase. This would seem to hold good in regard to the vicious propensities of our nature, and why not in regard to habits that are commendable and praiseworthy?

To speak practically. Our agriculture is greatly defective. It is susceptible of much improve-

ment. How shall we effect this improvement? The old are *too old to learn*, or rather to unlearn what have been the habits of their lives. The young cannot learn as they ought to learn, and as the public interests require, because we have no suitable school for their instruction. We have no place where they can learn the principles upon which the *practice* of agriculture is based—none where they can be instructed in all the modern improvements of the art. It is devoutly to be hoped, that our fathers in council, justly appreciating the importance of the subject, will add another to the proud trophies which New York has already won in the noble march of improvement, by properly responding to the correct views of this subject expressed in the message of our chief magistrate.

Our periodical publications, devoted to the interests of the agricultural and mechanical classes, have proved highly beneficial, and are daily enlarging the sphere of their influence. These benefits, however, may be greatly multiplied, by a cheap work, adapted to the means of persons in humble circumstances, and to the economy of those who are able, but unwilling to expend two or three dollars a year for an agricultural paper. It is believed there are more than 200,000 farmers in the State who read little or nothing calculated to improve their knowledge in the business by which they live. With the view of bringing this subject before the Society, I have made inquiries as to the price at which a respectable publication of this character can be printed. The estimates have been predicated upon the supposition that the editorial labors will be gratuitous—that the subscriptions will uniformly be paid in advance—that arrangements will be made to give it an extensive circulation, and that an edition of at least ten thousand copies will be disposed of. The result of my inquiries is, that a monthly publication, of 16 quarto pages to each number, making 192 pages in a year, can be furnished in parcels of twenty or more, at twenty-five cents per annum. The postage to any place within the State will swell the cost to the subscriber to thirty seven and a half cents per annum. An amount so trivial, as to win indifference, and to silence the objections of avarice. I submit to you gentlemen, whether a more efficient mode of furthering one of the objects of our association,—the diffusion of useful knowledge—can be devised than the one here presented. Through the liberality of two public spirited and highly respected gentlemen, a specimen sheet of the proposed publication has been published, and has been submitted for public examination. Under the auspices of this Society the *CULTIVATOR* may be rendered a vehicle of useful knowledge, and a means of effecting great public good. I commend it to your guardian care.

In referring to agricultural associations, as a means of improvement, I think I shall be sustained by the opinion of those present, as well as by past experience, in the little I have to say. These associations tend to promote social and friendly intercourse, and an interchange of kind offices; to make our farmers emulous of excelling in their cattle, in their crops, their buildings, and in the neatness and order of their domestic arrangements; they bring them acquainted with each other's improvements and means of economizing labor; instruct them in the comparative value of breeds of animals, and the relative value of crops. They promote industry, frugality, and the love of knowledge. They tend to multiply our comforts, and

increase our wealth, by the laudable emulation they call into action, and to enlighten and embellish our country.

And yet I am sensible that these associations find but comparatively few ardent advocates among our farmers. Many are indifferent because they do not appreciate their benefits, or from an apathy common to our nature, in every measure which does not promise present gain. Some will not support them lest they should lose a day or a dollar. And others oppose them from an envious wish to deprive their neighbors of that public commendation which they are conscious they do not themselves deserve, and are not likely to obtain. The man who thinks and acts only for *self* regardless of the welfare of those around him, and who fancies that he rises because others sink, mistakes alike his interest and his duty, and is a stranger to those ennobling feelings which flow from disinterested acts of benevolence and philanthropy. If the comparison may be tolerated, I would liken the selfish man to the moon, whose sombre rays impart no vivifying influence upon terrestrial objects: and his contra to the sun, shedding abroad on every side his effulgent beams, and dispensing life, light and gladness to all around.

The remaining subject which I proposed to notice, is the awarding premiums for beneficial experiments and improvements in husbandry. I confess I am not satisfied of the utility of paying for the *largest* products, or the *fattest* animals, yet I believe there are many other subjects on which premiums may be awarded with public advantage. If my neighbors shall be induced by the expectation of a premium, to make some new application of science, or some new experiment in practical husbandry, which shall prove successful and lead to important public benefits, we become gainers, however expensive the investigation or the experiment may have been to him who obtains the premium. In this way great public improvements have accrued; and like means will produce like results. These rewards are often the exciting cause to active industry, philosophical research, and to the development of inventive genius; which like the seed, whose latent vitality is quickened into action by solar influence, grows, expands and matures into fruits of usefulness. Go to the American Institute at New York, and see the numerous productions which its premiums are eliciting from science and art. Look at Scotland, a country which is surpassed by none in recent improvements in husbandry, and where agricultural premiums have been awarded for fifty years, and see its society distributing nearly ten thousand dollars a year, as rewards for diligence and skill displayed in rural affairs. But I need not seek for illustrations abroad. They abound in every county in our state where premiums have been awarded. Upon this subject I quote again my highly respectable correspondent, who remarks in strong language—"I have no doubt that the money which was appropriated by the State to encourage agriculture, has increased the wealth of the county more than twenty per cent a year."

I have thus gone through with what I proposed to embrace in this address. I have pointed out some of the prominent defects in our husbandry, and have suggested means of remedying them at least in part. The means are partially at your command, and over them all you can exercise a salutary influence. I hope the present opportunity will not be suffered to pass without a united

* *Deck on the Improvement of Society by the diffusion of knowledge.*

and successful effort to advance the objects of public usefulness for which we have associated, and for which we have met on this occasion.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

SOWING AND TRANSPLANTING.

MR. EDITOR, One of the principal causes of the failure of many seeds is the hardening of the surface of the ground by rains or watering, so that the young plant is unable to rise through the soil. Last spring it occurred to me that this might easily be prevented by the use of a little sand. I first covered my delicate flower seeds, &c. very slightly, or not at all, with the common earth of the garden, then strewed fine sand upon them, about an inch deep, and watered heavily and frequently upon the sand. I found it to entirely answer my expectations. Out of forty kinds of flower seeds I had lost very many every season.

Transplanting Implements. Several complicated transplanting instruments, consisting of several pieces, are described in the books, but I believe that one which I made and used last summer will be found to answer almost every purpose. It consists of a simple cylinder of tin plate equal throughout, the top edge being turned over so as not to cut the hand. They may be made of any size, but the best for ordinary purposes are about 8 or 10 inches high, and 4 or 5 in diameter. It is placed over the young plant about to be removed, and pushed down a few inches into the soil, nearly or quite to the bottom of the roots; it is then taken up, bringing the earth and plant with it. Being then carried to the place where it is wished to set the plant, and the hole being previously made to receive it, it is set in the hole, and a few strokes from the digger on the outside loosen it, and leaves the plant erect in its place, with all the earth in a circular mass about it, when the transplanter is removed. The ease and neatness with which the operation is performed is very striking. A plant may be kept in the transplanter for several days uninjured, and carried to almost any distance. I have sent to Mr. Barrett three transplanters of different sizes, which will perhaps explain themselves better than my description.

WILLIAM OAKES.

Ipswich, April 8, 1834.

BY THE EDITOR. Mr. Oakes has much obliged us, and we believe conferred a favor on practical cultivators by the above valuable communication. The Transplanters are received, and may be inspected at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, April 12th, 1834.

The following letter was read to the Society.

GEN. DEARBORN, *Pres. of the Mass. Hor. Society:*

Dear Sir, More than a year since some seeds of the *Deodana*, which came to me from England were sent to the Horticultural Society, and to other persons, but as far as I have heard none of them came up. Through the kindness of Dr. Wallich I have just received others direct from Calcutta, by the Tuscany, of which Dr. W. says in a letter accompanying them "you will find perfectly fresh and good seeds of the *Deodana* or Himalayan Cedar, (*Pinus Deodana* Rex) one of the noblest trees in the world, fully equal in beauty and size to the cedar of Lebanon, and far exceeding it in the fra-

grance of its wood. I should imagine the trees would grow well in your Boston Climate." I take the liberty of sending you a few of these seeds, and have no doubt from their still fresh appearance that, if they should be committed to the care of the Society's intelligent gardener, most of them will grow.

I am respectfully your ob't servant,

JN. W. BOOTT.

At the meeting of the Society, held at their room on Saturday April 12th, 1834, the following business was transacted.

Voted. That the individuals chosen as a committee of Finance at a former meeting, shall constitute the same committee for the residue of the year.

Voted. That the thanks of this Society be presented to Captain Charles Sumner for his valuable donation of seeds.

Voted. That the thanks of the Society be presented to John W. Boott, Esq. for a donation of seeds, of the *Pinus deodana*, just received by him from Calcutta.

Voted. That the seeds be placed in the hands of the gardener at Mount Auburn.

J. T. Wheelwright elected a subscription member.—*adjourned.*

CHAS. M. HOVEY, Sec. pro tem.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples. Golden Russett, from the farm of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Brighton, by the Messrs. Winships.

Pennock's Red Winter, from Mr. R. Manning, Salem.

Pome de Api or Lady Apple, from Mr. E. M. Richards, Dedham.

Malmsey Wine, made from the native grape, by Mr. J. F. Strut, Saugus, presented by Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Boston.

Scions of the Dix Pear were presented by Mr. E. Bartlett, Roxbury, and distributed to the members.

For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

By Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, *Pæonia moutan*, rosea; *Ixia crocata*; *Nerium splendens*; *Pittosporum tobira*; Tea and other roses, and fourteen varieties of *Geraniums*.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

GRAFTING.

GRAFTING is a mode of propagating varieties of fruit of esteemed quality. Grafts may be cut at any time after the fall of the leaf in autumn, and before the buds begin to swell in spring. They should be of the preceding year's growth, are best from bearing trees and exterior limbs. They may be preserved by imbedding their larger ends in clay, a potato, or in moist earth in a cellar in winter, or in the open ground, partially or wholly covered in the spring. Grafts are annually sent across the Atlantic. The great care should be, that they are not kept too warm or too moist, so that the buds swell before they are wanted for use. The rationale of grafting will suggest the time and the manner in which it should be done. The scion and graft are to be so adjusted that the sap wood of the stock, by which the sap ascends from the roots, comes in contact with the sap wood of the scion; and a like adjustment must be observed between the inner bark of both through which the sap descends from the graft to the stock, after it has been elaborated in the leaves. With-

out the first precaution, the sap will not reach the graft, which will consequently shrivel and die. Without the last, the graft cannot knit or unite to the stock; for it is the descending sap which forms the new wood, and which indeed causes the graft to send its roots down into the earth, upon the outside of the wood, but under the bark of the stock. The union can only take place after the sap has begun to circulate in the stock which is when the buds are bursting. The clay or composition is applied to exclude the drying influence of the air, and sun, and also rain from the wound until a complete union has taken place. The graft does not become injured by being somewhat shrivelled before it is inserted; but if it appears too much so, it may be buried a few hours in moist earth before it is used. The compositions used as substitutes for clay are many. A good one is one part tallow, two parts beeswax, and four parts rosin, melted and incorporated like shoemaker's wax. If the weather is cold this will require to be softened by immersing it a time in warm water. A thin layer of this covering the end of the stock, and the slit will suffice. With the addition of a little more tallow, the composition may be spread upon linen or cotton cloth, when warm, and the cloth cut to the required size for a graft, and applied with less trouble in the form of a prepared plaster. The different processes of grafting are so generally known that we need not detail them; our object being only to throw out such suggestions as may tend to render the success of the operation more certain.—*Cultivator.*

REARING CALVES.

THE following is the general method of rearing calves in Britain, and differs not materially from that followed by Bakewell, the great cattle breeder.

"The calves sucked for a week or fortnight, according to their strength; new milk in a pail was then given a few meals; next new milk and skim-milk mixed, a few meals more; then skim-milk alone, or porridge made with milk, water, ground oats, &c. and sometimes oil cake, until cheese-making commenced, if it was a dairy farm; after which, whey porridge, or sweet whey, in the field, being careful to house them in the night, until the warm weather was confirmed. Bull calves, and high-bred heifers, however, were suffered to remain at the tile until they were six, nine, or perhaps twelve months old, letting them run with their dams, or more frequently less valuable cows or heifers."

It is to be remarked, that they have no Indian meal in Britain. This is substituted with us, for oatmeal, and even oil cake. A haudful put into skim-milk or whey, for calves, improves their condition greatly.—*Genesee Farmer.*

RATS IN JAMAICA.

IN no country is there a creature so destructive of property as the rat is in Jamaica; their ravages are inconceivable. One year with another, it is supposed that they destroy at least about a twentieth part of the sugar-canes throughout the island, amounting to little short of half a million of dollars currency per annum. The sugar-cane is their favorite food; but they also prey upon the Indian corn, on all the fruits that are accessible to them, and on many of the roots. Some idea will be formed of the immense swarms of these destructive animals that infest these islands, from the fact, that on a single plantation 38,000 were destroyed in one year.

BIRD KILLING.

The following notice to gunners and hunters, signed by nineteen individuals, appeared in a late number of the Germantown Telegraph.—*Far. & Mechan.*

"We, the subscribers, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, viewing with concern the astonishing increase of insects, and the immense damage done to our crops and fruit, for several years past, and believing the cause to be principally owing to the killing of birds, do most respectfully admonish all persons to abstain from shooting them or destroying their nests or eggs; and, for ourselves, we do absolutely forbid any person or persons trespassing on our places, breaking our fences, hunting or firing a gun on our respective lands, or with dogs of any species; therefore any persons entering on our premises, contrary to this notice, must expect to be dealt with according to law."

From the Genesee Farmer.

NEW MODE OF DESTROYING CATERPILLARS.

THE parent moth of the common caterpillar, lays its eggs on the small branches of our fruit trees, cementing them together with a gummy substance which preserves them from the weather. The deposit has often some resemblance to an open-ended thimble; but its form is not always regular, and sometimes it extends but little more than half round the twig. Our friend Charles Gifford of Ledyard, had observed that these are generally placed on the lower branches, and for several years, has been in the practice of picking them from his trees before the warmth of the season was sufficient to bring forth the young insects. The destruction of every deposit prevents the ravages of a nest of caterpillars. He is decidedly of opinion that it is the most expeditious and economical way of ridding an orchard of this nuisance; and we fully concur after having made a fair trial. The eye soon becomes practised in this search; and what at first seemed difficult to find, is readily detected.

This work may be done at any time previous to the opening of the buds. From an examination made on the 4th inst. with a microscope, we found the eggs already hatched, though the young animals keep in their cells; and there is no danger of their going forth till the leaves begin to expand. We estimate from a slight inspection, that the eggs will average about 300 to each deposit.

We have no recollection of having seen a nest of caterpillars in a pear. The cultivated cherry has a few; the peach suffers more, perhaps not less than the apple, or the crab; but the wild cherry is the great favorite.—We have seen the nests on one tree, united for more than ten feet in length.

It may therefore be proper to examine some trees more closely than others; and though we may care but little about the wild cherry, we must bear in mind that these insects, under the present arrangement of things, are our enemies; and that if we allow them to multiply, the more of them we shall have to war against, another year.—Some farmers who seem to believe there is no use in destroying insects, have had their orchards in a few years partially covered with nests; and we have seen some trees in the last season that had lost every leaf.

We think it is better to be up and doing. Should some of these deposits be overlooked which is not

unlikely to be the case, the orchardist may then resort to the common methods for destroying the few nests that may appear.

From the Maine Farmer.

RAISING WHEAT.

A PIECE of land lying in Dixfield village, owned and improved by Mr. C. T. Chase, after being improved as a pasture some years, was ploughed up three years ago last summer and sowed with rye, without manure and without grass seed. The crop of rye was rather small. The spring after the rye was taken off, the stumps were taken out, the land ploughed, and manured with about a dozen loads of leached ashes to one acre and one eighth of an acre. It was then sowed with wheat and clover seed. The produce was twenty-six bushels. The same fall after the wheat was taken off, the clover, which had taken well, was ploughed under, and the succeeding spring (which was the last) the land sowed with wheat, without any manure. The product of this sowing was forty and a half bushels, measured after it had been passed through the cleanser at the flour mill in the village. Mr. Chase thinks that the crop might have been injured from three to five bushels by cattle which broke in while the crop was growing. If we add three bushels, the smallest quantity mentioned, to the forty and a half bushels, we shall have forty-three and a half bushels of clean wheat from one and one-eighth acres. Deduct then from forty-three and one-half bushels, one-ninth part for the eighth of an acre, and you will have something over thirty-eight and a half bushels to the acre. Is not this doing well?

J. H. J.

Peru, March 17th, 1834.

CLOTHES CATCHING FIRE.

MANY affecting and fatal accidents have happened, and are frequently recurring, particularly to children, and females in the higher ranks of life, from their clothes catching fire, most of which might be prevented, were the two following simple facts universally known and practically applied,—that *flame has a tendency to mount upwards; and that air is essentially requisite for supporting it.* When the clothes of females take fire, as the fire generally begins at the lower parts of their dress, so long as they continue in an upright posture, the flames naturally ascending, and meeting with additional fuel as they rise, become more powerful in proportion; whereby the neck, the head, and other vital parts of the body are liable to be most injured; and, by running from one part of the room to another, or from one apartment to another, as is most frequently the case, the air, which is the fuel of fire, gains free access to every part of their apparel, and feeds the increasing flame. In such cases, the sufferer should instantly throw her clothes over her head, and roll or lie upon them, in order to prevent the ascent of the flames and the access of fresh air. When this cannot conveniently be effected, she may still avoid great agony, and save her life, by throwing herself at full length on the floor, and rolling herself thereon. Though this method may not, in every case completely extinguish the flame, it will to a certainty retard its progress, and prevent fatal injury to the vital parts. When assistance is at hand, the bystanders should immediately wrap a carpet, a hearth-rug, a great-coat, or a blanket around the head and body of the sufferer, who should be laid in a recumbent position, which will prove a cer-

tain preventive from danger. During the year 1813, the author noted down more than ten instances, recorded in the public prints, of females who were burnt to death by their clothes catching fire, all of which might have been prevented, had the simple expedients now stated been resorted to, and promptly applied.—*Dick on Diffusion of Knowledge.*

BITE OF MAD DOGS.

A NUMBER of dogs have been killed, both in town and in the country, within the last few weeks, which were believed to be in a rabid state; and on Thursday last an individual was bitten a short distance from the borough, by one supposed to be mad. As there is considerable alarm in the county, and probably some danger also, we copy the following from the *Press*—which was furnished by a physician—directing the course proper to be pursued in case of an individual being bitten, who is not able to procure the immediate attendance of a physician:

"Let the person bitten immediately tie a ligature very tight above the wound; then scarify the wound deep, after which bathe the wound with a strong solution of common table salt, very warm; suck the wound frequently with the mouth, there being no danger if it is often washed out with salt and water, or with a glass tumbler, which can be done by putting a little lighted paper in the tumbler and then applying it over the wound. After this, apply a large poultice of very hot mush, as warm as can be borne, and renew every half hour. Take off the tight ligature after the first application of sucking and bathing. Send for your Physician as soon as possible."—*Mercer Luminary.*

NEW PROCESS FOR CLEANING LINEN.

THE Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures have rewarded Mrs. Morris for a method of cleaning silk, woollen and cotton goods, without injury to the texture or color.—Take raw potatoes, and let them be well washed, and rubbed on a grater over a vessel of clean water to a fine pulp. Pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another tub of clean water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the funnel, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleansed should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and sponged repeatedly with the potato liquor till the dirt is perfectly separated. The article should then be washed several times in clean water to remove the loose dirt, and may be afterwards smoothed and dried. The coarse pulp which does not pass the sieve is asserted to be of great use in cleansing worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets and other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor of the potatoes will clean silk, cotton or woollen goods of any kind, without damaging the texture of the article, or affecting the color. It is farther applicable to the removal of the dirt from oil paintings or soiled furniture; and the dirty painted wainscots may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and rubbing the wainscot.—*London paper.*

Weight of live and dead Cattle. The proportion of live to dead weight, independent of offal is as 8 to 5.—This rule is found to be so correct that it would be far more satisfactory if cattle were sold by their live weight.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

ON THE PRESERVATION OF TREES GNAWED BY MICE.

Two years ago we had a Brown Beurre pear tree which stood in a snow-drift, and the mice gnawed off all the bark round it more than six inches in length. Some time in the Spring with a half inch chisel we cut three grooves, equidistant, extending from the bark above, downward, into the bark below, near the roots; and accurately fitted in three strips, which we took from the limb of another pear tree. All the strips grew fast at the upper ends, but only one at both ends. However it has saved the tree.

We tried a similar experiment on an apple tree many years ago which proved unsuccessful; but no grafting wax was then applied as it was in the other case. We are now satisfied however that our treatment of the pear tree might have been more skilful. The ends of the strips ought to reach within the bark both above and below, not less than an inch; and particular care should be taken that "the line of separation of the wood and the bark should in both stock and [strip] be accurately adjusted." We apprehend that owing to some neglect of this kind, the lower ends of the two strips were not united.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the *Genesee Farmer.*
PEAS.

The farmers of Great Britain have ascertained, by many years' experience, that no other fallow crops leave the ground in a situation so favorable for a crop of wheat, as leguminous vegetables. At the head of this class may be ranked the pea. "To fallow, and at the same time, to have a shading and ameliorating mild crop growing on the fallow," is the system pursued by the best farmers of that country.

Lime in the soil is considered indispensable to produce this pulse in perfection; and where it does not exist in sufficient quantity, the application of gypsum will be found very beneficial. Nearly all our western lands contain a portion of calcareous matter, which is evidenced by the abundant crops of wheat. As far as my experience goes, no other crop so effectually subdues and pulverizes a heavy clay soil, as peas. On such soil, full ploughing is necessary. Early in the spring roll and harrow, then sow two and half to three bushels of peas per acre, and cover with the cultivator. When the crop comes off, the ground will be found remarkably mellow, and once ploughing will put it in fine condition to receive wheat.

By this management, I have raised 20 bushels per acre, and my wheat on the pea ground was the heaviest on my farm. In England it is not uncommon for a large farmer to have 50 acres of peas, and they find them the most valuable crop for several kinds of stock. Some farmers may say they cannot raise Indian corn in England, and are compelled to fatten their swine with peas. To such I would remark, that a bushel of peas is worth more than one of corn, to bring hogs forward early in the season, and is raised with half the labor. I begin to feed my hogs with peas as soon as they are too old for the table, and find that all is greedily devoured but the straw. I never had hogs to thrive so rapidly on any other kind of food. Corn is indispensable in the latter part of the season to give solidity to pork; but if we were to plant less corn, and sow more peas, we should be gainers by the change.

A celebrated writer on agriculture says, "A crop of peas is so far from exhausting the land, that it

may be considered as an excellent and ameliorating manure." Another writer says, "various crops pulverize the soil, and to a great extent prepare it for different crops. Peas for instance are peculiarly calculated for preparing the ground for wheat."

The pea bug (*Bruchus pisi*) punctures the pod when very young, and deposits an egg. Very few crops escape them, except such as are sowed after the 10th of 6 mo. (June.) It will therefore be best for every farmer to sow a part after that time for seed, or to keep a sufficient quantity over one year. The last method I have found effectual. If, however, the farmer cannot procure seed clear of bugs, let him heat water in a large kettle, and dip the basket containing the seed into the water when in a boiling state; keep them in not more than one minute, then throw them on a floor and strew on plaster.

I have sowed the small yellow pea, and the marrowfat, but if I could obtain them in sufficient quantity, I should much prefer *Bishop's new early dwarf prolific pea*, which I have found in my garden to be the most prolific variety. It seldom attains a height of more than twelve to fourteen inches, and is of fine flavor. When in blossom, they present a beautiful appearance.

ONTARIO.

From the *Proceedings of N. York State Agricultural Society.*
LETTER FROM EARL STIMSON TO J. BUEL.

Galway, 18th Dec. 1833.

Dear Sir, In reply to yours of the 23d November, requesting some information in regard to the difference between good and bad farming, I submit the following facts:

When the land was first cleared in this town, being about forty-five years since, its timber consisted principally of beech, maple, elm, ash and basswood. The soil produced good crops of all kinds; but the farmers neglecting to save and apply their manure, the consequence was that their crops decreased, and in about twenty-five years the land would not produce more than one half as much on an average as when it was first cleared, and this half cost them more labor than when they got double the quantity of grain or grass.

The land I now till, at first would not produce on an average more than fifteen or twenty bushels of corn, ten or fifteen bushels of wheat, barley or rye, and from half a ton to one ton of hay per acre. I commenced making, saving and applying my manure in the most economical way on the surface, and ploughing shallow; and in ten or twelve years I found I had brought it back to its original state of fertility. My practice has been to turn over the sod in the fall or spring, spread eight or ten tons of barn-yard manure on an acre, and then plant with corn; and to follow the corn with barley and grass seeds, putting three pounds clover and four of timothy seed on an acre; then let it lay two years to grass: then to go over with the same rotation of crops; and my third rotation was first wheat, second corn, third barley to seed down with, applying about the same quantity of manure every time I turned over the sod. In this way, in the course of twenty years, I got some of my fields to yield from eighty to one hundred bushels of corn, thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat, fifty to sixty bushels of barley, and from two and a half to three and a half tons of hay per acre, and with less labor, except in harvesting, than when I did not raise only about one-third or one-quarter as much. I know from my own ex-

perience, that it does not cost one-half, if more than one-third as much, to raise a bushel of grain by good husbandry, as it does by bad management.

The farmers have much improved their farms in this town since our State Agricultural Society was organized, and of course their crops have increased in proportion. *I have no doubt that the money which was appropriated by the State to encourage agriculture has increased the wealth of this county more than twenty per cent a year since*, yet there seems to be a want of enterprise with our farmers in promoting their true interests. The crops in this town were generally good the last season, except corn, which owing to the unusually wet and cold season, did not yield more than one-third or one-half a usual crop. I planted a field of four acres, which was in my highest state of cultivation. Occupied as a pasture I turned over the sod about the first of July, and planted it two feet eight inches apart, with eight rowed yellow corn. When the stalks were fit to cut I had the curiosity to ascertain the weight of the corn and stalks on an acre, and found that I had 33,000 lbs. and 26,000 ears of corn. This was the heaviest growth I think, that I ever raised and I have no doubt that there were 150 to 160 bushels of corn when fit to crib.

Respectfully, yours, EARL STIMSON.

TO RENDER LEATHER, &c. WATER PROOF.

TAKE 100 lbs. of the best linseed oil; add $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. acetate of lead, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of calcined amber, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. white lead and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. very fine powdered pumice stone, well ground and mixed together—must be boiled in the oil for ten hours, over a moderate fire to prevent the oil from burning. This varnish should be of such a consistence that, when mixed with a third part of its weight of pipe clay it will be as thick as treacle. It is left to settle eight days, and is then passed through a lawn sieve. The next process is to grind, in a solution of strong glue, as much pipe clay as amounts in weight to a tenth part of the oil employed, and to mix it to the consistence of ointment; adding the varnish by degrees and stirring it well with a wooden spatula or stick. This varnish must be repeatedly stirred, till it become perfectly fluid; and then the desired tint is given by adding a fourth part of the color, ground in oil.

The linen must be stretched upon a wooden frame; and the composition applied upon it with a large spatula, 3 inches broad and 9 inches long. The frame is then inverted, and the operation repeated upon the other side of the cloth: It is then left to dry for a week, and separated from the frame for use.—This cloth may be used for covers for carriages, &c.

For leather and skins, the same composition is used, but to give to the surface a smooth and brilliant appearance, the following varnish is employed. Take 5 lbs. oil of varnish, and an equal weight of well clarified resin; boil them together until the resin is dissolved; then add 2 lbs. oil of turpentine, having the color to be given to the varnish ground in it, and passed through a lawn sieve. This varnish to be applied with a brush. When the varnish is thoroughly dry, it must be rubbed even with a pumice stone and water, and then washed clean. Two or three coats being applied, and each suffered to dry two or three days, produces a brilliancy equal to that of Japan lacker.—*French paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1834.

SPRING WORK.

SEE that your sheep are freed from ticks. A correspondent gives the following directions for effecting this object.

"Boil a small quantity of tobacco, perhaps what grows on one good thrifty stalk would be enough for half a dozen sheep, in so much water, as when it is sufficiently boiled, there shall be two or three gallons of the liquor; let it become sufficiently cool, then open the wool along the centre of the neck and back of the sheep, and with a bunch of tow or some other spongy substance put on the decoction until the skin becomes thoroughly moistened therewith, and in a short time the ticks will all be destroyed, and the sheep instead of pulling out and wasting their wool by fruitless exertions of self defence, will become easy and contented, and suffer their fleece to remain to be taken off by the shears.

"For many years I have taken this method with my sheep, just before the time of their lambing, and have always found it to have the desired effect. I very much dislike the foolish practices of smoking, chewing and snuffing the poisonous weed, at least when no better reason can be given for so doing than fashion or the force of habit; yet I annually raise a few plants for the benefit of my sheep, and would recommend to every one who keeps these useful animals to do the same."

We approve of the practice of our correspondent in cultivating a little tobacco for the purpose of extirpating sheep-ticks. It is likewise well to use decoctions of this plant for destroying lice on cabbage plants, insects on fruit trees, &c. It has been recommended to use the powder or dust of tobacco to save young plants from insects. While the dew is on the ground the dust of tobacco is thrown over the beds where the plants are just coming up. Likewise a liquid expressed from this plant may be obtained of tobaccoists, which is cheap, and highly destructive to animal life. Mix this liquid with from three to five times its quantity of water, and with a syringe or watering pot you may rid your premises of canker worms, caterpillars, turnip flies, and other plagues of the kind in a cheap and efficacious manner.

If you cannot conveniently obtain this essence of destruction from some neighboring tobaccoist, you may pour boiling water on the leaves or even the stems of tobacco, and when the decoction is cold apply it as aforesaid to such creeping and crawling animalcules as it may be desirable to doctor into non-entity.

Ewes and Lambs. The *Farmer's Manual* asserts that the best nursing for feeble lambs is to keep the ewes well, and recommends giving them not only potatoes and carrots but white beans in small quantities, so as not to excite fever. If your lambs are feeble they will require to be nursed with warm milk, given frequently in small quantities. Ewes milk is best, and if the ewe does not give milk enough for her lamb there is little probability that the lamb will live. Therefore, as before asserted, you should attend to the diet of the mother for the purpose of giving health to her offspring. If you are apprehensive lest foxes should take unwarrantable liberties with your lambs and geese, you will rub a little tar on their necks, and it is said neither foxes nor wolves will attack them, as those marauders cannot endure the odor of tar.

Culture of Onions. The following mode of cultivating onions is extracted from a communication for the *New England Farmer*, printed vol. 3, p. 265, and written by J. TUCKER, Esq. of Salem, Mass. We reprint the directions because they appear to us useful, differing in some respects from any others which we have observed, and will be as good as new to many of our readers.

"The land should be ploughed about four inches in depth, and harrowed so as to make it very fine; the manure which should always be a rich compost, should be ploughed in and thoroughly mixed; the land should then be rolled with a heavy roller to form a close bottom for the bulbs to form upon, and at the same time not so hard as to prevent the plant from penetrating. The best onions, and the largest crops are produced where the bulbs grow almost entirely on the top of the ground. After the ground has been rolled and before the seeds are sown, the beds should be raked with a sharp iron rake, to prepare a finely pulverised drill for the reception of the seed; and after the seeds are sown, the drill should be pressed with a board and sufficient weight to bring the earth in close contact with the seed. Care should be taken in the selection of the seed; none should be sown but what will be sure to vegetate, and it would be well if no more seed was sown than you would have plants to grow and remain in the drill. It will be superfluous to add that if you would have a good crop of onions, you must not permit a crop of weeds to grow in the same bed, they will not do well together."

The best manures for onions are said to be sea weed and charcoal dust. The sea weed should be buried with a spade or plough like any other coarse manure. The charcoal dust spread upon the top of the ground intended for onions about a half an inch thick, before the seed is sown, (the ground being previously well dug and manured) and dug in with the point of the spade, so as to mix the top soil and charcoal dust together.

Mr. Joseph Perkins of Newbury, Mass. in the year 1832 received a premium of twenty dollars from the Mass. Agricultural Society for a crop of onions, amounting to 646 1-2 bushels to the acre, reckoning 52 1-2 lbs. to the bushel. The following as stated by Mr. Perkins was the mode of culture by which this great crop was obtained.

"The quality of the soil varies from a light yellow to a dark loam, and has been cultivated with onions for several years. The 20th of November last, there were four loads of barn manure ploughed in, in ridges. The 28th of April following, the land was ploughed and harrowed, and three pounds of seed sown in drills fourteen inches apart. The first hoeing and weeding was done June 10th, which cost six days' labor. The last weeding was done July 7th, which cost six days more. They were harvested the last of October, and nine thousand and seven hundred bunches have been bunched; which estimating 15 bunches to the bushel, each bunch weighing 3 1-2 lbs. is six hundred and forty six and a half bushels."

New Mode of selecting Seed Corn. Mr. Solomon Thayer of New Braintree Mass. has left in the office of the N. E. Farmer, several ears of Indian corn, which are remarkable for a property in which common corn are often deficient. The small ends of the ear is filled completely out, quite to the extremity with sound kernels of good size, instead of an inch or two, more or less of small imperfect kernels, or barren cob, as is often the

case, in the product of our corn fields. This was effected by Mr. Thayer, by selecting for seed for several years in succession, kernels which grew at the tip of the ear; and as like not only produces its like but improves its likeness, these top end kernels being planted produced two or three more ears to a stalk, which were filled and the ends rounded off with sound corn of larger size than top end kernels usually are.

We doubt however, whether these ears are as large as if the largest kernels had been planted. Some cultivators think they have derived advantage by selecting their seed corn exclusively from the largest end of the ear. They tell us that "the nearer the seed is taken from the butt-end the larger will be the ears." Perhaps Mr. Thayer might improve on his praise-worthy experiment by selecting seed corn for two or three years from the large end of his improved ears; and then plant a while from the middle. Dr. Deane directed in shelling seed corn, to select about an inch from each end of the corn, planting the middle only. But experiments are of more weight than authority in the scale of improvement.

ANOTHER TRANSPLANTER.

We have in this day's paper, (page 315,) taken notice of Mr. Oakes' transplanters, for which he deserves well of cultivators. Since that notice we have been introduced to another implement for the same purpose, invented by a Mr. Smith, and which is for sale at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse. This machine is so fitted with a moveable slanting side that the communication between the plant and the earth in which it grew, except a portion of soil attached to the roots, is cut off at the bottom as well as the sides, by which means on withdrawing the implement, the extraction of the plant, and a quantity of attached soil in which it grew is rendered certain.

HOUSE BELLS.

Communication. I wish through the medium of the *Centinel* and *Palladium*, to notice a neat and economical improvement made by Mr. CURRIER, of this city, respecting bells for houses and hotels. Heretofore there have been separate bells for each apartment. These have been numbered to indicate the apartment where an attendant was wanted. In large establishments numerous bells are necessary, and these were costly, and sometimes not useful if the bell had ceased to sound before it was looked at. In the invention a single bell is sufficient for the largest hotel. The wire from each apartment, while it rings this common bell, communicates motion to a suspended ball over an appropriate number, and its long continued vibrations give, without fail, and without noise, the information that is desired. The expense is comparatively trifling.—*Boston Centinel*.

The above mentioned ingenious and useful contrivance may be seen at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Salt. At no period since the commencement of the salt-manufacture in this county was that interest more depressed than at the present time. Salt works are unsaleable at any price much above the inconsiderable value of the materials of which they are composed for other purposes. Salt is very low. Sales have been made at 31 and 32 cents per bushel, and there is little prospect for an improvement at present.—*Barnstable Journal*.

Fraud in Packing Hay. A gentleman desires us to notice a fraud which he discovered a day or two ago, in a bundle of Northern Hay, in the centre of which he found about 20 lbs. of worthless trash. We hope the time is at hand when we shall no longer be obliged to import from such a distance, large quantities of an article which ought always to have been produced in abundance in an agricultural state like this. There have been between 500 and 1000 bundles of Northern Hay, worth about \$5 per bundle, consumed in this place within three months past.—*Fayetteville N. C. Observer.*

Something new. A letter commencing as follows, was lately published in the Washington Globe. The idea of evincing a spirit of gratitude by *getting drunk on the Sabbath*, is indeed original.—*Merc. Jour.*

"NEW YORK, 6th March, 1834.

"Dear Sir, I received your short but gratifying letter this morning stating the result of the debate on the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means. *Laus Deo!* I intend to get tipsy to day though it is Sunday."!!!



CHEAP DAHLIAS, CHINESE MULBERRIES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, near New York, having greatly increased about 350 of their splendid varieties of Dahlias, now offer them at the following *very reduced prices*, and they are ready to supply five thousand immediately.—

Double Dahlias, 12 distinct named varieties, comprising such sorts as have been most increased, for \$3.
Double ditto, 12 distinct varieties, comprising such sorts as are still more rare and beautiful, \$4.
Double ditto, 12 distinct varieties, comprising such kinds as are yet more rare and remarkably beautiful, \$6.

In addition to the splendid collection which the last season composed their famous *acre bed*, they have just received from Europe, every new variety of great celebrity, and the Amateurs may now have their utmost wishes gratified at reasonable prices to accord with the times. Levick's Incomparable, scarlet petals tipped with white, now offered at \$2½.

Chinese Mulberry or Morus multicaulis, on their own bottom, and not grafted, at \$25 per 100—or \$4½ per dozen.
Just imported 25 bushels New Italian Rye Grass; 50 bushels Pacey's perennial do; 1200 lbs. Finest Provence Luzerne, 100 bushels Potato Oats, weighing 4½ lbs. per bushel, and a great variety of other Seeds.

The Chinese Paeonies now reduced to following rates—Double White, or Whitley's \$1; Humei \$1; Fragrans \$1; the Tree Paeony \$2½; Papaveracea \$4, and other varieties 25 per cent discount.

200 bushels Orchard Grass at \$2½, and 80 bushels Tall Meadow Oats Grass at \$2½; 150 lbs. Trifolium incarnatum, a new very early clover, at 40 cents.

Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries. 2t ap 16

GRAPE VINES, DAHLIAS, &c.

For Sale by HOVEY & CO, No 79 and 81 Cornhill, (late Market street.) Isabella, Catawba, Pond's Seedling, (a superior, new, native variety,) and choice foreign kinds of Grape vines, by the single one or hundred, well packed for transportation to any part of the country.

A fine assortment of English Gooseberry bushes, of the best kinds, including those that obtained the premium of the Mass. Hort. Society.

—ALSO—
A collection of the best double Dahlias, Bulbous Flower Roots, Greenhouse Plants, Hardy Perennial Flowering Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c. a 9

PRIZE DAHLIAS.

FOR SALE, 200 varieties of the best double Dahlias. This collection of Dahlias obtained the premium awarded by the Mass. Hort. Society the two last years.

Orders left with Messrs. HOVEY & CO. No. 79 & 81 Cornhill, Boston, or C. F. PUTNAM, Salem, will be duly attended to. apr 2

GRAPE VINES AND EARLY POTATOES.

Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines, extra large size, by the hundred or single.

Early Potatoes which obtained the premium for the last five years. For sale by SAMUEL POND. Cambridgeport, Feb. 25.

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table mats. 1st. a 16.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

THIS day received from New Jersey, a quantity of SWEET POTATO SLIPS in fine order, and will be sold in large or small quantities if applied for soon. GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store. ap 16

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed, and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c. a16 GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

300 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised from selected roots and not imported. This article cannot be too highly recommended for Stock, yielding 40 tons to the acre, and being a most profitable crop. Sow 2½ lbs. to the acre. For sale at New England Seed Store. GEO. C. BARRETT.

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
—WILLIS' Improved Cast Steel MANURE FORK, the best warranted article that has been made for the purpose. a16

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
—HARDEN'S improved SEED SOWING MACHINE. This is one of the best labor saving machines in use, calculated for sowing small seed. The saving of seed in the use of this implement is more than sufficient to pay the cost of it annually. Price \$5. ap 16

Howard's Improved Patent Cast Iron Plough.

FOR SALE at the Agricultural Warehouse 51 & 52 North Market street, a further supply of Howard's Improved Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. The very extensive sale these ploughs met with the past season, and the very general satisfaction they gave to all persons who used them, give them decidedly the preference over all ploughs now in use—a constant supply of them will now be kept for the accommodation of the public, and all orders will be supplied on the same terms as at the manufactory. a 16

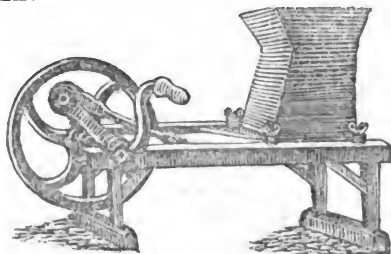
GRAPE VINES AND PEAR TREES.

FOR SALE, a few Grape Vines, plants 3 years old, at the Garden of S. G. PERKINS, Brookline, viz.—

White Chasselas or Muscadine, Purple Muscat,
Red Chasselas, Red Constantine,
Black Hambourg.

Also, a few Pear Trees.—Dwarf, Duchess of Angouleme. Apply at the Garden to Mr. ROBERTS, or to Mr. PERKINS at his Office. ap 16

MACHINE FOR CUTTING FODDER.



THE simplicity of the construction of this Machine, and the small probability of its getting out of repair, together with the neat and rapid manner that it performs its work, certainly renders it a desirable article for the purposes for which it is intended. It is constructed on an entire new principle from any heretofore invented, and will cut an hundred weight of hay in ten minutes, two inches long, can also cut any length from three inches to one-fourth of an inch; it is fed by placing the fodder in a hopper that stands perpendicular, the knife playing horizontally underneath, by which means all the complicated machinery for feeding and the power necessary to drive it is avoided.

The Subscriber having become the proprietor of the right of making, &c. said machine, in and for the State of Massachusetts, solicits the public to call and examine for themselves. Said Machine is for sale at the store of PROUTY & MEARS, No. 12 Commercial street, Boston. DAVID P. KING, Who is also Agent for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island. a 2. cow6w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the Season has arrived for Transplanting FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c. Those wanting an excellent collection will please call at the New England Farmer Office, and leave their orders, which at one day's notice will be attended to.

GARDEN, FLOWER, and GRASS SEEDS, the best collection ever offered in this market, and orders promptly attended to. GEO. C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | 11 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 11 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 6 | 10 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3½ | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 36 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 12 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 25 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, cash. | barrel | 4 87 | 5 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 00 | 5 12 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 00 | 5 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 58 |
| southern yellow, | " | 55 | 56 |
| white, | " | 55 | 56 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 80 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 57 | 60 |
| Oats, Northern, . (prime) | " | 43 | 45 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| Hops, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 14 | 16 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 11 | 11½ |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9½ | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | " | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 12 | 1 25 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 19 00 | 2 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 1 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | " | " |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 25 | 2 37 |
| Red Top, northern, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | " |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 50 | 52 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 35 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 5 | 6 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (mb) | " | 10 | 14 |
| lump, best, | " | 18 | 0 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 12 | 14 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 2 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 14th, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 312 Beef Cattle, (about 30 unsold) 26 ps working Oxen, 15 cows and calves, 140 sheep, and 960 swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Sales were not so good as they were last week; would average about the same as they did 2 weeks since. We noticed quite a number taken at 5 75 all very fine, we quote prime at 5 25 a 5 50, good at 5 a 5 25, thin 4 50 a 5.

Working Oxen—Sales were effected at \$45, 60, 75, and 80. Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at \$20, 23, 27, 29, 30, and 35.

Sheep—Lots were sold at \$4, one at 5, and few very fine at 10.

Swine—Several lots were taken at 5c for sows, and 6 for barrows, and one at 5½ and 6½. Some large barrows were sold at 5c: 3 lots selected at 5c, at retail, 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

SPRING RYE.

JUST received a quantity of Spring Rye, at New England Seed Store.

MISCELLANY.

From the Detroit Courier.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE hills of New England—
How proudly they rise,
In the wildness of grandeur
To blend with the skies!
With their far azure outline,
And tall ancient trees;—
New England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The vales of New England
That cradle her streams;
That smile in their greenness
Like land in our dreams;
All sunny with pleasure,
Embosomed in ease,—
New England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The woods of New England—
Still verdant and high,
Though rocked by the tempests
Of ages gone by:
Romance dims their arches
And speaks in the breeze,—
New England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The streams of New England,
That roar as they go;
Or seem in their stillness
But dreaming to flow:
O bright gilds the sunbeam
Their march to the seas,—
New England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The homes of New England,
Free, fortunate and fair;
O many a heart treasures
Its teraphim there!
E'en more than thy mountains
Or streamlets, they please,—
New England, my country,
I love thee for these!

God shield thee, New England,
Dear land of my birth!
And thy children that wander
Afar o'er the earth:
Thou'rt my country, wherever
My lot shall be cast,—
Take thou to thy bosom
My ashes, at last!

Williams College, Feb. 5, 1834.

IRON.

In few instances do we perceive the concern of Providence for the wants of mortals more fully exemplified, than in the abundant distribution of this substance over the face of the earth, not only in a metallic state, but also in an infinite variety of combinations: from which source are derived many articles of almost indispensable use in our arts and manufactures, as plumbago, commonly called black lead, (a combination of iron with charcoal,) Prussian blue, green vitriol, &c.; but at present we must only take into consideration the simple metal.

Iron is seldom found in a pure metallic state; but its ores are diffused throughout nature in greater abundance than those of other metals, oftentimes combined with them, and sometimes in the states of an oxide, i. e. rust. In this state occurs the Swedish iron ore, which produces such excellent metal. In order to reduce the ore into cast-iron, in some manufactories, it is broken into small pieces, and mixed with lime, or some substance capable of promoting its fusion. It is then thrown into the furnace, together with a quantity of coke or charcoal; where, after being submitted for some time to a most intense heat, the reduced metal descends through the fuel, and collects at the bottom, whence it is let out, and forms pigs of

cast-iron. In this state it is employed in the fabrications of various kinds of machinery and utensils.

Cast-iron acquires carbon from the charcoal or coke used in its reduction, and originally contains oxygen and other adventitious substances, which cause its brittleness and render it fusible, though with some difficulty. In order to deprive it of these, it is kept in a state of fusion for a considerable time, and repeatedly stirred; during which process, the carbon and oxygen uniting, pass on in the state of carbonic-acid gas or fixed air. At length, having become thick, it is taken from the furnace, and submitted to the action of the hammer, or the regular pressure of large steel rollers, by which the remaining impurities are forced out, and the metal is rendered malleable, ductile, and nearly infusible. Iron in this state is called bar or wrought iron.

Iron, by the above process, being divested of charcoal, must again absorb a small portion of pure carbon, in order to be converted into steel. This is effected by submitting good iron to an intense heat, for several hours, in conjunction with carbonaceous matter, such as charcoal, carbonate of lime, &c. Good steel contains about one part of carbon in two hundred of iron.

It may be remarked, that, of the metals in common use, (platinum excepted) iron alone possesses the property of welding. Innumerable are the advantages which we derive from this peculiar quality, by which, without fusion, merely by heating, iron is moulded into the variety of forms, in which it is every where exhibited to our view. Iron possesses likewise the property of being attracted by the magnet, and of becoming itself magnetic. To this property we are indebted for the mariner's compass—an instrument, by which man is enabled to steer his course towards any part of the globe, with the greatest accuracy and certainty.

Contrary to the prejudiced opinion of the ancients, who supposed that iron was poisonous, and that wounds, inflicted with instruments made of this metal, healed with difficulty, it seems that its effects on the animal economy are very beneficial, both in medicinal preparations, and in its state of natural solution in chalybeate waters. Indeed, of all metals, this is the most important; since there is no other, wherein are contained, at the same time, so many useful properties; none which can be applied to such a variety of uses; and, finally, none which exists in such abundance, or in so many different states, for it pervades all nature, is found in vegetables, and even in animal fluids.

It may not be improper to state here, that the article, known in commerce by the name of *tinned plate*, is not tin, as some suppose, but iron plates, which having undergone certain chemical preparations, are immersed in melted tin, which not only adheres to the surface, but even partly penetrates the plate, and gives it a very brilliant appearance.

MOOSE.

A moose is being exhibited in Portland—which was taken seven or eight months ago at the head water of the Androscoggin by an Indian when but two or three weeks old. The Portland Courier says, "he is about the size of a colt, a year old; as tame and gentle as a house dog; eats hay and potatoes like a horse; and will kneel at the bidding of his keeper to pick up his food from the floor, his legs being so long and neck so short as to render this position necessary to enable him to reach the floor."—*Berkshire Advocate*.

TO MY NOSE.

Knows he, that never took a pinch,
Nosey! the pleasure thence which flows!
Knows he the titillating joy
Which my Nose knows?

O Nose! I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows!
I gaze on thee and feel that pride
A Roman knows!

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them direct by mail, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis are now reduced to \$25 per 100, and \$41 per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety \$20 to \$5 per 100.—Pears \$37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches \$20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces \$30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts \$25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries \$6 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp \$16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties \$30 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants \$16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines \$25 per 100, and 2 years ditto \$20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Winne, York Claret, York Madera, and Scuppernon, \$25 per 100.—Herbmont's Madeira, Troy and Elsingburgh, \$30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling \$35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, \$1½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Paeonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at \$3, \$4, and \$6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible. Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, {
Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834. }

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
March 14, 1834.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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[] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1834.

NO. 41.

WE are indebted to an esteemed friend for the following address, which we are happy to give a place in our columns. We perfectly coincide in opinion with the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this valuable article that "it is a sensible well written Address by a practical and observing man."

AN ADDRESS TO THE ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY;

At New Rowley, September 26th, 1833, at their ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW.

BY JEREMIAH SPOFFORD.

GENTLEMEN, I consider myself happy in the class of my fellow citizens that I am this day called upon to address. The character and pursuits of a New-England farmer, have always held an honorable place in my estimation. It was among them, and in their employment, that I spent those years of happy childhood, when every thing makes its deepest impressions. My earliest ideas of property, were derived from their possessions. To me houses and farms and cattle were wealth, and their owners nature's nobility. While money and notes, stocks and merchandize, appeared fleeting and transient—there seemed something in the possession of *solid acres*, especially when these were *compact farms*, with their venerable mansions, descending from generation to generation, that elevated the possessor, and gave a dignity and character to his pursuits truly honorable and desirable.

Nor have these been merely the illusions of youth: they have followed me, and I have cherished them in my riper years.—And I view with gratitude that kind Providence, which cast my youth among that class of society. The labors of the field gave a value to my scanty library, and my few hours of study, of which, under almost any other circumstances I could have had no conception: and memory still loves to "hover o'er" those inestimable *Sabbaths*, when, after six days labor done, we found a day of *rest*, and assembled within these very walls, to enjoy it in social solemn worship; nor can any one know the value of those *Sabbaths*, unless it be those who spend the week in patient labor, and assemble on the seventh as a sacred holiday, to greet the countenances of their friends, and pay their devotions to the most high God. Here then we met few except cultivators of the soil, prepared by their labors in the field to render their tribute of gratitude to Him who gives rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling their hearts with food and gladness. Venerable fathers! who then bowed in this sacred temple! may your sons as patiently cultivate the soil you then possessed, and as devoutly worship here.

You will forgive this digression, when you look around the world, and see how closely connected are Christian morality and Agricultural prosperity, —and you will as soon expect to gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles, as to find a well cultivated farm under the superintendence of him who neither fears God, nor regards man.

Writers in all ages have been lavish in their praises of the important pursuits of the husbandman. The flowery *fields*, the bleating *herds*, the rural *cottage*, and the domestic *fireside*, have furnished poets and orators with their brightest images. But while they have thus been lavish of

their panegyrics, few of them have descended from their elevations to cleave the sod, and nourish the plants, which produce all these beautiful images. But at the present day nothing is more common, than for men to quit our halls of legislation, our courts of justice, ships and merchandize, or the learned professions, to seek in agricultural pursuits for that tranquil enjoyment, that health of body and peace of mind, which they had sought in vain among the objects of towering ambition, the eager pursuits of wealth, and the jarring interests of a busy world. Thirty years ago Cincinnatus had many admirers, but very few imitators; but now the Cincinnati of America may be found in every part of our land, and men whose names are well known to the politicians and literati of our country, may frequently be found aiding in the labors of the field. Their plans, and their pens, and their instruments of labor, co-operate in the same wise and benevolent design—to multiply the fruits of the earth, the great mine of real wealth, and store-house of sustenance for man and beast.

That kind of fictitious consequence, which struts in ruffles and gloves, is fairly out of fashion. This may be styled the age of *utility*; and that man, as well as that machine, that is of no use, is very little valued; and the person who should in this age and nation, wear appendages or ornaments to show that he did nothing, would at the same time, in the estimation of an immense majority, be making himself ridiculous, and showing himself worth nothing. Riches to any amount now give no exemption from this universal law; but on the other hand, if a man has capital, he is considered under increased obligation to attend to business, and he is hardly excused when he provides business enough to ensure the industry of himself and household, but he is looked to for the plans and the capital which is to employ the hands, and furnish subsistence for his whole village or neighborhood.

This is among the most important improvements of the present age, and it has had a most salutary effect upon agriculture, that so many men of talent, property and education, have chosen this as the object of their pursuit, and the sphere of their industry. To the young and ambitious, the tiresome labor and the slow acquirements of the farmer, have often appeared repulsive; they have sought out some readier source of wealth, or what they might have considered a more genteel employment. They have often turned their backs upon advantageous settlements, and birthrights of inestimable value, to seek in distant lands, or foreign climes, for sources of gain and scenes of excitement and novelty. In a small proportion of instances these hopes have been realized; but in innumerable others, they have ended in sorrow, vexation and disappointment, and thousands of sighs of bitter anguish have risen from the bosom of the broad ocean, or echoed from foreign shores, when memory cast a "longing lingering look" over the pleasant hills and fruitful fields of New England.

The learned professions, merchandize, and manufactures, when selected by congenial minds, may have been wisely chosen, and in many instances have led to happy results; but how many, even of those who have succeeded well in their plans,

while enduring their tremendous responsibilities their anxious cares, and their ruinous risks, have envied the farmer, who free from those cares is tranquil by day, and finds repose and refreshment at night, in sound oblivious sleep; and who, independent of the breath of popularity, or the fortune of trade, depends for prosperity only on himself and heaven.

Agriculture at the present day, instead of being a mean, servile employment, is now justly ranked as an important science; and the studies of the learned are now often directed to the most laudable employment of multiplying the fruits of the earth, and improving the quality of the fruits produced.

Chemistry no longer examines the material world in search of fictitious wealth. Philosophers have become convinced that in transmuting the simple elements into grain and fruit, fit for the nourishment of men and animals, they perform a much more useful service than they would have done had they succeeded in transmuting iron into gold, or lead into silver.

The long sought art of transmuting metals, though it might enrich the discoverer, would now be considered of questionable utility. The art of multiplying the fruits of the earth, has already spread the most solid comfort over this and other lands: and nearly banished want and famine from the civilized world; and yet so far is that art from having reached its maximum, that even in this State, though more thickly inhabited than any other portion of this Union, no doubt can reasonably remain but that three times its present inhabitants might be sustained on our own soil.

When our soil shall be thoroughly analyzed, and every acre applied to its appropriate use, and when the increase of population, or a diminished supply from abroad, shall turn our attention to our own resources, our now naked plains will be loaded with luxuriant vegetation, and our hills shall wave with the golden harvest.

Even the vast extension of manufactures which already strains the Merrimack through flumes and wheels, and threatens even to turn Niagara to a mill seat, but furnishes a home market, and increases the necessity and the reward of agricultural industry; and the time is at hand when railroads shall traverse our mountain valleys, and every article shall be trundled with ease and velocity from the place of supply to the place of consumption.

In pursuing the subject I propose

First—to examine the advantages we enjoy, in this country, as an agricultural community: and compare them with advantages in other parts of the country.

Secondly—to notice some of the most essential circumstances which contribute to develop and improve these advantages.

As to the advantages we enjoy it is highly desirable that we form a correct estimate. Truth is always desirable, and this is peculiarly so, when it enables us to place a proper value upon our own property; and prevents our envying others the enjoyment of theirs, when perhaps our own is most valuable.

Such has been the rage for western emigration, for the last twenty years, that the soil of New Eng-

land has, in the estimation of good judges, been greatly undervalued. New lands, to be bought for a trifle, and which being *new*, would naturally produce a few large crops, have allured many a youth from advantages which he and his family will have cause to regret for many generations. We have not a soil which will yield copiously without assiduous cultivation, 'tis true; but we have a soil which as richly repays the labor and expense bestowed as in any part of the world.

It is yet to be proved whether the soils in the western States, after a hundred years of cultivation, will be better than ours; and it is further yet to be proved, whether their sand and alluvion will as well sustain the manures necessary to recover an exhausted soil, as our own granite base.

Larger crops than are here obtained, wherever the hand of the diligent applies the plough and manure with liberality, if attainable are hardly desirable. A few spots in which an improved system of agriculture has been introduced, have proved the boundless resources which our soil may supply, whenever our people shall be induced to apply their energies to this branch of industry. A hundred bushels of Indian corn, sixty bushels of oats, forty bushels of rye, three tons of hay, three hundred bushels of potatoes, have severally been raised on an acre of our soil—and when its value compared with prices in the western country, is taken into the account, it is believed that few cultivators of the soil will find a richer reward. If man could live by bread alone, it might perhaps be an object to transport ourselves to the banks of the Ohio, where grain generally bears from one-fourth to a third of the price it does here: but we are now speaking of farmers, living in decent style, who have many things to buy, and ought always to have something to sell, and to such, one bushel of grain raised here, will bring him in as much cash, or the necessities of life, as four raised in the western country.

When in former years I used to partake of the labor of "hay time," and brooded over the hardship of spending all summer in providing food to sustain the cattle over winter, I thought the farmers of the south were blessed indeed, where the cattle could find their own food on green pastures all the year, and fatten at large beneath a milder sky. But upon better information I found, that instead of raising fine cattle without labor, they could scarce raise them at all; that their beef was poor, and a Georgia cow scarcely yielded more milk than a New England goat; and that instead of green pastures, all the year, grass hardly grows, and they scarcely know what a green pasture is.

A medical friend,* who spent a summer in Georgia, observed that all appearance of green grass in fields of pastures, is entirely parched and dry by August; that the few cattle live on straw and the tops of corn, and by picking a little grass along the banks of streams and in shady places. So that our southern states, aside from the artificial curse of slavery, can hardly claim advantages over New England.

We enjoy advantages somewhat peculiar in having fertile lands along the sea-coast, so that we have a ready market, and our green hills greet the eye of the mariner as he sails along our shores. The other maritime counties of this State would suffer much on a comparison with Essex. And along our southern coast, Virginia, the Carolinas,

and Georgia, present for the most part, for eighty or one hundred miles from the sea, pine barrens, sandy plains, and swamps, abounding in noxious insects, and venomous reptiles. A single swamp lying in Georgia and Florida, is one hundred and eighty miles in circumference! and no degree of fertility, or an everlasting summer could compensate for the pestiferous exhalations, which during many months of the year load every breeze with pestilence and death. Another medical friend* who spent a summer in Charleston, South Carolina, informs me that though the city is extremely unhealthy compared with northern cities, yet the country around it is vastly more so. Very few white people live in, and as few as possible attempt to cross over the level country for sixty or seventy miles back of Charleston in summer. To go beyond the ramparts of the city, especially in the night time, is for many months almost certain death! Now what degree of fertility added to our soil would compensate for such an atmosphere!

Casting our eyes to the south west, the country along the lower Mississippi, must have been once an immense bay, or arm of the Gulf of Mexico, but the alluvial deposit, floated annually down this immense river, from the boundless west, has filled up this bay, and made most of it into swamp, and part of it into something like dry land. The immensity of waters from three thousand miles, and ten thousand hills, still kept a main channel through this wilderness of *water and mire and drift-wood*, and depositing more soil, when the thickened waters first spread from the main channel, than was carried further back, the banks of the river became much higher than the back country.

The fertility of this soil, and the advantages for commerce have allured people to settle along this river bank; and an artificial dam has been erected for one hundred and seventy miles above New Orleans, to keep the waters in the river during its annual overflow, and to defend the city of New Orleans, and the plantations which lie behind this bank from inundation! Here land more fertile than your granite hills offers its abundance of cotton, sugar, rice and corn, but among those rich plantations the malaria sweeps with the besom of destruction, and hundreds of our enterprising young men go annually to gain property, and take the fearful chance of laying their dust, where even a grave cannot be prepared, but fills with water before it receives its tenant.

A clergyman of this State,† who was seized with this spirit of emigration some years ago, and has indulged it to his heart's content, informs us that the villages on the Arkansas and Red rivers, are uninhabitable during summer, and the people leave them and build camps in the woods, and on higher grounds to escape certain death. He spent one summer in one of these encampments, battling with the mosquitoes, and resolving to improve the first moment of escape to a more northern climate.

Over all this southern region of the United States, you might search in vain for an assembly like this. An industrious yeomanry is there unknown. There the taskmaster brandishes his lash and the slaves labor beneath a burning sun, curse the race that fatten and luxuriate upon their toil,

and whet the appetite of revenge and the scythe of death for a day of future retribution.

Fathers and mothers of New England! Could all the gold of Mexico induce you to fix your domicile, and leave your children, where their only chance of safety was the prospect of holding a population of two and a half millions, and their rapidly increasing posterity in a state of perpetual bondage? with an equal chance that thirty years will turn the scale, deluge the country in blood, and give the white population only the desperate alternatives of death, slavery or exile?

Comparing the higher regions of the great valley of the Mississippi with our own State, we shall also find its advantages so nearly overbalanced by disadvantages, that a wise man will feel reconciled to the soil and climate of New England.

The immense vegetation which annually decays in a rich alluvial soil, saturated with water, is sure in a warm or new country, to render the air unhealthy, and produce bilious and other diseases. Here, if we find a few acres of swamp, too low to be drained into some running stream, we consider it a deformity, and are suspicious of its influence upon health; but in all the boundless regions of the west hitherto explored, swamps lying so low that the rivers annually overflow into them, and there leave ponds of fresh water, to stagnate and pollute the air, are a general feature of the country. Here, the waters run off from our hills, plains and meadows, into the rivers; there, over millions of acres, the waters come down the rivers, overflow their banks, and run back into the swamps. Much of this land may in process of time be made useful, by cutting canals through the river banks, that the waters may drain off when the inundation subsides, but a population of one or two to a square mile, makes slow progress in draining the unnumbered thousands of stagnant pools and "dismal swamps."

I should consider myself as criminal were I to traduce the character of a country as the character of an individual; and I would not state these facts in such an assembly, but for what appear to me justifiable motives.

Thousands of our youth have been allured from their paternal homes by accounts of the plenty and fertility of western lands, without duly considering the labors, privations and perils they must encounter, in cultivating and reaping the fruits of this fertility, in the bosom of a wilderness, on the borders of an immense desolate prairie, or in the midst of a spreading inundation.

Nor have many of these emigrants considered what they will find painfully true, that they and their generations will have passed off the stage, before their new homes possess the advantages of a New England settlement,—comfortable dwellings, fruitful orchards, good roads, social villages, schools of science, and temples of the living God.

Every mail from the west teems with the Macedonian cry, come over and help us. Hundreds of youth accustomed to spend their sabbaths in the churches of the puritans, now find by privation, the value of those privileges which perhaps once they slighted; and the question whether this floating population, brought together from the four quarters of the world, is ever to settle down into anything like the moral and religious society of New England is yet to be decided.

An intelligent gentleman with whom I lately conversed, who went from this country in 1817,

* Dr. Warren Abbot, deceased.

* Alonzo Chapin, M. D. now Missionary at the Sandwich Islands.
† Mr. Flint.

and resides in one of the principal cities on the Ohio, and who has been more successful in his pursuits than most of his fellow emigrants, says he would not advise any one to go into the western valley who is comfortably situated as to business or property here. A long life scarcely serves to wean a person of common sensibility from the faces of his friends and the tombs of his ancestors. To thousands who have gone out from among us, New England will still be their "home," and the western valley their place of exile.

It is true my friends, that you might go where you would find a deeper soil, and a milder climate, or you may command a wider extent of territory, and live with less labor—but who of you would exchange your sloping hills and your granite fences, for the vast prairies and wooden fences of the west.

Who of you would leave your warm barns and well fed flocks, that you might see your cattle picking a precarious existence through the winter, in marshes and fens, or shivering with wet and cold around an uncovered hay-stack?

Who, to avoid the drifting snow and driving sleet, would leave the land of pleasant sleigh-rides, and happy winter evenings, to breathe the sirocco which sweeps from the Gulf of Mexico for weeks together, up the boundless valley, loaded with the fetid exhalations of a thousand bayous and swamps? (To be concluded in our next.)

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, April 19, 1834.

Seeds of the Chizinoya, Kneesberry, Ciruella, and the Peruvian Squash, received from a gentleman in Lima, were presented by B. F. Hallett, Esq.

Scions of the Winter Catherine, and a fine Seedling Pear, presented by Edward S. Rand, Esq. of Newburyport, for distribution. E. Vose.

From the Genesee Farmer.

WOOD SNAPPING ON THE FIRE.

I BELIEVE we have no wood in this country, that is more worthless for fuel than the Butternut. A few cuts of this kind, however, about ten inches in diameter, had been split in two, left some weeks to dry, and then carried into my chamber. On placing one stick on the fire, it began to snap most remarkably; sometimes there were not less than fifteen or twenty sparks on the carpet at once; and the inconvenience was serious. What was to be done? I happened to recollect a paragraph in your 2d volume, taken from some eastern paper, stating that *wood snaps on the fire from the side nearest to the heart*. It was so in this case. I just turned the log over, and at once the difficulty was at an end; for though it continued to snap for some time against the back plate, yet no more sparks came into the room.

When I put on the next log, I was particular to turn the heart backwards, and I have had no trouble from snapping since. Now the knowledge of this thing is but a trifle indeed, but it may be worth knowing, for I have often seen the guests round a parlor fire, starting up to put out the sparks, when I presume nothing more was wanting than to turn over a stick. A FARMER.

Receipt for Scarlet Fever. A very simple remedy, says a correspondent, for this dreadful disorder, is now using in this city with good effect. It is merely a mixture of cayenne pepper, salt and vinegar, used as a gargle.—N. Y. Com.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

If you neglected your farming utensils last fall, bring them forward now and see if they are in good order. Apply a coat of paint to the wood; it costs but little and will preserve them from warping and decay. See if there is a peg or a nail lacking, and be sure to replace it. Look to your fences and see that they are in good order. A stone wall looks much neater than a brush fence, or a crazy, rickety rail fence, that a poor old sheep can't rest his bones against without endangering his neck. A bad fence is a fruitful source of quarrels between neighbors. Scrape up the chips about your door yard, let them decay in heaps; they make excellent manure. Don't work your boys too hard; but be sure to keep them diligent. Don't keep them a digging and driving that you may have the better chance to lean over the fence and wrangle about politics, or loiter at "the corner," about the stores or tavern. Set them an example of industry and promptitude yourself and they will be very likely to follow it. Let them pick up the stones about your farm, and pile them in heaps, to make a wall, repair the roads, or at least to be out of the way of your scythe, hoe and ploughshare. Don't let them work with great heavy implements requiring the strength of a man to wield them; if you are able, furnish them with those of a light hand make, and they will work with greater alacrity. Give them a piece of ground of their own to cultivate; it will incite them to prudence and activity. But don't neglect their education, let what will come. Employ a good teacher and be sure that your children go regularly to school. Don't keep them at home to do work you might just as well do yourself. Don't let them go a courting till they have a thorough knowledge of grammar, geography, arithmetic, and practical farming. You had better examine the first love letter they write, and if it is misspelt, don't let them "go ahead." While looking after yourself and the boys, don't forget your wife and daughters. It is hard work to scour up the floors, and the expense of a coat of yellow ochre is a mere trifle. You better put it on—it will save the girls from fretting and your wife from growing old.—Don't keep them a borrowing swift and reels, tubs and wheels: if you are a common manager you can do so easily. If they ask for a new gown or a pair of shoes don't scold, and rate them about extravagance, when perhaps those they have are as old as the hills, but buy them if you are able; if not, tell them so kindly and frankly, and if they are as reasonable as our farmers' wives and daughters generally are, they will say no more about it. Don't let them ape city dress and fashions; a plain simple attire is always more becoming than a tawdry imitation of the prevailing mode.

Girls must know something more than merely to read and write; they can't have too much arithmetic; and a knowledge of all the English branches of education will make them contented at home, prevent gadding, tattling and romping. Finally, don't borrow, but take at least one newspaper; you will find your account in the superior intelligence, capacity and capability of your family: your barn, your fields, your house and family will show it.—Portland Courier.

THE Rev. Mr. Madden of Kildenny, died in consequence of taking the *glanders* from a favorite poney he was treating for this complaint.—Genesee Farmer.

From the Genesee Farmer.

A VEGETABLE STOREHOUSE.

Mr. L. Tucker—I write not to adorn the pages of the Farmer, but to increase its usefulness; and confer a favor upon my countrymen. Last autumn I built a cellar in the following manner—by making a hole 18 feet in length, 8 feet in width, 3 feet in depth,—placing over it seven pairs of rafters, the pitch being a right angle. I then covered it with boards, straw, coarse hay and dirt. The following is an estimate of the cost:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------|
| Boards and scantling, 400 feet, | - | \$2,00 |
| Shoveling out, 1 day, | - | 75 |
| Making roof and door-way, 1 1-2 days | 1,50 | |
| Covering 1 day, | - | 75 |
| | | \$5,00 |

Thus I have stored nearly 300 bushels of potatoes—they have kept warm and dry. I have fed of them to hogs, cows, and beef cattle every day through the season with very little trouble. For apples or cider, for turnips or any other roots, it is the best within my knowledge. In my opinion every considerable farmer should have two or more of this form, which will hold 1000 bushels each, with a shed over the door-way of one, and a steaming apparatus at the side of the door—the whole placed near the pig sty and barn. Then, my brother farmers, we could raise turnips, mangel wurtzel and carrots, feed them with our corn and rye, make more and better pork—more and equally as good beef; and solve the question about surplus grain and alcohol. It may be said that this cellar will rot down in a few years; then will I rebuild it by placing over it straw and tan bark; then cover the whole with boards and it will be as durable as most out-buildings.

Now I would ask if ice secured in the above manner would not be useful for keeping early butter, cooling cream, and tempering milk rooms, &c. through the summer? If corn meal, wet up and steamed in the form of dumplings with potatoes, would not be an improvement? I would ask also, if a crop of beets thinned out for fattening hogs in summer, fed to store hogs in winter, would not be valuable, and answer the place of peas and corn? I would inquire for a simple and useful plan for steaming vegetables, that will cook ten or fifteen bushels at one time; and last, though not least, I would ask if farmers generally cannot consume their corn and rye at home with greater profit than to sell it to the distiller at present prices?

INDELIBLE INK FOR LINEN, &c.

Put half a drachm of lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) into a small vial of water; and a piece of gum arabic of the size of a pea, and a little of the paint called sap green, to make it more legible while writing. When the whole is dissolved it is fit for use. That part of the cloth to be written on, must be previously wet with a mixture composed of a small quantity of pearlash and gum arabic dissolved in water, and pressed smooth with a hot iron. The writing should be exposed to the sun, which will cause it to dry darker than in the shade.—Mechanic's Magazine.

Wheat when cut green, shrivels more than barley, and the latter more than oats. Oats will retain their plumpness when cut quite green.—Genesee Farmer.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE-SHOW & PLOUGH- ING MATCH:—Concord, October 8, 1834.

THE SOCIETY OF MIDDLESEX HUSBANDMEN AND MANUFACTURERS

Hereby offer the following Premiums for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures and the Cultivation of Trees within the County of Middlesex:

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

For the greatest quantity of Hops on 600 hills, not less than 1000 lbs. - \$10
the next greatest quantity, &c. - 5

No person will be allowed to receive a second premium for the same Hop Field.

LIVE STOCK.

For the best Fat Ox, at least expense, \$8
the next best, - 5
the best Bull, not under 1 year old, 10
the next best, - 8
best Bull Calf, not over 12 nor under 6mo. 5
the next best, - 3
the best yoke of Working Oxen, 10
the next best, - 8
the next best, - 6
the next best, - 5
the next best, - 4
the next best, - 3
the best 3 year old Steers, 7
the next best, - 5
the best 2 year old, do. 6
the next best, - 4
the best yearling Steers, - 4
the next best, - 3
the best Calf Steers, - 4
the next best, - 3
the best Milch Cow, - 12
the next best, - 10
the next best, - 8
the next best, - 6
the best Milch Heifer, under 3 years old, 8
the next best, - 6
best Heifer Calf, not over 12 nor under 3 m. 5
the next best, - 3

None of the above animals, except Calves, will be entitled to premiums, unless they have been owned in the County of Middlesex, at least one year previous to the time of Exhibition. Milch Cows and Heifers will not be entitled to a premium unless the owner furnishes a certificate, showing the mode of keeping and quantity of milk given.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Broadcloth, not less than 15 yards, 6 quarters wide, - \$10
the next best, - 7
the best piece of plain Cloth, not less than 15 yards, 3 quarters wide, 6
the next best piece, - 4
the best piece of Kerseymere, not less than 15 yards, - 6
the next best piece, - 4
best piece of Flannel, not less than 20 yds. 5
the next best piece, - 4
the next best, - 2
best Sole Leather, not less than 6 sides, 8
the next best, - 4
best Harness do. not less than 100 lbs. 6
the next best, - 2
the best dressed Calf Skins, not less than 12 skins, - 6
the next best, - 4
the best Neat's Leather, do. 6 sides, 8
the next best, - 4
the best Cowhide Boots, do. 3 pair, 6
the next best, - 4

the best Calf-skin Boots, do. 6 pair, 6
the next best, - 4
the next best, - 2
the best Men's Shoes, do. 6 pair, 4
the next best, - 2
the best Ladies' Shoes, do. 6 do. 4
the next best, - 2

A minute and accurate account of the expense of manufacturing said articles must be exhibited.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards, 1 yard wide, - \$8
the next best, - 5
the next best, - 3
the best Woollen Coverlet, - 4
the next best, - 3
the best Woollen knit half Hose, not less than 6 pair, - 3
the next best, - 2
the next best, - 1,50
the next best, - 1
the best Straw Bonnet, - 3
the next best, - 2
the best pair of Woollen Blankets, 3
the next best, - 2
the best Hearth Rug, - 4
the next best, - 3
the next best, - 2

After examination, the goods will be considered in charge of the owners, but must remain a short time for public inspection.

BUTTER.

For the best Butter, not less than 100 lbs. to be made before the 10th of July next, \$10
the next best, - 8
best new churned do. not less than 20 lbs. 5
the next best, - 3
the next best, - 2

Certificates of the manner in which it has been made and preserved will be required.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES, AND CULTURE OF SILK.

For the best Plantation of White Mulberry Trees, not less than 150 in number, which shall be in the best thriving condition in the Autumn of 1834, - \$25
the next best, - 15
the best speci. of Silk, not less than 3 lbs. 9
the next best, - 7
the next best, - 4

Certificates will be required of the manner and expense of growing the Silk, with evidence accompanying the same.

SWINE.

For the best Boar, - \$8
the next best, - 6
the best breeding Sow, - 8
the next best, - 6
the best Pigs, not less than 3 in number, from 4 to 8 months old, - 5
the next best, - 3

All unsuccessful competitors for premiums offered by the Society for Stock and Swine, shall be allowed from the funds of the Society eight cents per mile for travel from their respective places of abode to the town where the annual Show is holden.

CIDER.

For the best specimen of Cider, not less than 3 dozen bottles made in 1833 manufactured by the person who shall exhibit the same,

from apples grown on his own farm, and to be used at the annual dinner of the Society, \$8
the next best, - 5

A certificate of the manner of making the same will be required; the Cider must be pure, without the addition of Spirituous Liquors of any kind.

FOREST TREES.

For the best Plantation of White Oak Trees, not less than half an acre nor fewer than 500 trees thereon, to be raised from the acorn, and which shall be in the best thriving state in the Autumn of the year 1834, \$20
the second best, - 15
the third best, - 12
the best plantation of White Ash Trees, not less than an acre, nor fewer than 150 trees thereon, to be raised from the seed, and which shall be in the best thriving state in the Autumn of the year 1834, \$15
the second best, - 10
the third best, - 8
the best plantation of Elm Trees, not less than one quarter of an acre nor fewer than 80 trees thereon, to be raised from the seed, and which shall be in the best thriving state in the year 1834, - \$8

FRUIT TREES.

For the best Apple Orchard, not less than 75 trees, which shall have been planted or set out since the year 1826, and shall be in the best thriving state in the Autumn of 1834, \$15
the second best, - 12
the third best, - 6
the best engrafted Pear Trees, not less than 30 trees, set out since the year 1826, and in the best thriving state in the Autumn of 1834, - 10
the next best, - 5

Premiums will be awarded for the best specimens of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes and other Fruits to be used at the annual dinner of the Society; Premiums will also be awarded for the best specimens of Vegetables.

FARMS.

For the best cultivated Farm, regard being had to the quantity of produce, manner and expense of cultivation, and the general appearance of the Farm, - \$25
the next best, - 20
the next best, - 15
the next best, - 10

Notice will be given in the public Newspapers of the time when the Committee on Farms will commence their examination, and any person desirous of having his Farm inspected may make application to the Secretary through the Trustee of the town where he resides, or to either of the Committee.

MACHINES AND TOOLS.

To the person who shall produce at the Show, any Agricultural Implement of his own invention, which shall deserve a reward not exceeding, \$10

Certificates are to be produced to the Committee, proving its utility.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

To the Owners of the ten Ploughs, to be drawn by oxen, which shall be judged to have done the best work with the least expense on one quarter of an acre:—

| Double Teams. | | Single Teams. | |
|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| First Plough, | \$10 | First Plough, | \$10 |
| Second Plough, | 8 | Second Plough, | 8 |
| Third Plough, | 6 | Third Plough, | 6 |
| Fourth Plough, | 4 | Fourth Plough, | 4 |
| Fifth Plough, | 3 | Fifth Plough, | 3 |

It is understood that no person who has obtained a premium at any previous Ploughing Match, can contend for the same or less premium, with the same Oxen. No person shall be a competitor at the Ploughing Match after he has obtained the Society's first premium. And no person shall contend for either of the Society's premiums unless he is the owner of the Oxen and Plough, and acts as Ploughman himself or some person who works on his Farm. Single Teams will plough without a driver.

All competitors in Ploughing, must enter their names with the Secretary, before eight o'clock, on the day of the Show.

TRIAL OF WORKING OXEN,

Will take place immediately after the services in the Meeting-house.

All Competitors in this trial must enter their names with the Secretary, before 9 o'clock on the day of the Show.

LONG TEAM OF WORKING OXEN.

Thirty Dollars will be awarded to the drivers of a Long Team of not less than one hundred yoke of Working Oxen.

It is understood, that whenever merely from want of competition, any of the claimants might be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction, yet if in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claim. No article or animal, on which, to any owner one premium shall have been awarded, although that premium may have been the lowest, shall be considered a subject for any future premium of the Society, except it be for qualities different from those for which a premium has been awarded.—Milch Heifers will not be allowed to take a premium as Milch Cows; the same pair of Steers will be allowed to receive but two premiums. The proof of Agricultural Experiments, and the manner in which they were conducted to be offered at the Annual Meeting of the Trustees. The Society have reserved fifty dollars to be awarded to such person as shall exhibit any article of utility, for which no premium is offered above. If any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums. MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY who shall have premiums awarded them, will be entitled by a vote of the Trustees to an allowance of ten per cent, in addition to the premiums mentioned in this bill.

BENJAMIN F. VARNUM, President.

JOHN STACY, Secretary.

From the Genesee Farmer.

LARGE WHEAT CROP.

At the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of this county, (Monroe,) in October last, the Society's first premium for the best acre of Wheat, was awarded to Mr. Jirah Blackmer of Wheatland, the acre producing, according to the certificate

presented to the Society, sixty eight and 43-60ths bushels. The conditions on which the premium was granted, not requiring a statement of the manner of its culture, Mr. B. has, at our request furnished the following:

Mr. L. Tucker—Agreeable to the request which I recently observed in the Genesee Farmer, I give you an account of the culture of an acre of wheat for which the first premium was awarded by the Monroe County Agricultural Society, in October last. This acre was a part of a field containing twenty-two acres, which had lain four years in clover, and had been occupied as pasture. It had never received any barn manure, but had several times been sowed with plaster or gypsum.

The acre which I selected, lay in a basin or hollow, and the surface of the ground gradually descended towards it in every direction; and in a time of heavy rains, or the snow going off in the spring, it was generally flowed with water, which made it very rich. The natural soil is a sandy loam, with an excellent sub-soil. I had the stones and other obstructions to the plough, removed, and ditches cut to prevent the water from running into it in a wet time and flowing it. In the fore part of June, the field was ploughed deep with a good team—in August it was harrowed and cross ploughed quite deep; and the fore part of September it was again harrowed and ploughed very fine. On the 14th September it was sowed with a little less than a bushel of seed to the acre, one half white flint, and the other red chaff mixed together. It was harvested the 25th of July when it was quite green, and the kernel but just out of the milk. It stood the thickest on the ground of any wheat I ever saw, and the straw was large and very tall, yet so firm that it did not lodge—the heads were unusually long and well filled, so that nine sheaves yielded a bushel.

I would remark, that I am satisfied from experience and observation, that plaster is not only highly beneficial to grass lands, but of great service to grain crops, and I almost invariably fail of a grain crop unless I plough deep.

Yours, with respect,

JIRAH BLACKMER.

Wheatland, March 17, 1834.

ON RENDERING TIMBER MORE DURABLE.

WE copy from the Rail Road Journal another paragraph on the preservative quality of lime when applied to timber in damp places. The writer is said to be "an Engineer of great experience."

"I am induced to communicate a fact corroborative of the opinion of your correspondent G. that lime is a preserver of timber. Some fifteen years ago, a friend of mine removed a decayed mill trunk in order to replace it with a new one. The trunk had been laid under ground; and when it was covered with earth, a few scattered lumps of lime were accidentally thrown upon it. On its removal it was discovered that every part of the wood which was in contact with lime was as perfectly sound as when it was first laid, whilst every other part was more or less decayed. Indeed those parts exhibited a freshness and soundness which was truly remarkable."

It has been mentioned to us that some farmers in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, have soaked the lower parts of their posts in vats containing lime water, previous to their being set or planted; but we have no further information on the subject;

and we shall be much obliged to any person in that quarter or elsewhere who will send us a statement of such experiments.—Genesee Farmer.

WHEAT.

LAST spring we published some suggestions on the late sowing of spring wheat, as a means of saving it from the ravages of a little yellow worm which some incorrectly call the weevil. A number of our subscribers tried the experiment, and so far as we have heard with entire success. A farmer in Orange County told us that he sowed one acre of spring wheat ten days later than the rest in the same field. The first sowed was seriously injured, the last not at all. Several in other towns made similar statements.

It has been observed from the first appearance of this insect, that the earliest winter wheat was less injured by its attacks than any other. It is evident therefore, that the time of laying the egg is short. It is, probably, soon after the heads make their appearance. Before they are defended by the leaf which encloses them, and when they appear, most probably, the husk soon becomes so hard that the insect cannot pierce it to deposit her eggs upon the kernel. We have then only to ascertain the time as exactly as we can, in which the injury is done, and have our winter wheat too forward, and spring wheat not forward enough, for the operations of the insect, and the damage is avoided. At present sow your winter wheat as early as you can, and sow your spring wheat as late as you can, and give it time to ripen.

Vt. Chron.

HONEY BEES—IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

A RESPECTABLE farmer of this neighborhood, called on us, a few days since, for the purpose of inviting us to give publicity to a practice adopted by him for preserving Bees through the winter, which he considers as one of great utility and importance to farmers who produce their own honey. Our informant states, that he has kept Bees for a number of years, and after pursuing several expedients for the preservation of his Bees through the cold weather, he last fall placed his hives upon a suitable bench in his cellar, which was perfectly dry, and from which all light was excluded. Upon bringing the hives again into the open air, a few days ago, the Bees exhibited an unusual degree of healthiness and activity, and there were but a very small number of dead ones in any of the hives. This experiment is in our informant's opinion, a very successful one, and well worthy the attention of those farmers who engage in this branch of rural economy. It is at least deserving of a repetition.—West Chester Herald.

CURIOUS CASE OF FARRIERY.

SOME time ago a valuable mare, belonging to Mr. C. Linny, of Baylin, was gored by a bull, and the entrails protruded through the wound. As there appeared no possible remedy, the animal was left in the field to die—when a neighboring man named Moran undertook to cure her. After returning the entrails and sewing up the wound, he procured a large piece of sheet-lead, placed it over the spot, and afterwards drew the skin across it and sewed it up. After an interval of some days, he again ripped the skin open and removed the lead, when the wound appeared completely healed. The skin was a second time sewed up; and in less than a month after, the animal was able to plough as well as ever.—English paper.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1834.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

The following article on forming new varieties of vegetables, is not only curious but useful in a high degree. It describes the process by which we may obtain new sorts of fruits, flowers, and indeed of all useful plants, in a manner analogous to crossing the breeds of animals to introduce new and improved kinds.

The discovery of the art of improving vegetables by mixing their races, will eventually lead to improvements which the most ardent imagination can scarcely anticipate. Gen. NEWHALL will be so good as to accept our thanks for this communication, and we should be glad to often have occasion to acknowledge similar favors from the same donor.

For the New-England Farmer.

ON THE ART OF IMPROVING VEGETABLES BY CROSSING THE BREEDS.

MR. FESSENDEN—

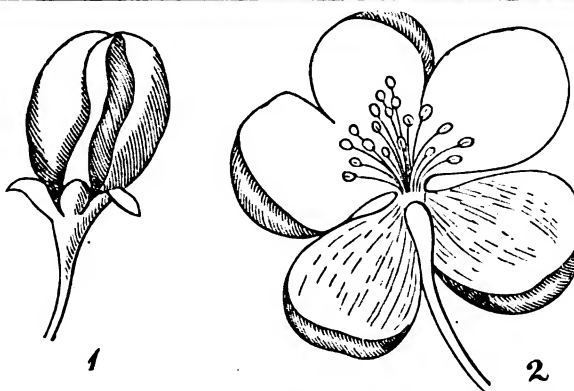
In this age of investigation into the laws of nature, one of the most important discoveries in vegetable physiology, is the sexes of plants, and the consequent power we possess of creating new varieties of fruits, by the cross fertilization of flowers of different plants of the same variety. To this knowledge we are indebted for many of the finest fruits now in cultivation.

Although this science is of recent date, yet it is evident that Lord Bacon suspected that it was possible to cross the breeds of plants, and so procure new kinds, for we see, says that great man, in speaking of the animal world, that there are compound creatures, the offspring of different varieties, &c. and in relation to the vegetable creation, he says, "The compounding or mixture of kinds in plants is not found out; which nevertheless, if it be possible, is more at command than that of living creatures; wherefore, it were one of the most notable experiments touching plants to find it out, for so you may have great variety of new fruits, and flowers yet unknown."

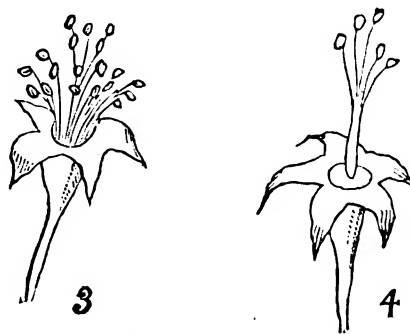
Bradley, who wrote in 1718, is the first author who speaks on this subject as being accomplished; but the exact method was not then clearly understood; as he only directs it by bringing the branches of different trees together when in blossom.

In the English Monthly Review for November 1750, an account of the mixed breed of apples is noticed by Mr. Benjamin Cook, and is clearly explained by the editor's observation. It now appears to be perfectly understood; and as the season is approaching when this operation can be performed, and the foundation laid for further improvements in the interests of horticulture, I give you the process by which this object may be effected, in an extract from Phillips' Pomarium Britannicum, hoping it may be acceptable to that portion of the readers of your valuable paper, who have not the means of readily consulting the best authors on the subject.

The description and drawing is for the apple, but the same principle will apply to every other plant and flower.



"The apple-blossom contains about twenty stamina, or males, which are represented by Fig. No. 3, and generally



five pointals or females, which form the centre of the cup or cavity of the blossom, as in Fig. 4. The males stand in a circle, just within the bases of the petals, or flower leaves, and are formed of slender threads, each of which terminates in a small yellow ball or anther, as in Fig. 2. As soon as the blossoms are nearly full grown, as in Fig. 1, they must be carefully opened, and all the male stamina cut or extracted, so as not to injure the pointals or females, which will then appear as in Fig. 4. The blossoms are then closed as in Fig. 1, and suffered to remain till they open spontaneously. From the blossoms of the tree, which it is proposed to make the male parent of the future variety, must be taken a portion of their pollen or farina, when ready to fall from their mature anthers; and this pollen must be deposited upon the pointals of the blossoms of the tree, which is intended to bear the variety, which consequently will afford seed. By shaking the blossoms over a sheet of white paper, you will ascertain when the pollen is ready. It is necessary in this experiment, to cover the branches on which the prepared blossoms are, with a thin muslin or gauze, so as not to touch the flowers, or keep off the sun or air, but to prevent the bees or other insects from inoculating them with the pollen of other blossoms, which would make the experiment uncertain; and in order to obtain the fruit and the seeds of a large size, it is best to leave but a few blossoms on the tree, and, at all events, to clear the branches on which the prepared blossoms are, from all other blossoms. When the fruit is quite ripe the seeds should be sown at a proper season, and in suitable soil, and in about six or eight years fruit may be expected."

I am, sir, with high regard, yours,

Lynnfield, April 12, 1834.

J. NEWHALL.

FARMER'S ARMORY.

TRAVELLERS who have visited the armory in the Tower of London, at Malta, &c. are struck with the great variety of weapons that were used by the warriors of ancient and modern times. They inflicted death in all ways; by cutting, stabbing, blowing up, and knocking down. Many of these instruments of destruction have been transformed into instruments of husbandry, and the curious, and others, may

see them in their present various forms at the Agricultural Warehouse, North Market street, and where those "who go to see," remain to buy."

First, there is the original seed, to produce all sorts of grapes, grains, trees and ornamental plants. There are axes to cut down the trees, ploughs and harrows to prepare the soil after the woodman, machines to drop seeds, rakes to cover them, hoes to eradicate weeds, sickles, scythes, and cradles, for the harvest, mills for grinding the grain, and engines for cutting the straw. There is every thing necessary for that respectable animal, the cow. There are pails for the milk, and pans also—there are churns for the butter, presses for the cheese, bells for the neck, and tips for the horns. The gardener has as many tools as the surgeon—he has his amputating set, his saws, and his knives. It is worth while for any farmer, or reader of georgics and pastorals, to visit the establishment.—*Boston Courier.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Farm School. The following gentlemen were elected on Monday, to the government of the Boston Farm School. Charles Jackson, President.—Charles C. Paine, Secretary.—George Ticknor, Treasurer.—Thomas B. Wales, John Tappan, John D. Williams, Moses Grant, Th. C. Carey, Charles Wells, Jonathan Phillips, Joseph Tuckerman, George W. Beale, Directors.—*Merc. Journal.*

Famine on these Shores. The Nova Scotian gives appalling accounts of famine and distress existing in some parts of Cape Breton. Many families have been reduced to the necessity of taking only one meal a day, consisting of potatoes of miserable quality.

The Wheels of Enterprise still roll backward. The Methuen company have given orders to their Agent, to stop so much of the works in this place, as are devoted to the manufacture of Sheetings.—*Iris.*

Strawberries were in the market at Tallahassee, Florida, in the month of March. New potatoes had also made their appearance.

Steam and Machinery. The estimated number of looms propelled by water and steam power in the United Kingdom, including those in preparation for working previous to the stagnation, and as near as any calculation can be made, is 58,000. The average produce, taking it at 32 square yards a day, makes 1,254,000, or 1,741 yards a minute; weekly, 7,524,000; monthly, 31,300,000; yearly, 376,200,000. Allowing to each person six yards for yearly consumption, will supply 62,700,000, and will cover 62,700 acres of ground, and in length would extend 213,750 miles, and reach across the Atlantic 71 times.—*Eng. paper.*

Birds. The Rev. Dr. Miller in his work entitled "A Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century," states, that there are 2,536 kinds of birds. Latham described 96 genera, and 2,046 species.

The additions made in his subsequent volume, have increased the number to 3,000.

The number of birds treated of by Linnæus, did not greatly exceed 900.

A dealer in horse flesh to the Westward, advertising the arrival of a drove of horses, recommends them to his customers, as being "uncommitted in politics, and each bearing his own certificate of qualification."

"Congress cannot take out of the hands of the Executive department, the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution."—*President Jackson's Protest.*

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Mr. Wise of Virginia offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That Congress can take out of the hands of the Executive department the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, or subversion of the first principles of the Constitution, by repeal and enactment of such laws as may be necessary to that end.

Great Herds of Cattle. Mr. Gwin of Madison county, Ohio, keeps 1200 head of cattle for which he has ample lands and enclosures; and many of his neighbors, who are in the cattle business, have herds of from two to eight hundred, and lands in proportion. It is wonderful to those who can carry back their recollection for a few years, when the whole state was an entire wilderness, to behold Ohio now outstripping most of the old states in population and agricultural improvement.

A Pedestrian. An Englishman arrived in our city on Monday evening from the South, who has attracted a good deal of notice. He has travelled on foot throughout all the countries of Europe, without any other known motive, than the gratification of his own curiosity. The apparent insufficiency of this reason for so much fatigue, has brought upon him the suspicions of official agents, and caused him to be repeatedly arrested. He is now examining our country as he has examined Europe. He is said to be a man of property and intelligence, though his appearance indicates neither. His habiliments are mean, and all his baggage consists of a small bundle and a cage which contains the only companion of his travels—a favorite canary bird.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Ohio Manufactures. The Scioto Gazette published at Chillicothe, Ohio, contains the following paragraph:

We were invited a few days since to examine a piece of white flannel of beautiful texture and appearance, manufactured by Mr Wm. Reister of this country. It contains about 37 yards, is about one yard wide and of a very excellent quality. Mr. Reister obtained at the Agricultural Society's fair last fall a premium for the best specimen of flannel then exhibited, and he seems to be improving in the manufacture of that article.

GRAPE VINES, DAHLIAS, &c.

For Sale by HOVEY & CO, No 79 and 81 Cornhill, (late Market street.) Isabella, Catawba, Pond's Seedling, (a superior, new, native variety,) and choice foreign kinds of Grape vines, by the single one or hundred, well packed for transportation to any part of the country.

A fine assortment of English Gooseberry bushes, of the best kinds, including those that obtained the premium of the Mass. Hort. Society.

—ALSO—
A collection of the best double Dahlias, Bulbous Flower Roots, Greenhouse Plants, Hardy Perennial Flowering Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c.

PRIZE DAHLIAS.

FOR SALE, 200 varieties of the best double Dahlias. This collection of Dahlias obtained the premium awarded by the Mass. Hort. Society the two last years.

Orders left with Messrs. HOVEY & CO. No. 79 & 81 Cornhill, Boston, or C. F. PUTNAM, Salem, will be duly attended to.

GRAPE VINES AND EARLY POTATOES.

Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines, extra large size, by the hundred or single.

Early Potatoes which obtained the premium for the last five years. For sale by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport, Feb. 25.

C. G. GREENE'S

IMPROVED SILK REEL—PRICE \$20—For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, and by the Patentees, Windsor, Vermont. ap 23

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table mats. a 16.

PAINT OIL.

The subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "Prepared Paint Oil," which is offered for sale with renewed assurances of its merit. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper in price, will actually cover a quarter more surface, as has been repeatedly proved and confirmed by statements of many Painters. Upwards of 200 buildings in this city and vicinity can be referred to, many of them painted two years ago, which continue to look well, and retained their gloss through the first year, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The Prepared Paint Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability with a more permanent gloss. It paints a very clear white, flows smooth, and is more free from mildew, and changes resulting from the sea air, than any other Oil.

Oil Factory (head Foster's Wharf.)

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

P. S. Please be particular to order Downer & Austin's "Prepared Paint Oil." m 19 6pis.

BUCKTHORNS.

For Sale a quantity of very fine Buckthorns, raised upon the Farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem. Apply at GEO. C. BARRETT'S Seed Store. a 9

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

THIS day received from New Jersey, a quantity of SWEET POTATO SLIPS in fine order, and will be sold in large or small quantities if applied for soon. GEO. C. BARRETT, ap 16 New England Seed Store.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed, and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c. a 16 GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

300 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised from selected roots and not imported. This article cannot be too highly recommended for Stock, yielding 40 tons to the acre, and being a most profitable crop. Sow 2½ lbs. to the acre. For sale at New England Seed Store. GEO. C. BARRETT.

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, —WILLIS' Improved Cast Steel MANURE FORK, the best warranted article that has been made for the purpose. a 16

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, —HARDEN'S Improved SEED SOWING MACHINE. This is one of the best labor saving machines in use, calculated for sowing small seed. The saving of seed in the use of this implement is more than sufficient to pay the cost of it annually. Price \$5. ap 16

Howard's Improved Patent Cast Iron Plough.

FOR SALE at the Agricultural Warehouse 51 & 52 North Market street, a further supply of Howard's Improved Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. The very extensive sale these ploughs met with the past season, and the very general satisfaction they gave to all persons who used them, give them decidedly the preference over all ploughs now in use—a constant supply of them will now be kept for the accommodation of the public, and all orders will be supplied on the same terms as at the manufactory. a 16

GRAPE VINES AND PEAR TREES.

FOR SALE, a few Grape Vines, plants 3 years old, at the Garden of S. G. PERKINS, Brookline, viz.—

White Chasselas or Muscadine, Purple Muscat,
Red Chasselas, Red Constantine,
Black Hamburg.

Also, a few Pear Trees.—Dwarf, Duchess of Angouleme. Apply at the Garden to Mr. ROBERTS, or to Mr. PERKINS at his Office. ap 16

TEA SPRING WHEAT.

25 BUSHELS of this valuable variety of SPRING WHEAT, of which a trial of three years has proved it to be a productive kind, not liable to blast or mildew.
There was raised last year 25 bushels to the acre, and being a sure crop, making the best of flour, it is recommended as a superior variety. For sale at the New-England Seed Store, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and also to be obtained of JOHN PERRY, Sherburne, Mass. m 12.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 11 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 6 | 10 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3½ | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 8 | 11 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | 4 50 | 5 75 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 00 | 5 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 68 | 70 |
| southern yellow, | " | 65 | 68 |
| white, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Barley, | " | 62 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 37 | 40 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 14 | 16 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 11 | 14 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9½ | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 1 12 | 1 25 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | barrel | 19 00 | 2 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 1 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (scarce) | " | 1 00 | 1 05 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 5 | 10 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | 9 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 43 | 53 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 37 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 5 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 11 | 12 |
| lump, best, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 10 | 13 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 33 | 37 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 21st, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 317 Beef Cattle, (including 30 unsold last week,) 11 pairs working Oxen, 13 cows and calves, 210 sheep, and 100 swine. 30 beef cattle unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The market was not quite so good as last week; the quality of the cattle being better, nearly as many sales were effected at the same prices. We noticed ten or fifteen taken at 5 75, all of which were very fine, and about 25 fine cattle were taken at 5 50; we quote prime at 5 25 a 5 50, good at 5 a 5 25, thin at 4 50 a 5.

Working Oxen—Sales \$62 a 70.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at \$20, 23, 25, 28, and 32.

Sheep—We noticed a fine lot of ten, fed by Col. Anderson, of —, taken at \$10 each; also sales at 4 75 and 7 each.

Swine—No lots were taken; at retail 5½ for sows, and 6½ for barrows, most of which were large.

SPRING RYE.

JUST received a quantity of Spring Rye, at New England Seed Store.

MISCELLANY.

From the Buffalo Emporium.

A CONTRAST:

Awa' with your lasses pinch'd up in the middle,
Drawn rearward their shoulders, and cramp'd every rib:
With cheeks like the lily that faints in the valley,
Ashamed of the labors their grandmothers did.

But give me a fine buxom lassie o' nature,
As round as a melon, as plump as a seal;
Whose cheeks are as red as a sun-burnt potato,
Whose fingers can ply both the rake and the wheel.

Our grandmothers surely had died broken-hearted,
Could they had of the future a glance of the eye,
To see how their impious daughters had parted
With stout linsey-woolsey, exotics to buy.

And hung up their distaffs, and burnt up their treddles,
And sung to their lapdogs their best lullaby;
Politely discovering their peas in the middle,
Instead of devouring a whole pumpkin pie.

Och! we dwindle away every strange generation!
Our wives are a' sickly, I've told you the why,
There will not be a man in the whole of the nation
In fifty years more that is bigger than I!

I'll tell you my height, 'tis just three feet eleven,
I'm haunted with hypo. spasmodics and spleen,
A poor sickly dwarf inheriting evil,
Because that my mother in fashion has been.

O! had the tall Alps been the place of my model,
My mother a Moor without sweet-cake or plum.
I then might have sprouted like Alick Mc Donald,
And look'd down with pride upon little Tom Thumb.

'WITHHOLDING MORE THAN IS MEET.'

THE benevolent Matthew Carey states the following fact:

"The ladies will I hope pardon me for an observation which applies to some of them, but I hope to only a few. I have known a lady to expend a hundred dollars on a party; pay thirty or forty dollars for a bonnet, and fifty for a shawl; and yet make a hard bargain with a seamstress or washerwoman, who had to work at her needle or at the washing tub, thirteen or fourteen hours a day, to make a bare livelihood for herself and a numerous family of small children. This is a sore oppression under the sun, and ought to be eschewed by every honorable mind.

"Let it be reformed altogether."

Philadelphia, June 18, 1833.

ADVANTAGES AND PLEASURES OF OBSERVATION.

THE observations made during a single voyage across the Atlantic, by a single observer, M. Humboldt on the aspect of the Antarctic regions of the heavens—the peculiar azure of the African sky—the luminous meteors of the atmosphere—the tides—the currents, and the different colors of the ocean, and other phenomena which happened to present themselves to his view—are of more value to the scientific world, than the observations of ten thousands of other beings, who for a series of years have traversed the same regions. Yet these possessed on an average, the same sentient organs, the same intellectual powers, though somewhat differently modified and directed, the same natural capacities for observation as this distinguished philosopher which required only an impulse to be given in a certain direction, in order to accomplish the same ends.

And was Humboldt more burdened and perplex-

ed, or did he feel less comfortable and happy, than his ignorant and grovelling associates in the ship that wafted them across the ocean? No. He felt emotions of delight and intellectual enjoyments, to which they were utter strangers. While they were lolling on their hammocks, or loitering upon deck, viewing every object with a "brute unconscious gaze," and finding no enjoyment but in a glass of grog,—a train of interesting reflections having relation to the past, the present, and the future, passed through the mind of the philosopher. He felt those exquisite emotions which arise from a perception of the beautiful and the sublime; he looked forward to the advancement of natural science as the result of his observations, and beheld a display of the wisdom and grandeur of the Almighty, in the diversified scenes through which he passed. Such observations and mental employments as those to which I allude, so far from distracting the mind and unfitting it for the performance of official duties, would tend to prevent that languor and ennui, which result from mental inactivity, and would afford a source of intellectual enjoyment amid the uniformity of scene which is frequently presented in the midst of the ocean.—*Dick's Improvement of Society.*

EXPERIMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL exemplification of the principles adopted by the lamented Sir H. Davy, for the preservation of copper on ships' bottoms was observable when the water was let out of the dock, on Thursday last, in which the Boyne was placed. Our readers are generally aware that Sir H. Davy proposed a certain portion of cast iron to be secured on ships' bottoms. Knowing that, in the galvanic action which takes place between the water, copper, and the iron, the acid of sea-water has a greater affinity for iron than it has for copper, he imagined that the iron would be destroyed and the copper preserved. The experiment fully succeeded, but the remedy was as bad as the disease, for the bottoms of ships became so exceedingly foul that the plan was abandoned on account of its being detrimental to their sailing. In the case of the Boyne, most of the iron protectors were converted into a perfectly soft substance resembling plumbago, while others were literally destroyed, not a vestige of them remaining. It was very remarkable that the vicinity of the protectors (and no where else) was covered by a prodigious quantity of oysters. These were devoured with uncommon zest by the workmen. It was also worthy of remark, that whilst many other ships similarly protected, had a great variety of marine animals on their bottoms, the specimens on the copper of the Boyne were almost, if not entirely confined to oysters. Whence this difference could arise we will not attempt to say, but we are inclined to imagine that the locality of the ships in this harbor must be the occasion of it.

Portsmouth Herald.

METHOD

—Is the very hinge of business, and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality promotes the peace and temper of a family. The calmness of mind which it produces is another advantage of punctuality. A man without punctuality is always in a hurry: he has no time to speak to you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can

finish it. Punctuality gives weight to character: such a man has made an appointment, I know he will keep it: and this generates punctuality in those with whom he lives—for like other virtues it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual where the master is so. Appointments become debts. I have made an appointment with you; I owe you punctuality, and I have no right to throw away your time, even though I might my own.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the Season has arrived for Transplanting FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c. Those wanting an excellent collection will please call at the New England Farmer Office, and leave their orders, which at one day's notice will be attended to.

GARDEN, FLOWER, and GRASS SEEDS, the best collection ever offered in this market, and orders promptly attended to.

GEO. C. BARRETT.



CHEAP DAHLIAS, CHINESE MULBERRIES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, near New York, having greatly increased about 350 of their splendid varieties of Dahlias, now offer them at the following very reduced prices, and they are ready to supply five thousand immediately.—

Double Dahlias, 12 distinct named varieties, comprising such sorts as have been most increased, for \$3.

Double ditto, 12 distinct varieties, comprising such sorts as are still more rare and beautiful, \$4.

Double ditto, 12 distinct varieties, comprising such kinds as are yet more rare and remarkably beautiful, \$5.

In addition to the splendid collection which the last season composed their famous *acre bed*, they have just received from Europe, every new variety of great celebrity, and the Amateurs may now have their utmost wishes gratified at reasonable prices to accord with the times. Levick's incomparable, scarlet petals tipped with white, now offered at \$24.

Chinese Mulberry or Morus multicaulis, on their own bottom, and not grafted, at \$25 per 100—or \$4 per dozen.

Just imported 25 bushels New Italian Rye Grass; 50 bushels Pacey's perennial do; 1200 lbs. Finest Provence Luzerne, 100 bushels Potato Oats, weighing 44 lbs. per bushel, and a great variety of other Seeds.

The Chinese Peonies now reduced to following rates—Double White, or Whitley \$1; Humei \$1; Fragrans \$1; the Tree Peony \$4; Papaveracea \$4, and other varieties 25 per cent discount.

200 bushels Orchard Grass at \$24, and 80 bushels Tall Meadow Oats Grass at \$24; 150 lbs. Triplolium incarnatum, a new variety early clover, at 40 cents.

Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

2t ap 16

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.

1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.

Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

m 14

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

¶ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.

Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.

Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.

Baltimore—J. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.

Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.

Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.

Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.

Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.

Newburyport—EBENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.

Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.

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Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist.

Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Editor of Recorder.

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Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DAMELL, who execute every description of Book and Fancy Printing in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1834.

NO. 42.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

At New Rowley, September 26th, 1833, at their ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW.

BY JEREMIAH SPOFFORD.

(Concluded from page 323.)

THE cold seasons of 1812 and 1816, and the intermediate years, produced a disposition in many to abandon their native land, as though nature had changed, and the divine promise of seed time and harvest had failed; but the profusion with which the fruits of the earth have been showered around us for the last fifteen years should teach every farmer to value his soil, to be content with his climate, and never to distrust the faithfulness of Him who governs the seasons.

Alternate showers and sunshine have covered the earth with a luxuriance of fruit which has literally compelled many of you "to pull down your barns and build greater."

'Tis true your lands are not annually enriched by the alluvion of rivers three thousand miles long: nor are your fences and cattle and buildings swept away by the overflow of such rivers. Yet no part of the country is more finely diversified with rivers and streams of water than Massachusetts—than our own county of Essex. Almost every farm is supplied by its running brook—mill streams and rivers of manageable magnitude are found in almost every town; and the majestic Hudson rolls not a more beautiful sheet of water, nor presents banks more luxuriantly fringed with shrubbery, or exhibits finer river scenery than your own Merrimack. With strict truth we may here apply the lines of the poet of the Connecticut:

"No watery gleams through happier villas shine,
Nor drinks the sea a lovelier wave than thine."

From what has been said, and from many other considerations, I conclude that the sons of New England should value their birthright, and wherever their enterprise may lead them in pursuit of wealth or honor, that they have cause to prize the land of their nativity—the land of constant industry and steady habits—the land of "bibles and sabbaths"—the land of red schoolhouses and white churches—the land where slavery is unknown.

"My own green land forever.

"O! never may a son of thine,

"Where e'er his wandering steps incline,

"Forget the sky which bent above

"His childhood like a dream of love."

Although the sceptre of political power may have departed from the "cradle of liberty," and even the seat of empire be already loosening from its foundations for its removal from the Atlantic States; yet the time honored history of the past—the happy institutions and habits of the present day—and the enterprise which is inherent in the sons of the pilgrims—will ever secure New England an honorable place in her country's annals, and as the Jews from every nation under heaven, look towards Jerusalem as the land of hope and promise—so the distant wanderer o'er sea and land, shall in visions or reality return to wander over the happy haunts of his childhood, and lay his ashes on his native soil.

True these opinions would be of more weight if they came from abroad, or from one who had trav-

elled extensively; but these estimates of other parts of our country are founded on the observations of many competent witnesses; and as it is an honor to a child to highly esteem his father's house, so I consider it an honor, a duty and a privilege to do justice to my native soil.

Let us now attend to some of the means essential for the improvement and enjoyment of these advantages.

And one of the first requisites for the improvement of our advantages is—*untiring industry*.

It is often literally true that the hand of "the diligent maketh rich;" but where from any cause it fails to enable a person to gather *heaps of shining dust*, it always in this land enables the diligent to possess constantly and plentifully the necessities and comforts of life, which to every reasonable mind is true riches.

See England, by her active *industry* extending the arm of her power over every sea, and drawing her supplies from the remotest corners of the earth.*

Water and steam and muscular force, are in perpetual action. The very elements are forced to labor, and the island is one vast workshop. Her ships and seamen brave the tempests of every sea, and bring back the riches of every clime. The merchandize of both the Indies congregates in her warehouses, and her merchants are literally princes, and a hundred millions of the indolent Asiatics own their authority, and lay their unwilling tribute at their feet.*

The advantages of industry on a large scale, are also strikingly illustrated by the comfort and prosperity of New England compared with our southern States.

While New England retains habits of *industry* she will prosper under any system of policy which the general government can constitutionally pursue. And though a vacillating policy, and frequent and sudden changes, may embarrass and perplex our commerce and manufactures, yet even that can only diminish the profits of the people, but reaches not the deep laid foundation of New England prosperity.

While on the other hand our southern brethren may threaten or nullify—change the tariff or perpetrate a revolution—they will still find they have not reached the cause of their depression. The absence of voluntary vigorous *industry* is the real cause of the evils of which they complain. A white population ashamed to be "seen with implements of labor in their hands," and a black population doing as little labor as possible, is enough to "nullify" the prosperity of any country. Perhaps some may imagine that it were easy to grow rich where men possess slaves who labor without wages. But let such remember that these slaves are also men, who must eat or they cannot work—that they must be maintained, the old and the young—the sick, the lame and the lazy, with the taskmasters necessary to make them labor at

* Yet notwithstanding the political power and grasping policy of England, the nation is so convinced of the iniquity, impolicy and uselessness of personal SLAVERY, that it is not permitted on her soil, and is about (at a great expense) to be extirpated from her colonies! An example worthy to be followed by our nation, when boasting of its liberty, and proclaiming that "all men are born free and equal."

all, before any surplus can arise to support the luxury of the landlord. Now put a hundred of these laborers, as they would rise from infancy to age, under the care of some hiring taskmaster, while the owner of the whole concern is absent at a horse race, or a barbacue, and what is his chance of a clear profit, for the support of a princely retinue?

Take even a hundred poor people of New England: let the maintenance of them and their children be made sure, thus removing all the stimulus of liberty and property on the one hand, and all fear of poverty and want on the other, and who of you would become bound for their maintenance for all the surplus of their labor? You would much sooner hire the laborers, pay them their wages, and dismiss them to their own cares, when the labor was done.

You will therefore see that slavery lays the axe at the root of the tree of industry, and that indolence saps the foundation of public or private prosperity. Whatever removes the stimulus to industry, whether political, moral, or physical, it is equally ruinous to nations, states, private families, or individuals.

To no class of men does this necessity of constant industry apply more forcibly than the farmer. He turns his own wheel of fortune, more emphatically than almost any other class; those great and sudden turns of fortune which sometimes raise or depress others lay quite out of his track. With firm foothold he climbs the ascent to wealth; or with loosened energies he slides down the gradual descent to poverty.

The eyes of the master or owner must pervade the whole establishment; his mind and his hands must be equally ready to do their appropriate work; his example must be such that no idler can feel easy for an hour on his premises.

Another requisite to prosperity is the systematic plan. Men who have no enterprise to plan, will have still less if possible to execute. Few men do more than they intend to do, and there are or ought to be few who have not ambition enough to rouse all their energies to accomplish what they have once deliberately planned to do.

I would by no means encourage or excite inordinate ambition, but still a desire for property, and accommodation (call it by what name you please) is the life spring of all that is laudable and valuable in society.

The man who is the mere child of circumstance acting only as he is acted upon by his necessities, may enjoy a kind of *Indian tranquility*, but with such men only, the march of improvement must stop in its course, and society fall back into barbarism.

That man who aims at nothing, will certainly accomplish nothing; he that is content with a cabin will never possess a palace; but he that figures to himself the conveniences and elegancies of life, will make exertion to obtain them, and will enjoy at least as much in a well directed pursuit, as in the full possession.

The farmer who is content with a shabby house, wooden fences, and ten bushels of corn or five hundred of hay to the acre, will seldom find himself in a better situation, while he who plans to

possess good buildings, permanent fences, and to see his lands ornamented with fruit trees, and covered with seventy bushels of corn, and three tons of hay to the acre, with life and a common blessing, will certainly accomplish his plans.

You are perhaps most of you familiar with the history of Sir William Phipps, who raised himself from a wood coaster from the then wilderness of Maine, to be knighted by King William, and made Governor of Massachusetts.

He used to say when in his lowest state, that he should live in a brick house in Green lane, (now Brattle-street,) and command better men than he was then thought to be himself—and his own confident perseverance accomplished what he had planned. He had his brick house in Green lane, and commanded in chief the State of Massachusetts. Now all cannot be Governors, nor raise from the ocean a Spanish galleon laden with gold as he did, but all by good plans with industry, economy and health, can obtain that which is just as good, comfortable dwellings, good farms, and a competency of other appendages.

A third requisite for success to the farming interest is that the farmer's mind should be in his business. That man who is above his business, is in danger of soon finding that he has got below it; for no business will long sustain a man when his mind has got above it. That farmer who devotes his mind and his energies to his farm, till it is so far improved that it elevates him above the necessity of constant labor, is the most independent and enviable character in our country; free from the responsibility of office, and the toils and cares of a profession, he eats the fruit he has reared, with more zest than can be realized by any other class. A good farm covered with flocks and herds and fruits, is a truly enviable possession, and like Robinson Crusoe, the farmer is often "monarch of all he surveys."

Another requisite to prosperity, is the keeping of good accounts. Farmers not being under that constant necessity of using the pen which attaches to men of business, are too apt to throw it quite aside; and it is believed have often suffered by trusting to other's accounts, to memory, or to marks on their doors and wainscots.

To record in a book kept for the purpose, all their labor and experiments upon their farms, as recommended by a distinguished agriculturist in your last annual pamphlet, I have no doubt would richly compensate the labor, but it is my present purpose to urge the necessity of keeping a fair and exact account of the date and circumstance of every money or barter transaction between man and man. It would save many of those uncharitable thoughts and hard speeches which often alienate friends, and disturb the peace of neighborhoods.

If every person kept exact accounts of all his debts and credit, law suits would be very infrequent, and our friends the lawyers would be relieved from the disagreeable necessity of sending their uncharitable "Greetings," or writing "your goods and chattels are attached," or "for want thereof take the body." And as I always rejoice when the bodily health of the community is such as to relieve physicians from the care of the sick, to turn their attention to their books, their farms and their gardens; so will I rejoice when the health of the body politic is such, that our much esteemed friends the lawyers, may be entirely relieved from professional cares, to devote their distinguish-

ed talents to employments more profitable to the community.

One more requisite to prosperity you must permit me to name, and that is the disuse of ardent spirit.

I am sorry that I cannot name this subject without exciting some unpleasant feeling; but I cannot, in justice to this Society, or my profession omit to mention a cause which has so long hung like a mill-stone to weigh down the prosperity of the country. No portion of the community have paid a heavier tribute to the distillery than the farmers. Their laborious occupation and exposure to heat and cold, fostered the belief that ardent spirits were necessary to them. But this error is now nearly exploded, and I rejoice that the hour of their emancipation has arrived. Too long have you submitted to a tax which neither you nor your fathers were able to bear—a tax ten times more burdensome than Great Britain ever attempted to impose, when it was resisted by a seven year's war. But what is worst of all is, that this tax is not like the tax on tea, merely collected and carried out of the country, but it returns in another form to curse the payer and make him an idiot and a slave. Here some will object, and say they still use spirits, and have neither spent their property, nor destroyed their intellects. I allow the truth of the assertion; some can bear the expense without serious embarrassment, and regulate their appetites so that they are never drunken. But to such I would say, you incur a useless expense, and encourage by your example your neighbor, who can neither bear the expense nor regulate his appetite. Let me entreat such to change their example to the other side of the question, and lend their aid in drying those tears of heart rending anguish which flow without mixture, where a husband and a father is spending his estate, wasting his time, and converting himself into an idiot or a savage. We have all seen those that thought the same—that they knew what did them good and could govern themselves; that they were in no danger of being drunkards, and resented even the suspicion of danger. But still they are lost, their business neglected, their property spent, their farms mortgaged, their families ruined! I would that this were only imagination, but I know, and you all know, that it is the truth, and that in numerous instances.

But some say this is a land of liberty, and they scorn to be even *persuaded* not to exercise it in every particular.

What a glorious liberty it is for a man to exercise, to leave his business, travel four miles and back, under a burning sun, to vindicate his right to spend twenty cents for rum! to tickle his palate, intoxicate his brain, and burn up his liver—hiding his bottle and hanging his head like a thief when he meets those whom he owes and cannot pay.

My friends, I paint from real life; but I hope such farmers are scarce.

Now, who enjoys real liberty! He who consumes only the produce of his farm, or drinks pure water from the cooling spring, and returns to his labor sober, thriving and independent—or he whose every shilling is mortgaged to the retailer before it is earned—who is too head-strong to be persuaded, and too far gone to make a self-moved and independent resolve to be free? Were I the subject of any government, or the servant of any master on earth who exacted as heavy a tribute as I have seen paid, or as hard service as I have

seen performed, or imposed as heavy sufferings as I have seen endured by ardent spirits, I would resist at the hazard of my life. I would organize a rebellion to the extent of my influence. I would die in the last entrenchment, and ensure the extermination of my posterity, before I would submit to it.

But some farmers yet say they cannot hire laborers unless they give them ardent spirits. This does for an excuse when both the owner and the laborer are desirous to use it; but no man who is firm and unwavering, leaves his crop ungathered for want of help; but hundreds of farmers are now ready to testify that they never had their work done when spirits were used, so easy and so well. Seventy Physicians of Boston have fixed their names to the opinion that ardent spirits are *never* necessary to persons in health; and my own experience in labor and exposure, in cold and heat, by night and by day, confirms me in the opinion, that a dose of spirit is no more necessary in health than a dose of calomel or tartar emetic.

The expense of a gallon of rum a week, to a farmer is no small consideration; in twenty years if saved it would make him a handsome estate, or the want of it may make him a beggar. Whether we therefore consider it on the score of health, morality or expense, it becomes among the most important considerations in the prosperity of a farmer.

Finally, my friends I congratulate you on the prosperous condition in which this anniversary finds your Society. How the exhibition of this day may compare with preceding ones, in its details I am unprepared to state; but that the Society has exalted the standard of agriculture, called into exercise a great amount of female ingenuity, promoted harmony and useful intercourse, diffused the knowledge of useful facts, and exerted a beneficent influence I have no reason to doubt.

The formation and support of societies is among the most efficient means of improvement, in all the useful arts of the present day. It encourages and rewards a spirit of enterprise; it diffuses the knowledge of useful experiments, and introduces the use of important inventions; and tends by multiplying opportunities of social intercourse, to do away those illiberal feelings, and groundless jealousies which often exist between different sections of country, and sometimes even disturb the harmony of towns and neighborhoods.

Some have entertained doubts of the utility of this annual festival, as a useless expense of time and money. Let such remember that man is a social being, that a constant unvaried round of solitary labor is unfitted to his nature, and by no means adapted to the highest development of his intellectual and physical energies. Divines, lawyers, physicians, have their societies, in which they meet to discuss their professional operations, and brighten their minds by friendly collision. Merchants daily assemble on exchange to learn the interests and improve the facilities of trade. And shall the farmers deny themselves a day on which all who take an interest in agriculture can meet on common ground, merely because they do not handle the direct and palpable income of a day's labor? No! Their necessities do not demand it, and the place they occupy in our community forbids the slavish idea.

Societies are found the most direct means of accomplishing almost every enterprise in our growing republic; and annual or periodical festivals,

have the sanction of scripture and the remotest antiquity. The Jewish ritual enjoined a festival and offering of first fruits at the ingathering of the harvest, a day in which they should "do no servile labor." The Romans and the Greeks had their agricultural festivals, dedicated to Bacchus and Ceres, whom they honored as the gods of corn and wine: and it has also the sanction of reason, as the fruits of the autumn fall, to assemble mutually to communicate the result of their labors, and enjoy what has been emphatically called the *farmer's holiday*.

Long may this society enjoy the smiles of heaven. Long may they enjoy the character for industry, sobriety, and morality, which for two centuries has distinguished the farmers of New England. And long may they continue to reap abundant harvests,

"Till the great reaping time shall come,
"And angels shout the harvest home."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New-England Farmer. ON THE ACCLIMATION OF FRUITS.

MR. FESSENDEN—Sir, If you think this trifle fit for insertion in your respectable and useful publication it is at your service for that purpose; and I shall be happy to communicate the results of several other experiments progressing at present in my garden when they arrive.

Last spring, a distinguished lover and promoter of horticulture in Boston presented me with seeds of a beautiful flowering biennial plant from Georgia, *Cantua coronopifolia*, which here as well as in Europe has been treated as a tender plant, requiring the protection of glass during winter. It appeared to me from its structure, being covered with a soft down and some other indications, to be a fit plant for an experiment on acclimation;—with this view I proceeded as follows:

10 plants remained entirely exposed during the winter on a perfectly open spot—these are without exception flourishing.

1 plant placed on a grass bank facing the south and protected from the north winds—this is also flourishing, but began to vegetate rather earlier than the preceding, and is now a very fine plant. 10 plants I covered the roots 3 inches with hay, and raised a bank of turf all round 1 foot high 6 inches wide; this I covered with straw; these all died, having perished at the surface of the earth where covered with the hay, the tops still remaining green.

2 plants, I placed in pots and kept in the parlor; these were much drawn or etiolated as the botanists term it; on exposure to the winds last month one was killed, the other remains alive, but is by no means so strong as those which remained exposed, although much taller.

I do not know that physiological botanists have yet undertaken the examination of the structure of plants with a view to their different sensibilities of temperature, and it is certainly a subject rather difficult to approach—but much may be done in this way by the collection of such facts as the preceding.

Besides every addition to the number of hardy flowering plants is an addition to the pleasure of those horticulturists whose means do not place them in possession of glass structures for protecting them during the winter.

Most truly yours, J. E. TESCHEMACHER.
Dorchester, 21 April, 1834.

GRAPES.

As we have many new subscribers who have commenced with recent numbers, we again introduce the subject of Grapes for their benefit.

As it is now well established by experiments, that our climate is well calculated for the cultivation of the finest of the American species of Grapes, and well adapted to produce strong growths of most of the finer varieties of European vines, with corresponding crops of fruit, so long as they can be kept free from that parasitic plant, generally though improperly called mildew.

That the American grapes are capable of making a wine equally as pleasant, as those in common use in France and Germany, we verily believe; but since those vines are little known in this country, as our tastes, and opinions, are made up upon Madeira wines; it is impossible to say how long a prejudice will exist, as at present, in favor of that, as the only perfect wine, and the only wine that it is desirable to imitate. So long as that prejudice does exist, so long we shall either be disappointed in producing the desired article, or if we produce it we shall do it to the injury of the country.

It will be of little use for our temperance societies, to make exertions to banish Brandy from our tables, if Madeira wine is to be used as a substitute, or to prevent the use of pure alcohol and water; if we use the same quantity which only differs in having vegetable extract in it.

The French and German wines are light, and are used to prevent thirst rather than promote intoxication, and as most of them are rather astringent, they act as tonics upon the stomach rather than stimulants of the brain.

Grapes are not only useful for making wine, but are generally preferred to all other kinds of fruit for the table, and there is no good reason why our tables are not supplied with them, eight months in a year, without incurring any very material expense, as a half a dozen vines would be sufficient for that purpose.

The following are the varieties that we should recommend of both American and European varieties.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Catawba. Although the Isabella grape has generally been placed at the head of the lists, we put the Catawba, as we consider it superior in many respects to the Isabella. It is shorter jointed, and if possible a better bearer. It endures our winters, and the grapes keep better in jars than the Isabella. As a wine grape it is undoubtedly superior.

Isabella. Second to none unless it is the Catawba, and all its qualities taken into consideration. Grows freely, endures our winters well, is a great bearer, and a fine table fruit.

Bullet Grape. There are several varieties of this grape cultivated under different names, as Muscadine, black Scuppernong, and Muscadell, all meaning a small round grape of dark purple color, rather sour than sweet, with thin smooth leaves, destitute of down beneath, free growers and endure our winters perfectly.

Red Bland. A fine grape well flavored, but the seasons in this vicinity are not sufficiently long to perfect the fruit.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

White Frontignac. This is an oblong grape, of good size, large clusters, weighing from one to two pounds, fine flavored, and a great bearer, but the vines, like all other European vines, are subject to mildew: requires a slight covering in winter.

White Sweet Water, or Chasselas. A round grape

of good size, and certainly one of the most pleasant grapes for the table, a good bearer, vines require protecting during the winter. Vines subject to mildew.

Munier. This is one of the hardest of the European varieties, a good bearer, fruit small, and thick set upon the clusters, rather acid but pleasant, color dark purple.

The above mentioned is all that is needed to form the best suite of grapes for table use and making wine.—*Goodsell's Farmer*.

LIME AS A MANURE.

"LIME," observes Mr. Lambert in his excellent work on Ireland, "is peculiarly adapted to land full of weeds and roots, as it decomposes such."—"It is a better manure for wheat probably than any other crop; and the quality of wheat grown on land where it is applied is much improved, having a thinner skin, a better color, and yielding more flour."—"It may be freely applied to land devoid of much calcareous matter."

Lime should as much as possible, be kept to the surface soil: it readily sinks if ploughed in too deep. Though I have mentioned what many may think very heavy dressings of this manure, yet I have known good effects produced from a far lighter quantity: and I would say, it is safer to begin with a moderate dressing, which can always be increased if found necessary, than to over-dose at first. It is essential that the lime should be well slaked, and in a powdery state before spreading. To this end, if the weather chance to be dry, cover up the heaps with mold for a day or two, they will open as fine as if water slaked.—*Gen. Farmer*.

From the Genesee Farmer.

POSTS PLANTED TOP-END DOWNWARDS.

THE 3d volume of the memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, contains an account of some posts *planted top-end downwards*, which were more durable than some others which were set out in the common mode; and understanding that one of our friends had successfully repeated the experiment we wrote to him for particulars. The following is his statement:

"The inverted posts were all sawed from two trees, the logs having had but little taper, and they were sawed wedge shape, consequently one-half were cut each way—that is, the top-ends of one-half were larger, and we set the larger ends in the ground. This was done in the fall of 1817 and the spring of 1818. There were about sixty panels or posts altogether, which were taken up in 1830-31-32. From my best recollection about one-third of those that stood butt-end down were in *tolerable preservation*, while of those inverted, about two thirds were in better preservation than the one-third just referred to; and a number of them, except half an inch on the outside next the earth, were quite sound, and decidedly in better condition than any of the former kind."

From the account given in the memoirs we learnt that the inverted posts were forked or knotty; and these are the most durable parts of the timber, we thought rather lightly of the discovery. The evidence which we now present to our readers however, is more pointed than anything else that we have seen on the subject; yet we do not understand why one-third of the inverted posts, and two thirds of the others, should be more decayed than the rest: and we should be better satisfied with an experiment on posts sawed from one single log or out of straight grained timber.

From the Northern Farmer.

UNFERMENTED MANURE.

In the last number of the Farmer, I noticed some remarks in relation to the subject of manures, as published by the editor of the New-York Farmer, "in which he has maintained, that the practice of applying rotted manures is better supported by science, than that of applying them in a fresh and unfermented state;" and that the practice of making use of unfermented manures is also condemned by the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, as first introduced by Sir Humphrey Davy.—Now, it matters not with me, whence the doctrine originated, respecting the use of fresh or unfermented manures; so long as the superior advantages to be derived from their use, for all purposes of field cultivation, are so strikingly manifest, as I think they have been, since I commenced their use, which is not less than twelve or fourteen years.

The first, and perhaps *not the least* advantage, to be derived from the use of manure in its fresh or unfermented state, is, the saving in quantity, of at least, in my judgment, one third; and in strength and value of the manure, nearly as much more. I think I have not overrated the injury suffered by manure, when it is permitted to remain in the farm yard, and at stable windows in heaps, exposed alternately to the scorching rays of the sun, the drying winds, and drenching rains of summer, as is the practice with many farmers. Another advantage in favor of the use of unfermented manure, is, that while all crops, to which I have applied it, have ever been uniformly as good, as when I used old, rotted manure; and potato crops much better; its effects have been more durable, and succeeding crops have been more benefited by it.

Unfermented manure from the barn-yard or stable window, has generally been considered as unsuitable for the corn-hill; and, I am not prepared to say, how far it may be advantageously used for this purpose, as I have not sufficiently tried the experiment, fully to satisfy myself on this point. I have for the last five or six years, made use of unfermented manure from my hog-pen, in the corn-hill; and, have found it to be superior to the fine summer dung from my barn-yard. From these two sources, I have usually obtained sufficient manure to dress from two and a half to three acres of corn in the hill, annually, about one third part of which has been taken from the hog-pen.

From rather an accidental discovery of the value of coarse strawy manure, from the hog-pen, I shall be disposed hereafter to make it an object to increase the quantity from this source as much as possible. Last Spring [1833], I planted about three acres of corn which I manured in the hill, the largest portion of it with fine summer dung from the barn-yard, drawn to the field in the Fall and deposited in a heap. The remainder of the field, say about one third, was dressed with fresh manure from the hog-pen, and placed in the hill as soon as it was removed. About one third of this manure, which was four loads at the bottom, was composed of straw, brakes and weeds, and such other vegetable matters as could be obtained from my farm, and when taken out of the pen, was apparently as coarse and unrotted, as when put in. This, however, was all carried out and placed in the hills. The ground had been planted to corn the year before, without any manure, having been grass ground turned over late in the Fall, and no manure was applied to the crop in question, except

in the hills as before mentioned. The ground was a ridge of gravelly loam, and from the growth of the crop; the first year [1832], it appeared that the ground on the highest part of the ridge (the rows of corn running parallel with it,) was not in so good a condition to produce a crop of corn, as it was on either side, at a short distance from it. My corn-rows were again planted in the same direction; and it so happened that that portion of the coarse, unrotted materials, (for I could not as I thought at the time, call it manure), from my hog-pen, was placed in the hills of eight rows, directly along the highest elevation of the ridge, where, the year before the corn had been much the smallest of any in the field. Under these circumstances, I expected nothing more favorable from these rows, in the last, than in the former crop. I, however, covered the coarse manure in these eight rows, with four or five inches of earth, before dropping on the seed to prevent it from becoming too dry, and then covered the seed the usual depth.

The corn came up well, and stood very even over the whole field. I soon discovered, though contrary to my expectations, that the corn in these eight rows was gaining on that of any other part of the field; and at the time of weeding it was manifestly the largest of any in the field. It held on growing in the same manner, through the season; and at the time of harvest, I think there must have been nearly one fourth more corn on these eight rows, than on the same number of rows, in any other part of the field.

From these facts, I am induced to believe, that unfermented farm-yard, or stable manure, may be applied, in the hill, to the corn crop, with advantage; provided the ground be deeply furrowed, and the manure buried sufficiently deep, before dropping on the seed, to prevent the roots of the corn from reaching it too soon; or before it shall begin to ferment—after which, it will be admirably calculated to throw the corn forward, and furnish the support necessary to this crop, at the time it is filling out.

I intend trying a small piece for experiment, in this way the coming season.

Should you think the above remarks of sufficient merit to obtain a place in your valuable, and to me interesting paper, I may, perhaps, hereafter be induced to offer something further on other branches of husbandry.

MATTHEW BUELL, JR.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FARMERS' GARDENS.

My caption may startle such as have been content, the greater part of their lives, with salt pork and potatoes, with the addition now and then of a few greens from the field, or a little lettuce. If the perusal of this article shall be the means of reducing the number of this description of farmers, my end will be answered. I know of no class of citizens that would suffer by the change, except the physicians.

It is amusing to see with what avidity our settlers from the land of steady habits, will as soon as vegetation springs, search for the dandelion; and yet these men consider it lost time to devote a few hours in each week to preparing, planting and tending a garden, that would half support their families, and save many a physician's bill.

It is a duty which each farmer owes to his family, and not only so, but his interest, to provide

them with a variety of vegetables for the table. It adds not only to their health, but to their comfort, and greatly reduces the consumption of animal food! It is also a duty he owes his sons, to employ them every leisure hour in the garden, to instruct them in the cultivation of the different vegetables, and at the same time to impress on their minds the important truths, that every hour should be profitably employed; and that a man's garden is a pretty good index of his mind. When I see a garden well fenced and well cultivated, I draw the conclusion that the owner is a man of taste and of good feeling.

But some may say, "I cannot attend to a garden without neglecting my farm." I appeal to such, whether there are not many hours in the course of a week, that might be spent in the garden, without any neglect of the farm. Our teams must have time to rest and feed; and we often finish a job an hour or two before night, when it would be unprofitable to begin a new one; then say—Now boys, let us go into the garden.

Instead of hunting in the fields, on the opening of spring, for a few greens, to be able to go to the garden, and gather a mess of spinnage, asparagus or lettuce—or when the season is a little advanced, a mess of early peas, string beans, early beets, squashes, and a variety of other summer vegetables, must surely afford gratification to the farmer. But when, in addition to these, he has in autumn buried in sand in his cellar, a sufficient supply of parsnips, carrots, salsify, beets and cabbage for the consumption of his family through the winter, with a cart load of Rhode Island crooknecks secured in a dry place, he surely may take more comfort than he could with potatoes alone, even if the latter were the best kidney or pink eye.

If he have all these good things, he will not be satisfied until he has set out a long row of currant bushes, and two or three Isabella grape vines; nor till he has yielded to the solicitations of his wife and daughters, to have a piece of well prepared ground assigned them for parsley, sage, &c. with a few roses and other embellishments, suited to their delightful taste. ONTARIO.

POTATOES.

BEING something of a *Murphy*, we obtained five or six kinds of potatoes last Fall, in order to ascertain which were the best, taking the season through, and our verdict is decidedly in favor of the *Pink Eyes*. They are now neatly and white as the best Genesee flour. Perhaps no potato can be found which *keeps* better. They are not so early as the *Cheungoes* or *Philadelphias*, but they are superior in quality, nearly or quite equalling the *Butmans*, and *yielding* twice as well. Farmers who are about planting would do well to try them.—*Kennebec Journal*.

MEANS OF RENDERING THE VINE MORE PRODUCTIVE.

A FOREIGN journal of some ability, recommends four ounces of alum to be mixed with four ounces of clay, by means of a sufficient quantity of water, and the roots of the vine being uncovered on a fine day, towards the end of winter, they are to be moistened with this mixture, and the earth then changed, so that what was previously uppermost shall be undermost. Through this operation a vine produces a greater quantity of grapes.—*Goodsell's Farmer*.

*From the Genesee Farmer.***CULTURE OF MELONS.**

In the Genesee Farmer of the 18th ult. there is a communication from W. W. B., stating his want of success in the cultivation of melons. Perhaps I may be able to suggest a plan by which he will not be liable to such a total failure in future, though I should suppose that in your latitude there was not much certainty in bringing this delicious fruit to perfection. I would recommend him to select the lightest spot of ground in his garden, and at suitable distances, say eight feet apart, dig holes about thirty inches square and eighteen inches deep. In these holes put some well rotted manure, which must be well mixed with the soil, until they are nearly full. The soil should be entirely clean of grass or grass roots, and completely pulverized. A sufficient quantity of the same kind of earth should then be thrown on to raise a hill to a moderate height above the general surface of the ground. If these directions are followed, and the sub-soil be not of such tenacious quality as to retain much moisture, I think a fair crop may be reasonably calculated upon. An additional advantage would be derived from digging the holes in autumn, and letting the earth thrown out, remain until spring to be ameliorated by the frost.—This is the mode pursued by some of the gardeners who supply the Richmond market with melons, and I have found it to succeed better than any other I have tried. I will, however, mention an experiment I made last year, the result of which was favorable beyond my expectations. I raised a few plants both of the watermelon and the cantaloupe in a box, which came up very early among other plants. I transplanted them into a rich, well prepared spot of ground, that had been spaded very deep, being careful to take them up with as much dirt round the roots, and with as little injury to the fibres as possible. They grew well, were not infested by bugs, being too large to be much annoyed by them—and yielded a remarkably fine crop, both as to number, size and quality. If this operation is performed well, and the young plants kept moderately watered if the weather is dry, I incline to the opinion that this will be found to be a very eligible way of raising the melon. By this means we may also have the plants in readiness to set out so as to be greatly in advance of those planted in the open ground; for the earlier they get a start the more certain will be the crop. The seeds may be planted at once, and the transplanting done as soon as the danger from late frosts is over. T. S. P.

*Beaverdam, (Va.) 2mo. 3, 1834.**From the Newburyport Herald.***HORTICULTURAL.**

Mr. Allen—I take the liberty through your excellent paper, to inform the members of the Newburyport Horticultural Society, that Zebedee Cook, Esq. of Boston, Vice President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and whose kind attendance we have several times experienced, has sent to his relation and friend Capt. Hector Coffin of Rock Farm, a number of scions of the best varieties of Pears in the neighborhood of Boston, for the use of the members of our Society. Capt. Coffin has added to them a list of scions of very fine Apples from his own farm. There are also scions of Pears from the garden of Gorham Parsons, Esq. and Mr. Winship of Brighton. The members of the Society may be supplied by calling at the store of Mr. Ths. B. White. A LOVER OF HORTICULTURE.

*From the Northampton Courier.***AGRICULTURAL.**

At the annual meeting of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, Joseph G. Cogswell was elected President; Messrs. Samuel Lathrop, Caleb Rice, Dr. Elisha Edwards, Roswell Hubbard and H. G. Bowers, Vice Presidents; Messrs. J. H. Butler, D. Stebbins, Secretaries; and Samuel L. Hinckley, Treasurer; Messrs. Stephen Brewer, Elias Winchell and Jonathan Hunt, Committee on Household Manufactures; Messrs. Edward Parsons, James Kent and Henry Parsons, Committee of Arrangements and Agriculture; Messrs. Henry Kent, Walter Cooley and Benjamin Ashley, Committee on Animals.

Voted, That the next annual Show and Fair be holden at West Springfield.

Due notice of the time and place for depositing Manufactures, &c. will be given hereafter.

Attest, J. R. BUTLER, R. Secretary.

SHORTENING ROOTS.

SEEDLING plants that are designed to be removed, should be taken up, either in the fall or spring, and set out preparatory to their final transplantation, in order to cut off their long deeply penetrating roots, and cause them to send out a greater number near the stem. In case it is not convenient to take them up, cut off the tap and long horizontal roots, by thrusting in the spade, without lifting the plants. If done in the fall, they can be the more safely transplanted in the spring.—*New York Farmer.*

COMPRESSION OF WATER.

MR. JACOB PERKINS has invented an apparatus, which, by hydrostatic pressure, compresses water to an extent equal to a fourteenth part of its volume. The force employed is equivalent to a pressure of 300,000 lbs. to the square inch, and is applied to other fluids. In most of our works on natural philosophy, water is treated as incompressible and non-elastic; by this apparatus the opposite of these two propositions is clearly shown.—There was a considerable difficulty in getting a vessel capable of resisting so high a pressure; and the chief feature of this instrument is the manner of constructing the cylinder, which is formed of a series of concentric tubes: thus the inner or smaller tube is first formed by welding, and is turned accurately on the outer surface; the next tube is then formed, and is accurately turned on the inner surface, and the bore of this second or outer tube is just too small to receive the first tube, but, in order that it may do so, it is heated, till, by expansion, it is capable of receiving the first tube within it, and in cooling, the second tube shrinks on the first tube and strongly embraces them together; a third tube, a fourth, and so on, are similarly put on, till a cylinder is produced capable of withstanding any pressure.—*Repertory of Inventions.*

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

GAY & BOTTOM of Lisbon, Connecticut, have invented power looms and other machinery for the manufacture of American silk into cloths. We are happy to hear these spirited manufacturers say that they want no protection, not even that which would arise from a revenue duty on foreign fabrics. What our silk growers need is a market, and that can only be furnished to sufficient extent, by the successful manufacture of the raw material into a great variety of articles of use.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Worcester Agricultural Society, holden at the Exchange Coffee House in Worcester, on the 17th inst. the following officers for the present year were elected:—

President, Levi Lincoln—*1st Vice President*, Anron Tufts—*2d Vice President*, Silas Holman—*Treasurer*, Theoph. Wheeler—*Corresponding Sec'y*, Oliver Fiske—*Recording Sec'y*, Wm. D. Wheeler.

Trustees—Barre, Daniel Bacon, Seth Caldwell; Bolton, Stephen P. Gardner, Amory Holman; Boylston, Nathaniel Brigham; Brookfield, Edwin B. Taintor; Charlton, Salem Towne; Dudley, George A. Tufts; Grafton, Samuel Wood, John Batcheller; Hardwick, Samuel Billing; Harvard, Jacob Haskell; Holden, Samuel Daman; Lancaster, John G. Thurston, Joel Wilder; Leicester, Isaac Southgate, Joseph D. Sargent; Leominster, David Wilder; Lunenburg, Edmund Cushing; Mendon, Benjamin Davenport, William S. Hastings; Milford, Sullivan Sumner; Millbury, Elisha Jacobs; New-Braintree, Samuel Mixer, Amory H. Bowman; Northborough, William Eager; Northbridge, Sylvanus Holbrook, Paul Whiting; North-Brookfield, Francis Carruth; Oakham, James Allen; Oxford, Jonathan Davis, Jr.; Paxton, Nathaniel Lakin, Jonathan P. Grosvenor; Petersham, Jared Weed; Princeton, Jacob W. Watson, Benjamin Harrington; Royalston, Rufus Bullock; Shrewsbury, Henry Snow, Silas Allen, jun.; Spencer, James Draper; Southbridge, Ebenezer D. Amudown; Southborough, Jonas Ball; Sterling, Moses Thomas, Stephen Hastings; Sutton, Daniel Tenney, Israel Putnam; Sturbridge, Erasmus Holbrook; Uxbridge, Joseph Thayer, Effingham L. Capron; Westborough, Charles Parkman; Worcester, John Davis, Thomas Chamberlain, Nathan Heard, John W. Lincoln, Rejoice Newton, Samuel B. Thomas, Lewis Barnard, Stephen Salisbury.

It appears by the account of the Treasurer, exhibited at this meeting, that the funds of the Society now amount to \$7,495.31, of which sum, \$3,000 is in Bank stock, and the remainder in good notes well secured. The renewal of the grant from the State for the encouragement of Agriculture enables the Society to continue their Cattle shows and exhibition of Manufactures, and a list of premiums to be awarded next autumn for the best of the products of the Farms and Workshops of the county of Worcester, will soon be published by the Trustees. Neither shall the ladies be neglected or forgotten. The Society considers itself much indebted to the fairer part of the community for the interest and embellishment of their shows—and knowing that they are never weary in well doing, the Society with confidence call upon the ladies, *not to forget us next fall.*

The Society would make an earnest appeal to all the present members, individually, to endeavor, by removing prejudices, if there are still any existing, and by the use of all proper measures, to increase their number, and thereby their means of usefulness, in the promotion of the objects of the Society. They confidently believe the Society has done much good. It is their desire to augment the number and amount of premiums. This can only be done by increasing the amount of their funds. And the Yeomanry of the county are invited to join us in our endeavors to promote the interests of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, by giving the Society their names, and their influence.

April 19, 1834. By order of the Society.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1834.

SPRING WORK.

Ploughing. It is a good general rule to plough in the fall most of the land which you propose to till. Jack Frost, Esq. with his tiny pincers and invisible pulverizers will do more toward subduing a rough and rugged soil than can be effected by all the implements of husbandry. But in many soils, fall ploughing is not to be recommended. A light sandy land, which is naturally too loose for vigorous vegetation, is injured by late fall ploughing. The frost destroys the little adhesiveness which it ever possessed, and its most fertilizing particles are swept away by winds, or washed off by floods. Such soils should be kept coated and bound together by vegetation as much as possible. In ploughing land of any description, but more particularly a light soil, care should be taken to draw the furrows as nearly level, or horizontal as possible. Without this precaution, every furrow will become the channel of a water course, by means of which the best of your soils will be apt to take French leave of your premises. If your land is light and sandy, it will be highly important to turn the furrow quite over and leave it as flat as the narrative of a long-winded storyteller. Then complete your work by harrowing so as to fill the interstices between the furrow slices, and passing a heavy roller over it, your soil will then, probably remain with you, instead of being off by wind or water. But if the land is of a stiff, heavy and adhesive nature, the furrow slices should not be laid so flat as to prevent the air from pervading their sides and lower parts. The depth of ploughing should be regulated by the kind of crop prepared, the depth of the sod and the means of improving it. It is wrong to turn up at once a great body of hungry earth, unless you have plenty of manure with which to feed it. A soil naturally shallow should be made deeper by degrees, and no more barren earth be turned up by any one operation than you have the means of enriching by manure. Spring wheat is a very good crop with which to sow clover and other grass seeds. It is well to plough and harrow it in with your spring wheat, you will please to allow not less than about twelve pounds of good clean clover seed, and as much as a peck of herds grass, alias timothy, to an acre, you may as well sow grass seed in the spring on winter wheat or rye, and harrow it in. Although some plants of the grain may be torn up by the teeth of the harrow, the remainder will receive so much benefit that the balance will be much in favor of using the harrow.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, April 26.

By Mr. Hoyt of Gilford, N. H. Russet apples from a tree raised by him from seed, a fruit of medium quality, valuable for their late keeping.

By Joseph Morton, Esq. of Milton, Tolman's Sweeting, fine and productive for the table and baking.

By D. Fosdick, Esq. of Charlestown, Sweetwater Grapes preserved in oak saw dust, they were in a good state of preservation, and the flavor equal to the imported grape.

For the Committee, ROBT MANNING.

GRAPE VINES.

LET that farmer who has not a good grape vine about his house, mount his horse and go a journey of some 10, 50, or 100 miles to obtain an Isabella, Catawba, or some other choice native vine. It should make a farmer blush, in these days to be compelled to say, he has no vine to sit under. It implies that he is slow in availing himself of the proffered blessings of Providence—that he cannot think much of adding to the comforts and pleasures of his wife and children.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

ASHES.

A correspondent informs us, that from his own experience, and the opinion of the best farmers, he is satisfied that a bushel of good ashes is worth a bushel of corn, to put on corn, flax grass or a garden: and he is surprised that any person should continue the practice of selling ashes for pot-ash, at the trifling price of 8 or 10 cents a bushel.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

BREAD.

It is not generally known that the best and finest bread must contain both alum and potatoes. To five bushels of flour there must be 28 pounds of alum and a bushel of potatoes. The alum is ground in with the wheat at the mill, and the potatoes are boiled by the baker's servants and rubbed unpeeled through a sieve. Without these ingredients the bread would neither be white or light: so that not only does a great profit induce the usage, but the improvement of the article for sale requires it. The bad taste of the alum is taken away by the fermentation of the dough. Sometimes instead of yeast which is occasionally very difficult to procure sweet the great bakers use volatile salts, with which they ferment some of the dough, and that ferments the rest without any yeast. The above mentioned quantities of flour, alum and potatoes, will make 80 quarter loaves, and the quantity of potatoes accounts for the fact that excellent bread can be got from the bakers cheaper than it can be made at home.

ITEMS.

Grass seeds. It is very probable that the farmers of this country, in confining their attention exclusively to clover and timothy, do not realize as much hay and pasture as they would from a greater variety sown in the same field. In England the quantity sown to the acre for mowing is ten pounds of red clover, two of white do., two of yellow do., and one bushel of perennial rye grass. In this country grass seed is not generally sown later than the 15th of April.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Botts in Horses. This is the season in which these worms are injurious to horses. Horses that have their food frequently seasoned with salt are said to be less liable to injury from them. Since botts seem to be fond of sweet liquids, it may be an advisable precaution to administer molasses with their food.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The Chinese Mulberry. We should advise every farmer to obtain at least one of the *Morus multicaulis*. It will not cost more than fifty cents; and by taking cuttings or by laying, he may next spring have some ten or twenty plants.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Young Turkeys. No kind of domestic fowl sell better than fine turkeys; and yet comparatively few are raised in proportion to the numbers hatch-

ed. It is recommended to keep them from wet, and to feed them on homony and chopped onions.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Grubbing. The manner in which I cleared a piece of ground grown up in bushes and undergrowth of various sizes from three to ten feet high was with a pair of oxen and a chain of ten to twelve feet long, with one end attached to the yoke, and forming a noose with the other around as many of the sprouts as could be encompassed by it, which when thus made fast, they drew out by the roots with great ease; it was in the spring while the ground was yet loose: it is probable the operation would not be so easy when the ground is dry and hard. Two active boys of fifteen years of age, will clear more ground in this way, than ten men will grub out in the ordinary method with mattocks.—*American Farmer.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A fossil ship containing skulls and bones, both human and brute, has recently been discovered at New Romney on the coast of England. The earth has been removed so as to display her whole form, a clinker built craft, and trunnel fastened, having only one mast, being 54 feet long by 24 wide. Curiosity has been much excited by its development.

Four Banks Failed. The Bank of Washington and the Patriotic Bank, in the city of Washington, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Georgetown, D. C. and the Alexandria Bank, have all stopped payment within a few days. They are declared to be solvent, but unable to withstand the pressure of the times.

From the Register kept in Shelburne four miles west of this village, we learn that during the last winter, there fell in that place between Nov. 26 and Dec. 24, 50 inches of snow, a very unusual quantity. In Ashfield, Heath, and Rowe, towns lying higher and farther west, there fell from 18 to 24 inches more during the same space of time. In Shelburne, there fell from Dec. 24 to March 25, at five different times, 22 inches more, making 75 inches in all.—*Greenfield Mercury.*

A Distressing but common Circumstance. A few days since a Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Barnabas Robinson, of Sheridan, in this county, left her child aged six months upon a cotton blanket on the floor, while she left the house for a few minutes, and on her return she found the blanket and child's clothes on fire, supposed to have taken by a coal snapping upon them. The child was so severely burned that it died on the third day. We might here add the usual caution against thus leaving helpless children alone where there is a fire, but it would probably have as much effect as the hundreds that have been given before.

Cure for Polypus. A writer in a foreign periodical relates that an obstinate case of polipi of the nose of long standing was cured by applying laudanum with a hair pencil to the polipi.

Mr. Isaac Edwards, of Penntownship, in the western section of Chester county, informs us that he disposed of 211 lbs. of butter, from four cows, in the space of eleven weeks in the early part of last season: besides furnishing the ordinary supplies of a family of from four to seven persons.—*Westchester Village Record.*

Last year on the opening of the canal, there was at Albany ready to be forwarded, 2975 tons of goods from New York. This year, alas! there is only seven hundred tons.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Meteoric Phenomena. Professor Olmstead of New Haven, has offered an ingenious hypothesis to the forthcoming number of Silliman's journal, on the subject of the extraordinary shower of meteors during the last fall,

Nov. 13. He considers them *nebulous* body or cluster, moving in an orbit round the sun, within that of the earth. He estimates the time of their annual revolution at 182 days. At the time when seen, some of them must have approached so near the earth as to fall within our atmosphere, which caused their combustion, and thus rendered them visible. It is a singular fact that the great meteoric phenomena in 1799, appeared Nov. 12th, and most of these sublime exhibitions in the movement of the heavenly bodies are said to have occurred in this month—*Eastern Argus*.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, NO. CXVIII.

CONTENTS.—Changes required in the Corn Laws. Rhymed Plea for Tolerance. Wiffen's Memoirs of the House of Russell. Secondary Punishments, Transportation. Kay's Travels in Caffaria. Law as to Libels against Christianity. Miss Aiken's Memoirs of Charles the First. The Bridgewater Bequest—Whewell's Astronomy and General Physics. Tory Views and Machinations. English Corporations and Endowments. The Church of England. Thackeray's History of the Earl of Chatham. Quarterly list of New Publications. Index.

Just published by LILLY, WAIT, COLMAN & HOLDEN.
apr 30

FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

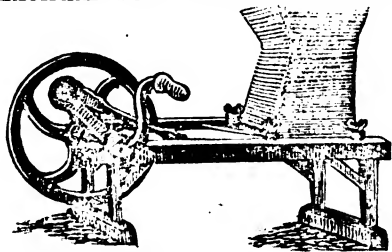
This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveraceæ—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

MACHINE FOR CUTTING FODDER.



THE simplicity of the construction of this Machine, and the small probability of its getting out of repair, together with the neat and rapid manner that it performs its work, certainly renders it a desirable article for the purposes for which it is intended. It is constructed on an entire new principle from any heretofore invented, and will cut an hundred weight of hay in ten minutes, two inches long, can also cut any length from three inches to one-fourth of an inch; it is fed by placing the fodder in a hopper that stands perpendicular, the knife playing horizontally underneath, by which means all the complicated machinery for feeding and the power necessary to drive it is avoided.

The Subscriber having become the proprietor of the right of making, &c. said machine, in and for the State of Massachusetts, solicits the public to call and examine for themselves. Said Machine is for sale at the store of PROUTY & KEARS, No. 12 Commercial street, Boston. DAVID P. KING,

Who is also Agent for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island.
a 2. eow6w

PIE PLANT; or, Rheum Rapphonticum.

This valuable vegetable is a perfectly palatable acid, and answers most of the purposes that apples or other fruit do to cook, preserve, or dry for winter use. The stems of the full grown leaves of this plant are at all times fit for use; they require no other preparation than washing and cutting into short pieces, and are then fit to make pies, tarts, dry, or preserve, the same as apples. The leaves are frequently from two to three feet wide, and four feet long. To have this plant produce in perfection, sow the seeds on a rich spot of ground; water them frequently in dry weather, while the plants are young; in the fall or spring following, prepare a spot of ground eighteen inches deep, and very rich with rotten manure, on this, set out the plants four feet apart each way. One plant well cultivated at three or four years old, will produce in one season, from thirty to forty weight or upwards, fit for use.

A few papers of the seed of this plant received and for sale at the New England Seed Store. GEO. C. BARRETT.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

An excellent collection of GARDEN and FLOWER Seeds of very best quality, in papers of 61 cents each, constantly on hand and for sale at New England Seed Store of

GEO. C. BARRETT.

THE IMPORTED HORSE PHOENIX.

The imported thorough bred English entire Horse Phoenix six years old last June, is offered for sale. He was sired by Antonio, dam by Conus. He has proved a sure foal getter, and his colts are very promising—and is believed to be as fine a horse as ever was offered in this market for Sale, and well worth the attention of those who feel interested in the improvement of the breed of horses. This Horse may be seen at Mr. Gilson's Stable, Hawley Street, where further particulars will be given. 2awis ap 30

SEEDS.

Just received direct from Holland, a large assortment of CABBAGE SEEDS, in small and large quantities. These are from a House upon which the utmost reliance can be placed, and the quality of Dutch Seed is found superior. a 30 GEO. C. BARRETT.

C. G. GREENE'S

IMPROVED SILK REEL.—PRICE \$20.—For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, and by the Patentees, Windsor, Vermont. ap 23

GRAPE VINES AND PEAR TREES.

FOR SALE, a few Grape Vines, plants 3 years old, at the Garden of S. G. PERKINS, Brookline, viz.—

White Chasselas or Muscadine, Purple Muscat,
Red Chasselas, Red Constantine,
Black Hamburg.

Also, a few Pear Trees.—Dwarf, Duchess of Angouleme. Apply at the Garden to Mr. ROBERTS, or to Mr. PERKINS at his Office. ap 16

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

THIS day received from New Jersey, a quantity of SWEET POTATO SLIPS in fine order, and will be sold in large or small quantities if applied for soon. GEO. C. BARRETT, ap 6 New England Seed Store.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed, and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c. a16 GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

PAINT OIL.

The subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "Prepared Paint Oil," which is offered for sale with renewed assurances of its merit. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper in price, will actually cover a quarter more surface, as has been repeatedly proved and confirmed by statements of many Painters. Upwards of 200 buildings in this city and vicinity can be referred to, many of them painted two years ago, which continue to look well, and retained their gloss through the first year, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The Prepared Paint Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability with a more permanent gloss. It paints a very clear white, flows smooth, and is more free from milldew, and changes resulting from the sea air, than any other Oil. Oil Factory (head Foster's Wharf.)

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

P. S. Please be particular to order Downer & Austin's "Prepared Paint Oil." m 19 6pis.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

300 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised from selected roots and not imported. This article cannot be too highly recommended for Stock, yielding 40 tons to the acre, and being a most profitable crop. Sow 2½ lbs. to the acre. For sale at New England Seed Store. GEO. C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| prime, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 11 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 18 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 6 | 10 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3½ | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 46 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 8 | 11 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | 4 50 | 5 75 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 00 | 5 12 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 68 | 70 |
| southern yellow, | " | 65 | 68 |
| white, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 65 | 70 |
| Barley, | " | 62 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 37 | 40 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 16 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 18 | 20 |
| 2d quality | " | 14 | 16 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 11 | 11½ |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 9½ | 10 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 18 | 20 |
| " upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 23 | 26 |
| LIME, best sort, | cask | 1 12 | 1 25 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 19 00 | 2 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 60 | 1 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (scarce) | " | 1 00 | 1 05 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | | 10 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 8 00 | 9 00 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | pound | 64 | 66 |
| Merino, mix'd with Saxony, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Merino, 3ths washed, | " | 43 | 53 |
| Merino, half blood, | " | 35 | 42 |
| Merino, quarter, | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| " Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| Northern pulled, 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 37 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 11 | 12 |
| southern, | " | 9 | 10 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 5 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 11 | 12 |
| lump, best, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 10 | 13 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 53 | 37 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 28th, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 300 Beef Cattle, (including 30 unsold last week,) 10 pairs working Oxen, 12 cows and calves, and 200 sheep.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—In consequence of the cool weather, and the limited number at market, prices were considerably advanced, particularly on some qualities. We noticed a few pair very fine taken at 5 88; we quote prime at 5 50, a 5 75, good at 5 25, thin at 5.

Working Oxen—No Sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at 23, 26, 28, 30, and 33.

Sheep—We noticed one lot taken at 5 33; one at 6, and one at 57.

Swine—None at market; a few purchasers were considerably disappointed.

SPRING RYE.

JUST received a quantity of Spring Rye, at New England Seed Store.

MISCELLANY.

From the Village Post.

LAND-BREEZE BETWEEN THE TROPICS.

"The forests of Brazil are filled with aromatic plants, whose perfumes are often wafted many leagues to sea."

To the billow-borne pilgrim
Alone on the seas,
How sweet comes the perfume
Of land, with the breeze!
'Tis the breath of a summer
Eternal in prime;
The kindest fragrance
Of sun-gladdened clime!

Those wanderings of sweetness
How welcome they are!
That tell of a country
Unseen and afar:
Like the morning, their advent
Aye ushers a smile;
And the rover's heart dances
In joyance the while.

To cheer his lone vigil
At midnight, they tell
Of meadow and mountain,
Of forest and dell—
Till his eye o'er the ocean
Forgetteth to roam,
And he walks in his slumber
The fields of his home.

Thus oft on life's billow,
With bark tempest driven,
The voyager fancies
The breathings of HEAVEN!
The past and the present
Remembering no more,
He greets in his vision
The world that's before.

C.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

THE novel, striking, and philanthropic idea advanced by our excellent Governor in his first message to the Legislature—viz. that the laws authorizing imprisonment for debt are in themselves absurd, since they exempt the poor man's tools of trade from seizure, while they sanction the incarceration of his body—as though the implements could work without hands—it is gratifying to perceive, has aroused our law makers to a sense of long-neglected duty. To their honor they have adopted that liberal policy, and those rational views, in regard to the practice of punishing poverty as a crime, for which the more enlightened and humane among the citizens of this commonwealth have for many years contended. It remains now to be proved, by experimental application of the statutes for abolishing imprisonment for debt, and for extending the jail limits, whether the great benefits promised to society by those who have advocated this change, shall be realized.

One salutary effect, that may be confidently anticipated, is the gradual substitution of a more direct as well as safer mode of transacting ordinary business between man and man, for the *credit system* hitherto so much in vogue, often so ruinous, and upheld only by the formidable image of a dugeon. The introduction and establishment of this new mode, cannot but operate advantageously on a large majority of the people—on the middle and laboring classes especially. Men will acquire the habit of paying as they go; and if men mean to be honest, they may as well pay first as last. This

habit, and this ability, will become more and more easy as the system of trading or laboring for prompt pay approaches to universality of adoption.

Moreover, it will promote frugality. People with money in hand, are generally careful in their purchases, and scrupulous to get their money's worth; while those who can be accommodated with a distant day of reckoning, are not only apt to increase their responsibilities unnecessarily, but are very often subjected to gross impositions in the first place, and ultimately immense trouble and distress. A man buying on credit in a small way, is rarely over particular in the consideration of those points which belong to a good bargain; he neither searches the market, examines the quality, nor asks the price, with that degree of prudent discretion which commonly marks the dealings of one with cash in hand. This is human nature perhaps: at all events it is a fact founded in experience.

Another good effect—of a moral character—may be expected from this improvement. Things will be oftener called by their right names. The swindler and the unfortunate will not so frequently be confounded, and thrown undistinguished into prison. A knave who deserves the pillory, is sometimes let off with the simple penalties hitherto inflicted on poor debtors. Those whose business it is to punish the rogue, contrive to satisfy their sense of justice that his doom is sufficiently severe, though it be no greater than that suffered by the defaulter whose culpability arises from no moral guilt. But truth and justice demand a different course towards these individuals relatively. If loss of personal liberty be the legal forfeiture denounced upon innocent penury, the same measure of punishment is not enough for the chastisement of fraud and imposture. The villain who cheats the widow and orphan, has too often been suffered to escape as a mere debtor; and as such has obtained that sympathy which only misfortune should claim. The welfare of society, as well as the cause of justice, requires an exposure of every crime under its proper name and character; and men should boldly hold up such examples to public detestation, rather than extenuate an actual offence against virtue and law, by softening its quality for the mere sake of obtaining individual satisfaction. Henceforth, then, by the aid of our new system, let full retribution be exacted of the knave and swindler; while the honest man, though poor and disabled, is still sheltered and protected by the arm of the law, from useless or vindictive persecution.

ITEMS.

The Ladies vs. Tobacco. The tobacco chewers of New Haven appear to be up to their ears in trouble. The ladies of the city assembled not long since, and formed themselves into a society, agreeing to hold no communion with any gentleman who indulged in the use of tobacco.

A Goose Team. A London paper relates an account of a wager won by a son of a nobleman, 14 year old, who navigated the Thames from Blackfriars to Westminster in a washing tub, drawn by six geese in harness. Whenever the geese deviated from the true course, he put them right with his stick. He won 50 guineas by his performance.

Hogreeves. By a late law, this ancient and honorable office has been abolished, and the duties transferred to the field-driver. The newly married man can no longer be chosen hog-reeve.

EFFECTS OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

OUR Indian subjects will be more likely to succeed in conquering China by the demoralizing effect of opium than we should by force of arms. The horrible scenes described by M. Guizot are most appalling. Mr. Majoribanks says the palace of the Viceroy of Canton was burned down by the opium pipe of his secretary; that the Emperor's eldest son died from excessive indulgence in the use of it; and that all persons of wealth are addicted to it. To such a pitch has the smuggling trade arrived, that one of the Viceroys recommended it should be legalized. It is said that the amount paid for this deleterious drug is nearly four millions sterling a year, mostly from Bengal. If once legalized, the poppy, like tobacco, will be universally cultivated, all ranks will become enervated and reckless, and the western mountaineers, recently and perhaps still in a state of rebellion, will once more conquer and overcome China.—*English Quar. Review.*

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

—HARDEN'S improved SEED SOWING MACHINE. This is one of the best labor saving machines in use, calculated for sowing small seed. The saving of seed in the use of this implement is more than sufficient to pay the cost of it annually. Price \$5. ap 16

Howard's Improved Patent Cast Iron Plough.

FOR SALE at the Agricultural Warehouse 51 & 52 North Market street, a further supply of Howard's Improved Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. The very extensive sale these ploughs met with the past season, and the very general satisfaction they gave to all persons who used them, give them decidedly the preference over all ploughs now in use—a constant supply of them will now be kept for the accommodation of the public, and all orders will be supplied on the same terms as at the manufactory. a 16

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

—WILLIS' Improved Cast Steel MANURE FORK, the best warranted article that has been made for the purpose. a 16

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,
1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table mats. istf. a 16.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1834.

NO. 43.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New-England Farmer.

RECRUITING GRASS LAND, &c.

MR. FESSENDEN—Sir, For a few years past, I have been trying, with some variation, the method of Elias Phinney, Esq. of laying down land to grass, by sowing upon the inverted sward, as recommended in his communication, published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. viii, page 42—an article which is worthy a yearly republication until Farmers shall more generally avail themselves of the benefit that may be derived from it.

My first experiment was commenced in 1830, on about one acre of ground, a sandy alluvion, rather heavy, which had been in grass for perhaps fifty years, and had formerly given two crops yearly, by means of frequent top-dressings of manure.

After having been neglected for some years, in 1829 it came into my possession and gave one crop of about three-fourths of a ton of pretty good stock hay. The ground was not suitable for English grain on account of the neighborhood of barberry bushes and perhaps other causes of blight, and I wished to keep it in mowing with as little interruption as would consist with profitable management. In order to do this, the question to settle was, whether a top-dressing of manure should be applied sufficient to wake up the old sward; or the usual rotation, including not less than two hoed crops and two dressings of manure, should be adopted; or the method proposed by Mr. Phinney. With a little variation I took the latter as being more expeditious than the rotation system, and more economical than the first mentioned.

In May 1830, the sward was well turned over with a furrow of from four to six inches deep, varying with the thickness of the sod and depth of soil. It was then rolled down smooth, a light dressing of manure spread on and harrowed in, and potatoes were planted in hills. Care was taken not to disturb the sod during the process of cultivation.

In September the crop was gathered. A most abundant growth of tops was obtained, and a fair crop of potatoes, injured however by dry weather. After digging the potatoes, the tops and weeds were collected and carted to the pig-yard for manure, and the ground immediately ploughed, with a light plough and one horse, so as not to disturb the sod; after which it was harrowed and sown with herds-grass and clover seed, and again harrowed and rolled. The grass seed was sown without any grain, came up well and grew finely until winter.

In the spring of 1831, I found the clover much killed, owing probably to its being sown so late. The herds-grass and what clover remained came on well and gave two crops, estimated at about one ton each, of very good hay. From the grass being so young the quality of the first crop was very similar to that of the second crop or rowen. In 1832 the first crop made hay of the first quality, and was estimated by a man of good judgment, who assisted in cutting it, to be three tons. The second cutting gave about three fourths of a ton. In 1833 it was cut but once; the crop was not as

heavy as the first crop of 1832, but was very good. A large part of it was lodged, for some weeks before cutting. Estimated at from two to two and a half tons.

I think these results go far to prove the value of Mr. Phinney's method. With one ploughing and a light dressing of manure, I have had a fair crop of potatoes, and grass, making by estimation about eight tons of hay, from one acre of ground, in four years. This is undoubtedly a greater nett profit than was derived from the same ground, in any preceding ten years, and the land is now in better condition than it was in 1829, and the old sward which is quietly decomposing beneath the surface, will probably without further expense continue to send up good crops for some years. When turned up it will of itself form a mould sufficiently rich to give a good crop of corn or potatoes with little manure, and insure grass seed to take well again.

It will be perceived that the weight of the hay was estimated. As it was for "home consumption," I thought it not worth the while to be at the expense of driving it half a mile and weighing in order to ascertain the exact quantity, but considered an approximation to the truth in that respect sufficient for the purpose in view. If we did not very much over-estimate the quantity, I think it evidently a more economical application of labor and manure than the usual one of frequent ploughing, and as frequent exposure of the vegetable matter in the soil to the drying and dissipating influences of the sun and wind. I believe the effect of frequent ploughing is not as well observed by our farmers as it should be. So far as my observation goes, it is injurious; and I have but little doubt that our best soils might be exhausted and reduced to perfect barrenness, without a single cropping—only by frequent ploughing for several successive years. I could mention a case or two that would go far to prove this, were it necessary.

My next experiment was commenced in 1832 on a piece of about eight acres, in the same field with the other. The soil was rather lighter and more sandy, and had formerly been somewhat reduced by excessive working, but latterly had recruited by neglect. In 1831 it gave a crop of about half a ton of hay per acre, worth little more than the expense of getting.

In May 1832 it was nicely turned over with a furrow three or four inches deep; intending in no case to go below the top soil. After being rolled, about twenty or twenty-five cart-buck loads of compost manure (made by mixing one load of manure with two loads of meadow muck on good soil, and piling up in layers over winter,) were spread on each acre and harrowed in. It was then planted with corn, and cultivated with the harrow and hoe. No plough was used among it, and no hills were made. Before it was harrowed for the third hoeing, four quarts each of herds-grass and southern or June clover seed, and eight quarts of red-top seed were mingled and sown to an acre. Care was taken through the whole course not to displace the sods, and to keep the ground even, and at the last hoeing to prevent the grass seed being unequally scattered. My object in this experiment was to get in the clover early enough to have it stand the winter, and also to have the

first cutting of hay a little more substantial than I had found it in the last experiment. The seed was sown just as the corn began to tassel out, and when the young plants made their appearance, which was in a few days, the corn had become a suitable and sufficient protection from the scorching heat of the sun. The shade soon became so close and thick in most parts of the field that the grass grew very slender and seemed to make little progress until about the first of September, when the corn blades began to curl and admit by degrees sun and air; after which it grew finely, and by the time the corn was harvested, had covered the ground almost entirely.

The corn was planted about three feet distant each way, and in some places grew so stout and thick that the pumpkin vines, of which there were a few, left running on the ground and went from hill to hill in the corn, yet the clover was not smothered, as is frequently the case among oats or other small grain that grows large enough to lodge.

In the spring of 1833, after the ground had become dry, it was rolled for the purpose of crushing the corn stubs and levelling for the scythe. The clover came out finely and with the herds-grass and red top made a large growth, of each nearly equal quantities. The first crop gave twenty two loads, estimated at three fourths of a ton each, or two tons to the acre, entirely free from old stubble and weeds, and worth at least twenty-five per cent more than hay of the first year's cutting usually is. I was offered for it the highest price at which the best hay was selling in the market. The second cutting or rowen, gave an average as estimated, of one ton to the acre.

I sold a few tons of the first crop at thirteen dollars, and of the second at ten dollars per ton. If our estimate of the quantity was correct, this would give thirty-six dollars per acre as the proceeds of one year's crop. The highest price at which the land has ever been sold is, I believe, thirty dollars per acre, and before I commenced these experiments it was reputed so poor that I could find no one willing to cultivate it on shares, with the privilege of managing it his own way.

This crop was made to supersede the oat crop, with which grass seed is usually sown, and the advantages of it must be evident to any farmer without much argument. It is perhaps sufficient to say that an oat crop in addition to its exhausting the land, (which in the opinion of many farmers is no trifle) would cost quite as much as the grass crops, and setting aside its liability to blight, would not be worth half as much.

There were sundry knolls, head-lands and patches on the piece, which had seldom or never been ploughed, but had been left to run up to weeds and brush. These places had been the resort and abode of squirrels and woodchucks in numbers sufficient to contend successfully with the former occupant for at least one half of the corn, beans, and clover that grew neat them. When the rest of the piece was ploughed, these by the aid of a strong knife or coulter were ploughed also, and gave excellent crops of both corn and grass without any different management than was bestowed on the rest of the field, roots and stubs to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is a mistaken notion, I believe which is generally held, that land in a condition similar to these spots must be ploughed and cross ploughed and dragged and hoed, year after year, for several years until its strength is in fact exhausted, before it is sufficiently subdued to become productive. As well may the farmer, by hardship and abuse, break his young horse and call it *subduing*! In either case I apprehend the most effectual method is taken to defeat the object in view, which is future benefit; and one might almost as soon think of deriving profit from the labors of a broken winded, broken down horse, as from the cultivation of a field that has been through the usual exhausting process of subduing, except where manure is applied at the same time.

I regret the necessity I am under of resorting to estimates when stating an experiment; it is too indefinite, but perhaps will do better in a grass crop than most others; for all farmers know without *guessing*, that grass of the above mixture does not lodge or fall down for weeks before cutting, as was the case with a considerable part of both crops, unless it be stout.

The last experiment was first suggested to my mind and I was led to try it with a good degree of confidence, by observing a few fine large plants of clover in the fall of the previous year, in my corn field, a sward that had not been ploughed before for twenty years, where a little clover chaff had accidentally been scattered about the time the corn was planted. It was from the fine appearance of these plants among corn that had received the usual harrowing and hoeing, that I was induced to extend the experiment to another piece of four acres, which was a light sandy soil, but gave a result equally satisfactory and favorable.

The test of another fall and winter on a like quantity of ground, of different soils, sown the same way as that of 1832, tends to confirm me in the opinion, that grass seed sown among corn "catches in" better, stands the winter as well, and is much less likely to be destroyed by mice than that sown in the usual way among English grain.

Grass is, and probably ever will be, one of the most valuable products of our New England soil. A crop on which, as much and perhaps more than any other, we are to depend for our wealth. Without it, our valleys would become comparatively poor, and our hills of little or no value. Improvement in its production is desirable and undoubtedly attainable. To make "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," may appear to others a small business, but 'tis truly an object worthy of the attention of every farmer.

Yours respectfully, WILLIAM CLARK, JR.
Northampton, April 1834.

For the New England Farmer.

CAPITAL REQUISITE IN FARMING.

MR. EDITOR, Among the many causes assigned for ill success in agricultural pursuits, of which farmers are often reminded, there is one but rarely adverted to, and I suspect by many farmers has never been considered at all. And that is the absolute necessity of a loose capital to enable a farmer to cultivate his farm to any advantage. The amount of this capital should be nearly equal to the entire annual product of his farm, after deducting his annual gain, if there be any.

Suppose the entire annual product of a farm to be \$1000

Deduct supposed annual profit, - \$150
Deduct also such portion of the milk, butter, grain, potatoes and sauce generally, as is used in the family during the same season of their production, 80—230

Leaving to be expended in living and working farm before receiving returns of produce of farm, - \$770

Now if the farmer himself is both able and willing to perform the labor of one good hired hand, it will be equal to about 200 dollars of this sum, leaving 570 dollars the least amount of loose capital that will suffice to carry him through the year, without being pinched or obliged to slight his work. The amount of wool, flax and provisions, reserved for the consumption of the family from year to year, is included in this sum.

As this is a subject of importance, and as I wish to be clearly understood, I will proceed a little further. Farmers who live so far from market as to find it impossible, or inconvenient to get the produce of their farms to market before winter (and these constitute a very large majority), it will be seen at once, must incur the entire expense of working their farms and providing for their families for the year, before they realize any thing worth naming from the produce of their farms. Their hired hands must be paid in autumn, if not sooner, and if they expect to get store goods and mechanics' work at a reasonable rate, they must pay as they go along. A farmer sells his pork, butter, cheese, grain, &c. from January to April. The cost of producing all these, was paid, (or ought to have been,) the summer and autumn before. His sheep are sheared in May, and should he be able to convert their fleeces immediately into money, (which he cannot always do,) still the whole expense of producing this wool, excepting about two months spring pasturing, was paid the year before, a considerable portion of it the August before.

It cannot be denied that a farmer can get along after a fashion, with little or no capital, because it is done by thousands every year. Some may inquire how this can be possible if the foregoing statement be correct. A farmer without capital, in the first place, will not perhaps hire more than half as much labor as his farm requires; of course all his work is slighted, and all done out of season, and half crops is the consequence. When the time arrives for paying his laborers, perhaps he will get some things out of the store for them on trust, or borrow a little money to pay them in part, and put off paying the remainder until winter or spring, to the no small injury of his credit, otherwise he must force the sale of some of his scanty produce at a reduced price, to make out the pay. In the next place he buys of the store-keeper wholly on a long credit, and pays a price accordingly, say twenty to thirty per cent. more than the cash price. His dealings with the blacksmith, shoemaker, and mechanics in general, are after the same fashion. And thus he passes his life continually pinched for the want of a little money, incessantly harassed by duns, and once in a while is appalled by a tap upon the shoulder, though gentle it may be, of the practised hand of a constable. And for this he must pay the latter and his co-worker the lawyer, a sum of money for which he has never received any equivalent. And thus he brings the year about—no, properly speaking, he never brings the year about. He is forever toiling to bring up the arrears of the last year. Time has got the start

of him by one year, and he in vain attempts to overtake it.

It is a common remark that small farms are more profitable than large ones; this in the abstract is not true. Though it is doubtless true that multitudes of farmers greatly injure themselves by enlarging their farms *without an adequate increase of capital*. How often do we see farmers who have in the course of years accumulated a little money from small farms, barely enough to enable them to cultivate their present farms to the best advantage, invest the whole of this very capital in more land. Thus making an increase of capital necessary by the very act which deprives them of the little they already possessed. Could farmers who are without a loose capital be persuaded to pursue a precisely contrary course to this, to wit, sell off so much of the land they already possess as will raise a sufficient loose capital to enable them to cultivate the remainder in a proper manner, it would increase both their profits and comfort.

If any thing will excuse a farmer for mortgaging his farm, it is the hiring of money to work that farm. Though he ought in this case to be very certain that he is possessed of so much resolution and discretion, as to be in no danger of ever appropriating money so raised to any other use; so long as it is applied to this use only it is not so very hazardous a plan. Before a mortgage can press heavily upon his farm, the money can be repaid, and at the worst he has only to return to his former method of farming by the halves and without either satisfaction or profit. I do not wish to be understood as recommending to farmers the practice of raising money on mortgage. It is better with rare exceptions, where money must be raised, to sell off a portion of the farm, and preserve the remainder free from incumbrance.

H. W.

From the *Amaranth*.

A FRAGMENT.

Who that has passed a summer in New England cannot in the beautiful language of Montgomery say, 'That a thunder storm is the eloquence of heaven.' While listening to the distant, muttering thunder, who has not felt the soul inspired?—Has not felt as though the music of the spheres struck his ear? It might have been termed music, as well as the 'eloquence' of heaven. Yes, there is music in the far off rumbling thunder, which far excels that of mortals. But as it approaches nearer and nearer, and grows louder and louder, when lightnings flash, and hail and rain tempestuous fall, then how different the feelings they may cherish! Instead of being charmed at its music, fear takes possession of their hearts when they behold—

"Struggling nature gasp for breath,
In the agony of death!"

Recollection is busy in calling to mind the soil they have seen ploughed up by the lightning's blast, the scathed trees of the forest, and steeples levelled to the dust. What a contrast! A moment since, their souls were enraptured at the sound; now every appeal adds increased terror. The rosy cheek of maiden beauty is turned to ashy paleness; the man of daring hardihood acts the part of a child; while the little prattler, burying his head in his mother's lap, now and anon lisps, "Mother, will it hurt me?"

"Now louder, deeper, thunders crash
And desolation threatens all."

The oak which has withstood the winds and blasts of many years is torn from its bed, and its towering branches prostrated. "Startled nature reels!" From solid darkness leaps the vivid flash, and dreadful rolls the echo through the sky!

No wonder man should fear, when the fierce elements thus rush forth at war! The rude laugh ceases; the laborers are still; the birds are mute in their leafy bowers; Jehovah speaks! Let man be silent! But lo, again fear subsides, gladness awakes, the sky is hushed and the bow of sunshine smiles and cheers each trembling soul.

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

THE change of property which takes place when chemical attraction acts, is not confined to metals, but is a general result in every case when different bodies are brought into this state of combination or chemical union. Frequently we find, that the properties of each body are totally changed; and substances from being energetic and violent in their nature, become inert, harmless, and *vice versa*. For instance, that useful and agreeable substance, culinary salt, which is not only harmless but wholesome, and absolutely necessary for the well being of man, is composed of two formidable ingredients, either of which taken into the stomach, proves fatal to life; one of these is a metal, and the other an air; the former is called *sodium*, and the latter *chlorine*. When presented to each other, the violence of their nature is manifested by their immediate bursting out into flame, and instantly they are both deprived of their virulence. Can any thing be more striking than the change of properties in this case; and who could have supposed that the culinary salt is composed of a metal united to an air.

The medicine called Glauber's salts is another instance; it is composed of caustic poisons of different kinds; one called oil of vitriol and the other barilla or soda. There are also two substances known to chemists which are disgustingly bitter liquids; one is called nitrate of silver, and the other hydrosulphate of soda; when mixed they are found a compound of considerable sweetness. But the atmosphere which we breathe is the most extraordinary of all instances, to those who are acquainted with the fact, that atmospheric air indispensable as it is to life, is composed of the same ingredients as that most violent and destructive liquid called *aqua fortis*, or nitric acid. This powerful acid by being made to act upon sugar, the sweetest of all things, produces a substance intensely bitter to the taste. Charcoal is, of all known substances, the most difficult to convert into vapor, so much so indeed, that the conversion has never been yet decidedly effected, it is also a very solid substance; and a diamond which is nothing but chrystalized charcoal, is one of the hardest bodies in nature. Sulphur, in the solid state, is also a hard substance, and to hold it in vapor requires a high temperature. But when these two substances, carbon and sulphur, are made to combine chemically, so as to form the substance called bisulphuret of carbon, their properties are strikingly changed. Instead of the compound being hard, it is a thin liquid, and is not known to freeze or solidify at any degree of cold that can be produced. Instead of the compound being difficult to evaporize, it is of all liquids one of the most evaporable. Charcoal is the blackest substance with which we are acquainted, sulphur is of the

most lively yellow hue; but the compound is as colorless as water. A new smell and taste are acquired, and in a word there is not one point of resemblance with the component. These facts are strikingly illustrative of the change of properties which follows on the exertion of chemical attraction between the ultimate particles of bodies.—*Donagon's Chemistry*.

From the New York Farmer.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO FARMERS' WORK FOR APRIL.

Ploughing. Various opinions are given in respect to the depth of ploughing. As a general rule we believe the most successful farmers plough no deeper than the soil or rather the turf extends. This soil is not generally more than two to four inches; consequently if the plough runs five or six inches deep, the soil or fertilizing portion of the furrow must become so very much diffused that the plants particularly when young will not find sufficient nourishment. This being the case, it would seem that the direction so generally given to plough a sandy loam deep, should also depend on the depth of the manured portion of the soil. The best farmers of the present day direct the utmost pains to be taken to turn the sod so completely that it will all ferment. This is done most effectually by one ploughing only, and some to keep the sod from being in the least turned up by hoeing and ploughing the corn, pass a roller over and then harrow the field before planting.

Oxen. It is very common, with even good farmers, to keep their working oxen in very thin flesh. This is bad policy; they cannot perform as much nor as heavy work; are not so capable of being substitutes for horses, nor will they last as many years; are fattened for the butcher at greater expense, and in longer time. The extra expense in keeping working oxen in good condition does not probably exceed in a whole season the additional work they could thereby do in one month. And when we consider that they consume less food in fattening, and can be moderately worked all the time they are preparing for the butcher, it will be seen that there is economy in keeping a good portion of flesh always on them. Many people are under the impression that oxen in flesh cannot move as fast, nor undergo as much fatigue, as they can when they are not much more than skin and bones. This is true with oxen that are well fed and unaccustomed to labor; but not otherwise as many farmers can testify, and as correct reasoning would conclude.

Corn. In communications from farmers we find that some varieties of corn will yield five pecks of shelled, from two bushels of ears, and others but little, if any, more than four pecks. This seems to depend very much on the smallness of the cob. In planting corn, it is recommended to put six to eight kernels in a hill, and then to pull up at the first hoeing all but four of the most healthy spears.

To prevent birds and fowls from scratching up the corn, the seed is covered with tar and wood ashes; and various other methods are adopted, but none that we are acquainted with have any decided advantages.

Skinless Oats. This kind of oats begins to be considerably cultivated. As yet the seed commands a pretty high price, yet it is advisable, for every farmer who can, to procure at least a few quarts.

Flesh-colored Clover. It would be well for farm-

ers to furnish themselves with a few pounds or even ounces of this seed in order to test its merits. It may be of great benefit.

TEMPERANCE.

No man ever began to drink, for the purpose of becoming a drunkard; no man ever meant to be a drunkard. How is it then that so many are drunkards? Ardent spirit was to them what a bait in the snare is to an unwary bird. They knew not the danger they were in, when they began to be cautious drinkers. Cautious drinking is an endeavor to pull the bait out of the trap without getting caught. Let it alone. No man is safe who drinks cautiously. If you get into the habit at all, it is like the rash or ignorant mariner entering the disk of the Maelstrom, that great whirlpool on the coast of Norway. He cannot keep upon the edge. Each circumstance carries him nearer to the centre, and of course to irretrievable destruction. His only safety lies in keeping out of the current, and at a distance from it.—Some people drink to drown sorrow. Unwise! they drown themselves. They are about as reasonable as the mad commander of a vessel, who, because he had troubles on his voyage, ran his vessel into the whirlpool, that the dizziness produced by the rapidity with which he made the circumference, might cause him to forget his troubles.—*Trumpet*.

A NEW METAL.

In the month of August last, Professor Briethaupt, in Freiburg, determined a new substance, possessing very remarkable properties—solid or native iridium. Platinum has long been considered the heaviest of all metals; but Professor B. shows that native iridium is two parts heavier, viz. 23 3 to 23 6; platina being only 21 5. In the 17th and 18th Nos. of the "Annals of Chemistry and Physics," there is an article, from which we extract the following particulars relative to this discovery. Professor Briethaupt found the substance which he has determined in grains from the gold and platina works of Nischno-Tagilsk, on the Oural, which were brought to him by some young Russians who are studying at Freiburg. This substance has a shiney and perfectly metallic lustre. Externally the color is silver-white, strongly inclining to yellow; internally it is silver-bluish, inclining to platina grey—"its hardness," says Mr. B. "is from eight to nine of my scales, and therefore it immediately polishes the best files. This substance is consequently the hardest, in all probability, of all metals and metallic compounds." This metal is therefore a new species. According to the examination hitherto made by Professor B. it consists of iridium with a very little osmium. It combines with their hardness and specific gravity, in which it exceeds all metals hitherto known, two other remarkable properties. It actively resists the action of acids, and is in a high, perhaps the highest degree infusible.—*Lit. Gazette*.

AWAKENING SUDDENLY.

To awaken children from their sleep with a loud noise or in an impetuous manner, is extremely injudicious and hurtful; nor is it proper to carry them from a dark room immediately into a glaring light, against a dazzling wall; for the sudden impression of light debilitates the organs of vision, and lays the foundation of weak eyes from early infancy.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

PUMPKINS.

I AM not much of a farmer, my own time having been occupied for many years in other business, so that I have not had those opportunities for making experiments in agriculture that are calculated to advance the interests of said science. It was nevertheless my good fortune some eight or ten years ago, to procure some seeds of the pumpkin, the culture of which has proved so peculiarly advantageous, that I am anxious to call the attention of farmers to the subject. No doubt these remarks may excite a sneer from many of your sagacious readers, who will lay by the paper in contempt, and say "who does not know all about a pumpkin?" The man from whom I procured the seed possessed rather a facetious turn, so that in his recommendation of his pumpkin seed I at first apprehended that he was indulging in that merry propensity, as he remarked that they would grow in so long a shape that a man might carry one on his shoulders with the same facility that he could a stick of wood or a rail. When my pumpkins came to maturity, I found there was too much truth in his remark to be all a joke. They will sometimes grow to the length of from 20 to 30 inches, and perhaps a foot in diameter. Their peculiar advantage over the common round pumpkin, consists not in their shape. The substance of them is thicker, of a finer texture, and very evidently sweeter than the other kind. The space containing the seeds is small in proportion to the size of the fruit, and consequently they are proportionably heavier. Some of them have weighed over sixty pounds. I have not failed a single year of raising a luxuriant crop; and a neighboring farmer who procured some of the seed from me and used it two seasons assured me that it has proved a nett gain of more than \$20. It is a true maxim, that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." So, although the subject of my communication is a pumpkin, if it is worth raising it is certainly best, if there be any choice in the seed, to select the best and cultivate it in the best manner. In cultivating the pumpkin, I have usually followed the example that has been set me by neighboring farmers, and planted the seed along with that of my corn. Two years ago a circumstance occurred that has caused me to doubt if that is the most economical method. A pumpkin plant came up by accident near the door of my dwelling, and was discovered by a little boy, and mistaken by him for a plant of a watermelon, and by him transplanted among the tender vines in the garden. It so happened that the bugs or some other blight destroyed the other vines near it, so it had ample room to develop itself in all directions; the consequence of which was, a crop from this one plant that weighed 215 pounds. Now it must so be, that the luxuriant crop of vines that is produced among the hills of corn, must diminish in some degree the crop of corn. So the question would arise whether it would not be the most consistent and profitable mode to plant them in fields separate from other crops? Perhaps some of your numerous readers have tried the experiment.

C. B.

Phelps, April 18th, 1834.

INSECTS.

THOSE who are desirous of keeping their fruit trees free from insects, should wash them with soap suds before the insects have passed the win-

ter, and before the eggs which were deposited under the loose bark, and beneath limbs, &c. have hatched. By early washing trees, and vines, with strong soap suds, or with lime water, not only are innumerable eggs and insects destroyed, but the young plants and seeds of many varieties of mosses which infest or injure trees and vines are destroyed also. Trees that are annually washed, have a more healthy appearance than those that are not, when growing side by side.—*Bangor Courier*.

SILK.

—WE are impressed with the belief will, at some remote day become the staple commodity of Northampton. We are glad to see some efficient individuals in this town setting an example worthy of imitation. Immense quantities of Mulberry trees have been transplanted this spring, and experiments with the silk worm are now to be tried on a large scale. Those individuals who have entered into it extensively have found it immeasurably the most lucrative employment they could follow. It yields a certain gain, and gives occupation to the young of both sexes, four fold more profitable than the mere pittance they get from their employments at the present time. It is worthy the attention of all our farmers and at least will repay them the trouble of an investigation. The fluctuation of the principles of government or change of rulers will not enhance or diminish its value; and it might save the population of New England from emigration and death, with fever and ague in the western country. Will not our people, who now complain of hard times, awake to new sources of industry, and do something which can be done to increase their pecuniary gains.—*Northampton Courier*.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPARAGUS "in its native state is so dwarfish in appearance even when in flower, that none but a botanist would consider it as the same species with our cultivated plant." From this we may discover the great benefits of high culture. Some gardeners recommend the beds to be dug one foot deep; but the Edinburgh Encyclopædist, from whom we have made the above extract, says "the soil should not be less than two feet and a half deep." he adds, "it can scarcely be too well dunged."

The soil, (or subsoil) should undoubtedly be loose; and the Encyclopædist recommends a rich sandy loam. The finest Asparagus that we have ever seen however, grew in gravelly ground cultivated by the late Comfort Tyler at Montezuma. It is highly probable that the soil is impregnated with salt. The use of this mineral as a manure for this plant is well known to many gardeners; and we are satisfied of its value from our own experience. We think neither cows nor sheep require this stimulant more than Asparagus. Deane says "To a bed fifty feet by six, a bushel of salt may be safely applied before the plants start in the spring." We often apply it long after they have started.

The same Encyclopædist says "Damp ground or wet subsoil is not fit for Asparagus. Indeed the French consider wetness so prejudicial to this plant, they raise their Asparagus beds about one foot above the alleys in order to throw off the rain.

Gray, an English botanist, says, "The plants are mostly dioecious;" and Weston in "the Repository of Arts," observes that the males yield a greater number of shoots than the females. He

advises in planting out beds to select the former and to prevent mistakes says they should not be taken from the seed bed till they have flowered.

Asparagus "is found on the sea shores in many parts of Europe; and is abundant in the inland sandy plains in Russia, Turkey and Greece. It was in much esteem both among the Greeks and Romans. It was much praised by Cato and Columella; and Pliny mentions a sort which grew near Ravenna, a deep sandy country, three shoots of which would weigh a pound." Loudon's Encyc. Plants.

Many gardens in the Genesee country have been laid out on heavy loam; and for Asparagus beds we would advise the proprietors to prepare an artificial soil. We have lately seen a bed for this purpose which is two feet and a half deep.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

FUEL.

As many farmers are in the practice of using unseasoned wood for fuel, perhaps an estimate of the actual loss sustained by it, may serve to show the importance of an attention to this subject.

It appears from direct experiment made for the purpose, that several of the harder and more common kinds of wood, when subjected in a green state to a temperature of 90 or 100 degrees Fahrenheit, lose rather more than one-third of their original weight by the evaporation of moisture; but when dried at a low temperature it amounts to a little less; so that the average may be fairly estimated at one-third of the whole weight. It has also been determined that the weight of such wood when green, if compared with that of water, is on an average about as nine is to ten. Admitting that the interstices in a cord are equal to two-fifths of its whole bulk, it follows that there are seventy seven solid feet of wood, equal in weight to sixty-nine cubic feet of water; and as one cubic foot of water weighs sixty-two and a half pounds, the weight of a cord will amount to four thousand three hundred and thirty-one pounds. A cord must consequently contain one thousand four hundred and forty three pounds of water, or one hundred and seventy four gallons nearly. This includes only such as is capable of evaporation at the mean temperature of the atmosphere. Now it is a well established fact, that the heat requisite for the evaporation of a given quantity of water, is four and a half times the amount required for heating the same quantity from the freezing to the boiling point. The heat therefore requisite for expelling this moisture, even after it has become heated to boiling is equal to what would be required for heating six thousand four hundred and ninety-three pounds, or nearly twelve and a half hogsheads from freezing to boiling; and as it passes off in a latent state, the whole of it is totally lost.

It will also be perceived that the difference between green and dried wood amounts to the weight of one cord in three. This estimate will therefore suggest when it becomes necessary to convey wood to a distance, the advantages of causing it to be previously well dried.

When wood becomes partially decayed, its capacity for moisture is increased, at the same time that its power of generating heat is diminished; and the consequent loss of using such as fuel, unless thoroughly dried, is increased to a far greater amount.

J. J. THOMAS.

Cayuga county, 2 mo. 1833.

MANURE.

On the relative advantages of applying manure to the soil in a fermented or unfermented state, a contrariety of opinions continues to exist among farmers. The following extract from the "Reports of Select Farms," contains much good sense, and will pay for a careful perusal. It forms part of the report from Kyle in Ayrshire:

"*Manure.*—Of this the only source here is the farm-yard, and considering its value and how much its value depends on its treatment, it does not yet receive all the attention it deserves. On a farm of this extent, on which there has never been in one year above three acres of turnips and four of potatoes, it is perhaps a good deal to have manured eighteen acres in a season, from the farm-yard and the servants' cottages, and yet there is no doubt a great deal more might have been accomplished, as respects both quantity and quality. If exposed to rain, the most soluble and richest parts are carried off. Observe the luxuriant vegetation wherever the dark liquor from the dunghill touches, and the loss may be estimated. If allowed to come into a strong heat, its substance may be seen passing into the air. The only part of it that requires rotting and fermentation to render it soluble and fit to become food for the roots of plants, is the woody fibre vegetables; the closer, however, and more confined the manner in which this process goes on, there will be the less loss. Some practical farmers have advocated the use of dung in its more recent state; others have said it should not be used till well rotted. But if in the process of rotting it probably undergoes waste, the place in which it must with most advantage be rotted, is under the soil of the field. There is then no loss that can be avoided. The fallacy in this controversy arises, it is suspected, from not adverting to the circumstance that equal hulks of recent and of rotted dung contain very different quantities of the food of plants. In the latter it is more concentrated, and in a state fitter to be immediately consumed by their roots. But the correct way of stating the question is this: having a given quantity of recent dung to apply to a given extent of land, is it not better to plough it down in its recent state, than previously to allow it to ferment and rot in heaps? In the first case there is no loss: the decomposition goes on as slowly as possible, and all the elements of the substances of which it is composed are retained in the soil as they are set free. In the second, the decomposition is rapid, and a much larger proportion of matter will be found to have flown off than could easily have been imagined. Any person, without the aid of knowledge of chemical principles, may satisfy himself on the point by an easy experiment. Take two acres of ground of equal quality; take twenty tons of recent dung, which apply to one of them; take twenty tons of the same dung and put it up in heaps till it becomes a black solid mass, and then apply it to the other acre; balance the produce of the one against the produce of the other, at the end of the fourth year, and if the experiment be well conducted the result ought to be satisfactory. A knowledge of chemical principles leads to the inference that dung ought to be used in its recent state, and any disappointment which in practice may have attended the adoption of this inference will be found to have arisen not from a defect in the theory but from a want of due observation of circumstances in its application. If immediate effect be absolutely requisite, as in raising turnips, then rotted

dung must be used, but care should be taken in preparing it to prevent its heat from rising high or any of it from escaping, either in a liquid or in a gaseous state. This is best accomplished by compression and by covering well up with earth."

SOWING GRASS SEED.

This is a very important operation, with farmers, during the Spring months. Much difference of opinion prevails, with regard to this, as to time, quantity of seed and manner of sowing it.

As to the time for sowing most farmers prefer sowing grass seed, when the ground is covered with snow, during the month of March. The only advantage to be derived from the circumstance of the ground being covered with snow, is, that the person sowing the seed, can see his own tracks, by which he is saved the trouble of setting stakes. The quantity of seed per acre can only be regulated by circumstances, as it is generally allowed that light poor soils require more than strong rich soils. Most farmers sow their seed without mixing it with fine dry sand. We have lately read the description of a machine for sowing grass seed which we presume was a yankee invention. This machine consisted of a small pair of wheels and axle, six or eight feet long, more or less. The axle passed through the centre of a cylinder which was punched full of holes at regular distances. The grass seed to be sown was first to be mixed with dry sand and put in that cylinder, and the carriage drawn across the field backward and forward, by which the seed would be equally distributed over the whole surface. But in whatever manner grass seed is sown it is important that the ground should be rolled after it is sown, which will render the surface more compact, and prevent young plants from becoming dried by the sun and air; it also prepares the surface for any after operation. When the surface is smooth more hay can be cut, than where it is rough, and every farmer knows that an even surface is better for ploughing than a rough one.—*Goodsell's Farmer.*

From *Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.*

CLOVER AND WHEAT.

Among all the modern improvements in Agriculture, none are of greater importance, than the substitution of a rotation of crops, in place of manure. By a proper attention to this, land may not only be prevented from becoming poor, but may be increased in fertility. For this purpose there has not as yet, been any crop discovered so generally approved of in this section as clover, or at least none that is so well calculated to improve our lands and prepare them for the leading crop, wheat, which under proper management will in all probability continue to be the staple article of western New York.

Barn yard manure has always been considered valuable by every well informed agriculturist, and there are many crops to which it can be applied to advantage. The crops to which manure from the yard or compost heap, are applied to best advantage are of small consideration when compared to our crops of wheat. Manure might also be applied to those lands intended for wheat, but where farmers sow from fifty to two hundred acres, the small quantity collected in yards and compost heaps, would do but little towards preparing or keeping farms from becoming impoverished. Even allowing that a sufficient quantity of barn yard manure could be collected by every far-

mer for his wheat fields, it could not be applied at the same expense, with which fields are now renovated by means of clover, and a proper rotation of crops.

That a rotation of crops is absolutely necessary upon most lands, every experienced farmer will readily admit. It is a well established principle, that each plant requires a particular kind of food, and by continuing the same plant upon grounds for many years that particular food becomes exhausted, but by introducing a crop which requires a different kind of food, the former, or that exhausted by other crops is allowed to accumulate, the crops requiring the same food may in some instances be allowed to succeed each other, by introducing the one less valuable and allowing that to decompose upon the soil to furnish food to the more valuable one. This is the case when clover is used to prepare the ground for wheat.

By analysis it is found that both clover and wheat contain a small quantity of lime, and of course soils which do not contain this naturally, must be supplied with it artificially, before these crops may be grown to advantage. Lime requires also to be in different conditions, in order to be taken up by different plants. Experience has demonstrated that when the sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris is applied to soils, that it increases the growth of clover, and that when clover grown upon the soil is mixed, either by ploughing in the whole crop, or by turning under clover stubble; that it prepares such soils for producing wheat in greater perfection than when manure is applied from the yard.

It has been by pursuing this course of tillage, or rotation of crops, that many lands in western New York, which by nature were thin, light soils, and which did not when first cultivated produce more than fifteen bushels of wheat per acre, have been made to produce from thirty to forty bushels.—How long the fertility of lands thus managed will continue to increase is unknown, but thus far our fields which have been cultivated the greatest length of time, where attention has been paid to rotation produce not only the greatest quantity but the best quality of wheat.

Where fields are clear from stumps and stones so that they can be ploughed deep and regular, and where proper attention has been paid to seeding with Timothy and Clover, many prefer turning clover either in crop or stubble under, and allowing it to remain, working the soil lightly with drags and rollers. In this way it is thought the greatest advantage by the preparatory crop is realized.

ANGLO-ITALIAN FIG TREE.

Among the time-worn ruins of the ancient castle of Reculver, in the island of Thanet, which forms part of the county of Kent, an ancient fig-tree stretches forth its venerable arms to the breeze, and attracts the attention of the visiter, not more by the venerable aspect it presents, than the historical records with which it is connected. This tree, according to the traditions of the neighborhood, claims Italy for the soil of its nativity, and Roman hands for its first planters; its age consequently cannot be less than from 1345 to 1888 years, the Romans having first landed at Deal in the summer of the 55th year before the birth of our Saviour, 1888 years ago; and having finally quitted Britain in the year of our Lord 448, or 1345 years ago.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1834.

WE have given in this day's paper a valuable communication from WILLIAM CLARK, Jun. on the subjects of ploughing green sward, recruiting grass lands, &c. In this, the writer refers to a communication from ELIAS PHINNEY, Esq. on the same subjects, which he thinks "worthy of a yearly republication," &c. As we entirely coincide in opinion with Mr. Clark, respecting the value of Mr. Phinney's communication to which he alludes, we have concluded to give it at length, instead of our usual variety under the editorial head.

PLOUGHING GREENSWARD.

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent "*Dorchester*," in No. 1, vol. 8, of the N. E. Farmer, wishes for information on the subject of ploughing and managing sward land. The subject is certainly one of great importance to farmers. Considering the exhausted condition of most of our grounds, and the expense of restoring them by the application of manure, I am surprised that so little attention has been paid to this very essential part of husbandry, even by our most scientific and best practical agriculturists. By the usual method of turning up the sward, and then cross ploughing and harrowing, the sods are pushed about by the plough, and dragged by the harrow, and so exposed to the action of the sun and winds, that the nutritive matter contained in the roots and tops of the grasses is in a great measure wasted. By this practice, the vegetable matter which was before upon the surface, is brought there again, and the poorer part of the soil, which should remain at the top, whereby it would be greatly benefitted and enriched by the fertilizing properties of the atmosphere, is returned to its original position beneath. This is exactly the reverse of what it should be. Let the roots and tops of the grasses, together with all the vegetable matter on and near the surface, be buried and retained to ferment and decompose, and the poor earth be brought to and retained upon the surface, where, by culture and exposure to the atmosphere, it will soon become a body of rich mould.

If the result of my own experience will be of any use to your correspondent, or the public, I give it with pleasure. I ascertained by an accurate experiment, that on the first of May, a single foot of sward land, taken from a field that had been mown for a number of years, the soil a light loam with a gravelly bottom, and thinly set with red top and herds-grass, contained nine ounces of vegetable matter, consisting of the roots and tops of the grasses, giving at this rate over twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. I must confess I was not a little surprised on finding the quantity so much beyond what I had calculated, and it satisfied me of the necessity of adopting some plan by which this valuable treasure might be turned to good account. To make the most of this enormous quantity of vegetable matter, as well for the benefit of the immediate crops as for the eventual improvement of the soil, would seem to be an object worthy the consideration of farmers.

My first trial was upon a piece of worn out pasture land. In the month of August I turned over the sward as evenly as possible, then rolled with a heavy loaded roller. The ground was then harrowed in the same direction as the furrows, with a light horse harrow, and then sowed with buck-

wheat, with red top and herds-grass seed. The bush harrow was then drawn over it, and then rolled again. The harrowing was so light, that the sod was not disturbed. No manure was used. I had a fair crop of buckwheat. The grass seed took well, and looked so promising in the spring following, I concluded to mow it. The crop of hay greatly exceeded my expectations, and, as pasture, it has been less affected by drought, and yielded double the quantity of feed for my cattle that it gave before ploughing.

The success of this experiment induced me to try another. On the first of May, 1828, I had two acres of sward land, which had been considerably exhausted by long cropping, yielding less than a ton of red top and herds-grass to the acre, turned over; having a hand occasionally to follow the plough with a hoe, for the purpose of turning over such parts as the plough had missed. The ploughing was from four to six inches deep, varying according to the depth of the soil, taking care always to go deep enough to bring to the surface a portion of the gravelly and poorer part of the soil. After ploughing, the outside furrow, which was turned out, was taken into the cart, in convenient pieces, and placed in the vacant space which was left in the middle of the lot, whereby this space was just filled, and no ridges left on the outside; the field was then rolled with a heavy roller, and the uneven parts of the sward settled down, and the whole made smooth. It was then harrowed lengthwise the furrows thoroughly with a horse harrow, but so light as not to disturb the sod. Twenty cart loads of compost, made of loam, peat, mud, and stable dung, (a sufficient quantity of the latter having been mixed to cause the whole mass to ferment,) were then spread upon the acre. It was again harrowed as before, and, from the evenness of the surface, the field had more the appearance of having been tilled for a number of years. On the sixth of May corn was planted upon the furrows in drills parallel with them, three feet apart, and the corn six inches distant in the rows, having previously marked out the rows, three at a time, with an instrument made for the purpose, by which the work was performed by one hand in less than an hour. The ploughing between the rows and the hoeing was done without disturbing the sod; and the not only useless, but injurious practice of ridging, or hilling the corn was carefully avoided.

The corn at first did not exhibit a very promising appearance, but as soon as the roots had extended into the enriching matter below, and began to expand in the sward, which had now become open and mellow by fermentation, and the parts of soil more minutely divided than it could have been by the plough or hoe, it assumed a healthy appearance, and grew more vigorously than corn which I had planted upon a much better soil, cultivated in the usual way. When the ears were filling out, a time when the corn most requires support, the roots easily penetrated the mellow soil, and an abundance of nourishment was afforded by the decomposing of the vegetable matter. The crop was harvested about the middle of September. I did not measure the produce for the purpose of ascertaining exactly the quantity which was gathered, but some of my neighbors who are good judges saw the field before harvesting, and estimated it at from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre. My usual crop on sward land cultivated in the common way, has been from 35 to 45 bushels to the acre. As soon as

the corn was harvested the stubble was loosened up by running a light horse plough lengthwise through the rows, and then the whole smoothed down by a bush harrow drawn crosswise. All this was done without disturbing the sward. A bushel of winter rye to the acre, and a sufficient quantity of grass seed was then sowed, and the ground harrowed with a light harrow and rolled. Rye has in my neighborhood, for some years past, been a very uncertain crop,—being almost invariably subject to a blast, or mildew, which attacks it while in the milk. It has however, as is the case every where, I believe with rye, succeeded better upon a new than an old soil. This circumstance induced me to believe that the new and fresh earth, which had been turned up and kept upon the top of my sward land might favor its growth, as well as prevent the mildew. I was not disappointed: the two acres gave me between four and five tons of straw, and 69 1/2 bushels of excellent grain. I had never before gathered more than 15 bushels to the acre. The grass seed sowed with the rye took well, and the appearance at present is favorable for a great burden of grass the next season. I have then with one ploughing only taken two crops from this ground and stocked it down to grass. That there has been a saving of labor will not be doubted, and that there has been an increased produce from this mode of managing greensward, the foregoing facts sufficiently demonstrated, and that the soil is substantially improved I have no doubt.

I have this season, ploughed and planted another field in the same manner as that above described, and it promises a good crop. This I intend to sow upon the furrow with grass seed alone as soon as the corn is harvested.

In answer to some of the queries of "*Dorchester*," I will state my opinion that the depth of the ploughing should be regulated by the quality of the soil, and the quantity of manure to be applied. The soil should be gradually deepened, by turning up at each successive ploughing, some of the poorer earth, that was not disturbed by the previous ploughing, until a sufficient depth of soil is attained. If a liberal dressing of manure can be afforded, the more poor earth may be brought on the surface to mix with it.

If it be intended to sow or plant sward land in the spring, the ploughing should be at as short an interval before putting in the seed as possible.—The greater the growth of the roots and tops of grasses at the time of ploughing, the more perfect will be the fermentation, and the sward by its increased toughness will be less broken by the plough and harrow. The roller loaded as heavily as may be conveniently drawn by one yoke of oxen should follow the plough as soon as may be convenient; this will smooth any unevenness of surface. Set the furrow slices close together, and thereby prevent their being torn up by the harrow, and also prevent the escape of the gases that are thrown out by fermentation. Every farmer, who has three acres of ground to till, should have a roller. One made in two parts is much preferable to that made in the usual way. After rolling, harrow with a light harrow—the more the better, provided the sod be not disturbed. The compost should then be spread on and the ground again harrowed, when it will be ready to receive the seed, either corn or potatoes, or the small grains with or without grass seed, or grass seed alone.

The strength of team should be according to the toughness of the sward, and the depth of ploughing. One good yoke of oxen and a horse, a band to hold the plough, and another to drive, were all that I found requisite to perform my work.

Howard's Plough, with a wrought iron share and cast iron mould, I have found to be the best for turning over greensward. It is the only kind of plough that I have seen, which turns the furrow flat, without breaking it; and this circumstance is owing to the turn of the mould, and its having a share wide enough to cut just as wide a slice as the mould would completely turn over.

As to the number of lands, I would make as few as possible, as the more furrow lands a lot is divided into, the more vacant barren spaces will be left, and the more labor required to fill them. Go round the whole lot, and when finished, let the outside furrow slice be taken up, in pieces that may be conveniently handled, put into a cart or drag, and placed in the vacant space (occasioned by turning the furrows outward) in the middle and corners of the lot. This will leave the whole smooth and level, prevent ridges at the sides and ends, and save the necessity of back furrows, which would give an unevenness of surface.

GOOD NEWS AND GOOD FRUIT.

We have recently been greatly and doubly gratified by learning that our friend GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. who has been dangerously ill, is now convalescent; and to receive together with this pleasing intelligence some fine samples of fruit raised and preserved by Mr. PARSONS. The health and welfare of a gentleman, who to other good traits of character, unites zeal, intelligence, and public spirit as a Cultivator, are matters which concern the public much more than the articles which usually fill the columns of newspapers.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE, April 23. *Change of Weather.* After a succession of warm and pleasant weather, with occasional showers, there was a sudden change and severe frost on Friday night, which withered grapes, fruits and vegetables, in exposed situations; and after a cold and unpleasant day on Saturday, the night set in with high wind and rain, which was succeeded by a slight fall of snow. Great injury has, no doubt been sustained by the frost, as on yesterday morning there was considerable ice. We understand that in the vicinity of Baltimore, some of the gardeners have lost nearly all their early vegetables.

The amount of revenue that accrued to the Government of BUENOS AYRES during the year 1833 amounted to 12,240,000 dollars, of which the customs furnished 9,660,366 dollars.

PIE PLANT; or, Rheum Raphaniticum.

This valuable vegetable is a perfectly palatable acid, and answers most of the purposes that apples or other fruit do to cook, preserve, or dry for winter use. The stems of the full grown leaves of this plant are at all times fit for use; they require no other preparation than washing and cutting into short pieces, and are then fit to make pies, tarts, dry, or preserve, the same as apples. The leaves are frequently from two to three feet wide, and four feet long. To have this plant produce in perfection, sow the seeds on a rich spot of ground; water them frequently in dry weather, while the plants are young; in the fall or spring following, prepare a spot of ground eighteen inches deep, and very rich with rotten manure, on this, set out the plants four feet apart each way. One plant well cultivated at three or four years old, will produce in one season, from thirty to forty weight or upwards, fit for use.

A few papers of the seed of this plant received and for sale at the New England Seed Store. GEO. C. BARRETT.

BOX PLANTS.

From Seven Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Prime BOX in good order for Planting. To be taken up at any time when ordered. Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office, or apply to THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard. It may be had on fair terms by the Yard or Hundred. m 7

MANURE FOR SALE.

At the Boston Lime Kiln, near the Mill Dam, is from 30 to 40 cart-loads of Refuse Lime and Ashes, making a rich Manure for Potatoes, Indian corn, &c. which will be sold at the very low price of \$1 per load. Also, a small quantity of air slacked Lime. 2t p

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

An excellent collection of GARDEN and FLOWER Seeds of very best quality, in papers of 64 cents each, constantly on hand and for sale at New England Seed Store of GEO. C. BARRETT.

THE IMPORTED HORSE PHENIX.

The imported thorough bred English entire Horse Phoenix six years old last June, is offered for sale. He was sired by Antonio, dam by Comus. He has proved a sure foal getter, and his colts are very promising—and is believed to be as fine a horse as ever was offered in this market for Sale, and well worth the attention of those who feel interested in the improvement of the breed of horses. This Horse may be seen at Mr. Gilson's Stable, Hawley Street, where further particulars will be given. 2awis ap 30

SEEDS.

Just received direct from Holland, a large assortment of CABBAGE SEEDS, in small and large quantities. These are from a House upon which the utmost reliance can be placed, and the quality of Dutch Seed is found superior. a 30 GEO. C. BARRETT.

C. G. GREENE'S

IMPROVED SILK REEL—PRICE \$20—For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, and by the Patentees, Windsor, Vermont. ap 23

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed, and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c. a16 GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

300 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised from selected roots and not imported. This article cannot be too highly recommended for Stock, yielding 40 tons to the acre, and being a most profitable crop. Sow 2½ lbs. to the acre. For sale at New England Seed Store. GEO. C. BARRETT.

GRAPE VINES, DAHLIAS, &c.

For Sale by HOVEY & CO, No 79 and 81 Cornhill, (late Market street,) Labella, Catawba, Pond's Seedling, (a superior, new, native variety,) and choice foreign kinds of Grape vines, by the single one or hundred, well packed for transportation to any part of the country.

A fine assortment of English Gooseberry bushes, of the best kinds, including those that obtained the premium of the Mass. Hort. Society. —ALSO—

—A collection of the best double Dahlias, Bulbous Flower Roots, Greenhouse Plants, Hardy Perennial Flowering Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c. a 9

PRIZE DAHLIAS.

FOR SALE. 200 varieties of the best double Dahlias. This collection of Dahlias obtained the premium awarded by the Mass. Hort. Society the two last years.

Orders left with Messrs. HOVEY & CO. No. 79 & 81 Cornhill, Boston, or C. F. PUTNAM, Salem, will be duly attended to. apr 2

GRAPE VINES AND EARLY POTATOES.

Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines, extra large size, by the hundred or single.

Early Potatoes which obtained the premium for the last five years. For sale by SAMUEL POND. Cambridgeport, Feb. 26.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

3600 budded Apple Trees, consisting of Baldwins, Russets, Siberian Crab, Porter, River, Rhode Island Greenings, and Blue Pearmain. The above are very thrifty Trees, and in fine order for transplanting, being four years from the bud. Inquire of JONAS WYETH, Fresh Pond Hotel, Cambridge. March 13, 1834. 8t

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

25 Varieties fine imported Gooseberry bushes, just received from Scotland. GEO. C. BARRETT. m 26.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 56 | |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 10 | 12 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 8 | 11 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 37 | 5 62 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 37 | 5 50 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 70 | 73 |
| southern yellow, | " | 70 | 71 |
| white, | " | 68 | 69 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 62 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 35 | 37 |
| HAY, best English, New, | ton | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 17 | 19 |
| 2d quality | " | 12 | 14 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 7 | 84 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 17 | 19 |
| upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 15 | 17 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 25 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 | 24 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 80 | 90 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (scarce) | " | 1 00 | 1 05 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 7 | 8 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 7 00 | 7 10 |
| Wool, prime or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 62 | 70 |
| American, full blood, washed | " | 48 | 52 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 42 | 47 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 37 | 50 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d " | " | 37 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 8 | 9 |
| southern, | " | 7 | 8 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 64 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 12 | 14 |
| lump, new, | " | 20 | 22 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 14 | 15 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 53 | 57 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 5th, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 210 Beef Cattle, (10 unsold) 12 pairs working Oxen, 17 cows and calves, 50 sheep, and 300 swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The limited number at market, caused some speculation and prices advanced considerably; the quality of the cattle was much better than usual. We noticed a few yoke extraordinary fine taken at 6 12 a 6 25; we quote prime at 5 75 a 6; good at 5 33 a 5 50; thin at 5 a 5 25.

Working Oxen—Sales were effected at 52, 60, 70 and 875.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at 18, 22, 26, and 829.

Swine—We noticed several lots taken at 54 for sows and 64 for barrows, also lots at 5 for sows and 6 for barrows, at retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

THIS day received from NEW JERSEY, a quantity of SWEET POTATO SLIPS in fine order, and will be sold in large or small quantities if applied for soon. GEO. C. BARRETT, ap 16 New England Seed Store.

MISCELLANY.

INVOCATION TO SPRING.

BY MONTGOMERY.

WINTER! retire,
Thy reign is past;
Hoary sire!
Yield the sceptre of thy sway,
Sound thy trumpet in the blast,
And call thy storms away:
Winter! retire;
Wherefore do thy wheels delay?
Mount the Chariot of thine ire,
And quit the realms of day.

On thy state,
Whirlwinds wait;
And blood-shot meteors lend thee light;
Hence, to dreary arctic regions
Summon thy terrific regions;
Hence, to caves of northern night
Speed thy flight.

From halcyon seas
And purer skies,
O southern breeze
Awake, arise;
Breath of Heaven! benignly blow,
Melt the snow:
Breath of Heaven! unchain the floods,
Warm the woods,
And make the mountains flow.

Auspicious to the Muse's prayer,
The freshening gale
Embalms the vale,
And breathes enchantment through the air;
On its wing
Floats the SPRING,
With glowing eye and golden hair;
Dark before her Angel-form,
She drives the Demon of the storm,
Like Gladness chasing Care.

ASTRONOMICAL.

THE distance of the star Draconis, appears by Dr. Bradley's observations, to be at least four hundred thousand times that of the sun, and the distance of the nearest fixed star not less than forty thousand diameters of the earth's annual orbit; that is, the distance of the earth from the former, is, at least, 38,000,000,000,000 miles, and the latter not less than 7,000,000,000,000. A cannon ball supposing it could preserve the same velocity, would not reach the nearest of the fixed stars in six hundred thousand years! There is goodly work enough to upset any moderate man's notion of time and space. Had this cannon ball taken its departure in the time of Cheops, or even Cheop's grandfather, (if the imagination can roam so far back into the dense blackness of the past,) it would even now be merely at the outset of its journey. Cheop's grandfather dandles young Cheops on his knee: he in turn grows up, waxes in years: builds the everlasting—in our frail acception of the word—pyramids, lives to an antediluvian age; dies, is buried and forgotten; successive generations spring up and pass away; states rise and fall; empires expand and decay, and expand again, up to this present 1834, and yet this cannon ball that has been travelling all this time with inconceivable rapidity, is as it were but a hop, step and jump on its way towards the nearest fixed star! This way of thinking will never do. It diminishes our ideas of the sombre stateliness of the past, and makes "hoary antiquity" a thing of yesterday. The bygone glories of departed empires, glooming with added grandeur

through the indistinct and spectral past, must seem to a mind familiarized with such unconscionable notions of time and space, but as things that had existence a considerable time ago, last week or the week before.

THE FEMALE.

THE following natural and true description of the parental comfort derived from female children, is from a speech of Burrows, an eminent Irish lawyer: "The love of offspring, the most forcible of all our instincts, is even stronger towards the female, than the male child. It is wise that it should be so—it is more wanted. It is just that it should be so—it is more requited. There is no pillar, on which the head of a parent, anguished by sickness, or by sorrow, can so sweetly repose, as on the bosom of an affectionate daughter. Her attentions are unceasing. She is utterly incapable of remaining inactive. The boy may afford occasional comfort and pride to his family—they may catch glory from his celebrity, and derive support from his acquisitions—but he never communicates the solid and unceasing comforts of life, which are derived from the care and tender solicitude of the female child. She seems destined by Providence to be the perpetual solace and happiness of her parents. Even after her marriage, her filial attentions are unimpaired. She may give her hand and heart to her husband, but still she may share her cares and attentions with her parents, without a pang of jealousy, or distrust from him. He only looks on them, as the assured pledges of her fidelity and the unerring evidences of a good disposition.—*Journal of Women.*

CAFFERS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

THEIR color is a clear dark brown, hair black but woolly.—The most prominent trait in the character of the Caffer is that of the herdsman, rather than the warrior; for he is never so happy as when engaged in something that is calculated either to increase the numbers or improve the appearance of his cattle. Such is his daily attention to these, that one out of a thousand would be immediately missed. His perfect acquaintance with every little spot on the hide, turn of the horns, or other peculiarity, after having seen an animal once or twice, is indeed astonishing, and says much for his powers of observation.

The Caffer chiefs are in all cases both legislators and judges, whilst "the old men" and favorite courtiers form a kind of jury and council too. The parties appear personally, plead their own cause, and produce their witnesses and proofs.—In their public harangues a man is seldom interrupted, although his speech be continued for hours together; but during this time his antagonist is all attention; when he rises to reply, every argument that has been adduced is taken up in the exact order in which it was delivered, and with as much precision as if answered at the very moment. Memory is their only note book; and although apparently put, on many occasions, to the severest test, they seldom seem to labor under any material difficulty in bringing up all the details of the subject by the astonishing powers of recollection. Their language on those occasions, is generally strong and nervous, and their manner exceedingly manly and dignified. Even the children when about to reply to the most simple questions, step forward, throw back the head, and extend the arm, and give their words a full, slow, and clear enunciation.—*Kay's Travels in Caffraria.*



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chesnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeyuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Montan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

GOOSEBERRIES.

A new importation of superior kinds, just received, of all colors, by WM. KENRICK, Newton.

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,
1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts, 1st. a 16.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, NO. CXVIII.

CONTENTS.—Changes required in the Corn Laws. Rhymed Plea for Tolerance. Wiffen's Memoirs of the House of Russell. Secondary Punishments, Transportation. Kay's Travels in Caffraria. Law as to Libels against Christianity. Miss Aiken's Memoirs of Charles the First. The Bridgewater Bequest—Whewell's Astronomy and General Physics. Tory Views and Macinations. English Corporations and Endowments. The Church of England. Thackeray's History of the Earl of Chatham. Quarterly list of New Publications. Index. Just published by LILLY, WAIT, COLMAN & HOLDEN. apr 30

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[?] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1834.

NO. 44.

From the Genesee Farmer.

LECTURE ON HORTICULTURE,

Delivered before the Young Men's Association of Albany, March 1834. By JESSE BUEL, Esq.

NEITHER education nor habit has qualified me to address a public assembly. But the high approbation with which I have seen your association formed, and acquire strength and respectability, and the individual and public benefits which it promises in its results, have induced me to contribute my mite towards your entertainment and improvement in useful knowledge, by addressing you some brief remarks on the business of Horticulture. This subject is commended to your notice as one which contributes largely to supply our wants and to heighten our enjoyments;—as a healthful recreation to the studious and sedentary, and as surpassing most other employments in the high gratification which it is capable of imparting to the mind.

Horticulture is another term for gardening. It embraces the management of the garden, whether intended for the production of fruit, culinary vegetables or flowers. The art is co-extensive with our race. It was the employment of our first parent in Eden. Its early history is too obscure to be traced. Suffice it to say, that in the polished ages of Rome, it was cultivated with taste and assiduity, and ranked with the fine arts; and that with these it sunk to obscurity at the downfall of that empire. All of the art that survived the shock of Vandalism, remained cloistered with the monks during the dark ages. With learning too, it revived, first in Italy and Holland; to which countries many exotics, and a taste for their cultivation, were introduced during the crusades. It was not until the reign of Henry VIII, in the beginning of the 16th century, that gardening was much cultivated in England. Previous to this time, even cabbages and pot herbs were imported from Holland for the tables of the opulent. During this reign, apricots, melons, herbs, and esculent roots, were introduced first into the royal gardens. Among the varieties of that day is mentioned "the black trees which bear no fruit, but only a pleasaunte flower." Improvement in horticulture progressed under Elizabeth, and Charles I,—during the reign of the latter, the first general book of English gardening, was published by Parkinson, a work which is yet quoted with high commendation. At this time the first mention is made of potatoes, cauliflowers, celery, &c.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, several valuable publications upon horticulture appeared in England and France; and in 1724, Philip Miller published his celebrated Gardener's Dictionary, an original work of merit, which attracted general notice, and gave a new impulse to improvement. British and other foreign works on gardening, have since been greatly multiplied; and improvement has kept pace with the increase of wealth and refinement, until horticulture has attained to a high state of perfection, both as a useful and ornamental art, in most of the civilized countries of the old continent. Horticultural Societies have done much to accelerate improvement, and to multiply the subjects of cul-

ture.* The Society of London, established a garden in 1818, and sent agents into every quarter of the world, to collect whatever could be found useful or ornamental. One of these agents, after traversing the United States and the Canadas, for this purpose, has spent four years on the Pacific coast of our continent, exploring the country from California to Columbia river, and from thence across the continent to the Hudson Bay factories, in collecting rare plants and seeds. Some idea of the extent of the Society's labors, may be formed from the fact, that in its catalogue for 1830, there are enumerated as growing in its garden, 3400 varieties of hardy edible fruits, and 58 varieties of edible nuts, exclusive of 89 varieties of the fig, 182 of the grape, 56 of the pine apple, and 131 of the melon, nearly all of which last named are cultivated in houses, with the aid of artificial heat—making an aggregate of about 4000 varieties of fruits, independent of ornamental plants. This Society has been highly useful to us, not only by awakening here a spirit of horticultural improvement, but by distributing through its corresponding members among us, many of its choice fruits and ornamental plants.

From the restricted means and economy incident to a new country, gardening has with us been limited to what has been deemed necessary, seldom aspiring to elegance. The neighborhoods of our commercial towns form but a partial exception to this remark. Indeed until within a few years, the progress of horticultural improvement has been slow among us. And even now the cultivation of fruits and esculent roots, is but imperfectly understood, or their value in promoting the health, comfort and economy of a family, not duly appreciated by the generality of our countrymen. Few of the fine varieties of fruit, and other choice productions of the garden, are seen in travelling through our country. But a better taste is gaining ground. We have effected much in the last twenty years, and have abundant reason to anticipate greater improvements in the twenty years to come.

A good fruit and vegetable garden is a source of high gratification, as it regards the reasonable indulgence of the appetite. No fruits are so delicious as those we pluck from our own trees and vines—no vegetables so grateful as those which have been cultivated by our own hands—and no productions of the garden so truly good and healthful at any time, as when fresh gathered for use. But if we add to these enjoyments the pleasurable sensations which arise from the ornamental department,—from the novelty, the fragrance, and the beauty, with which nature in summer, is ever varying her pencilings upon the flower border and in the shubbery, we shall find that a garden is intimately connected as well with the pleasures of the mind, as the wants of the body.

Few of my hearers, I apprehend, have ever reflected on the extent to which we are indebted to foreign countries for the vegetable productions which enrich our tables and regale our senses. Did our gardens contain only the plants that are indigenous to our country, the supply would in-

* We have seen in a monthly publication, accounts of exhibitions at 58 of these Societies in England alone.

deed be scanty. But we have laid almost every clime under contribution to administer to our wants and to embellish our grounds. Most of our grain, and a large portion of our esculent roots, derive their origin from other countries. The greatest part of them came to us from Great Britain and Ireland, which in turn received them from Italy, Italy from Greece, and Greece from the East. Rye and wheat are indigenous in Siberia and Little Tartary; rice is the natural produce of Ethiopia; buckwheat of Asia; kidney beans of the East Indies; the beet and onion of Spain and Portugal; peas came from the south of Europe; Jerusalem artichokes from Brazil; peppers and cucumbers from India; the egg plant from Africa; the tomato from South America; pumpions from Astracan; ruta бага from Sweden; the cauliflower from Cyprus; and asparagus from Asia. Our fruits originated in countries equally remote from each other.* Without pretending to decide upon the disputed questions, whether all the cultivated apples have originated from the wild crab, or whether any of these varieties existed here when our shores were first visited by Europeans, I can say, that we have esteemed varieties of this fruit growing among us which originated on the banks of the Po and the Danube, of the Rhine and the Oder, of the Seine and the Thames;—and on the shores of the Baltic and Caspian. The peach came from Persia; the plum from Syria; the cherry from Pontus; the quince from Austria; the almond from Barbary and China; and the pear from Europe. Our pot herbs, and medicinal cultivated plants are also mostly exotic; parsley is from Sardinia; purslain from South America; nasturtium from Peru; thyme from Spain; sage from the south of Europe; savory from France; marjorum from Sicily; rhubarb from Asia; and balm from Switzerland. So of our flowering shrubs and plants. Pinks, the narcissus and daffodil, are from Italy, the Dahlia from Mexico, the ranunculus and anemone from Cappadocia, the hydrangea, balsam, aster and camellia from China and Japan, the tulip and hyacinth from the Levant, the tuberose from Ceylon, and our finest pæonies from China. And of trees, we are indebted to the north of Asia for the ornamental horse chesnut, and to farther India for the stately ailanthus. These are but a small part of the contributions which horticulture has gathered from foreign lands for your convenience and pleasure. And every year adds to the list new varieties.

The size and style of gardens vary according to the purpose which they are intended to serve, and the expense which it is designed to bestow upon them.

The royal gardens of Europe are of great extent and magnificence. That of Kew comprises 120 acres, and is maintained at vast expense. Gardens of this description are not indigenous to our country, and I trust it will be long ere they become acclimated among us.

Botanic gardens are found attached to most of the colleges of Europe, and to some few in the United States. Many of these are of considerable extent, and abound in rare exotics as well as in indigenous plants, and embrace those that are

tender, and require protection, as well as hardy species.

There are many public gardens in Europe, laid out and embellished at great expense, which serve as promenades and pleasure grounds. These are sometimes maintained at public expense, and at other times by individuals. They are found in the environs of most of the capitals and large towns upon the continent. To show how much they may be made to contribute to the pleasure as well as the health of city life, and the influence they exert upon the manners of a community, I will here quote from the journal of a travelling horticulturist, the notice of a public garden of this kind belonging to the city of Frankfort in Germany.

"This city is surrounded, except on one side where the Maine runs, with a pleasure ground or garden, at least two miles in length, and occupying the breadth of the former ditch and ramparts, and affording great variety of shady walks and picturesque scenery, with the grand advantage of being accessible from every part of the city in a few moments. One peculiar feature of this pleasure ground is, that it is not confined to trees and shrubs, but contains a profusion of the choicest flowers and roses, dahlias, chrysanthemums, &c. together with most of the choice annuals, as balsams, China asters, &c. even geraniums and *feraria tigris*, planted in large masses of each, and intermixed with vast beds of *mignonette*, all in a high state of luxuriance and beauty. Nothing could be more brilliant than the display of this garden says the narrator, when I saw it in September when the dahlias and superb clumps of *datura arborea*, *salvia coccinea*, &c. were in flower; and as a proof of the scale on which it is managed, and the attention paid to it, I may mention that the gardeners were then preparing a bed of irregular figure wholly for pinks, about 50 feet long, and from 9 to 15 broad.

This garden affords a striking proof of the great superiority of the manners of the German lower classes over those of the English. Though merely separated from the public highway by a low hedge which may be stridden across, and at all times accessible, (there being no door or gates at any time to the entrance) to every individual of a population of 50,000 souls, and constantly frequented by servants and children of all descriptions, not a flower, nor even a leaf of any one of the plants, seems ever touched. Even the beds of *mignonette* look as untrodden and unplucked, as if in an English private garden. And yet there are no persons (that I saw) to watch; and instead of threats of heavy penalties, a printed paper is affixed on a board at each entrance, expressing in German, that the public authorities having originally formed, and annually keeping up the garden for the gratification of the citizens, its trees, shrubs and flowers, are committed to the safeguard of their individual protection. This simple appeal is here sufficient."

The public ground in this city known as the military or Washington square, might, at no great expense, be converted into a public garden of this kind, and furnish a most delightful and interesting promenade during the summer, for citizens and visitors. When once put in order, it might be kept so with the avails of season tickets, at a nominal price, or the profits of a refectory, embracing the sale of spare plants, seeds and fruits. It might be surrounded by a neat fence, side walk

and a row of ornamental trees, while the interior might be laid out with taste, enriched with the choicest fruits, and embellished with ornamental shrubbery and flowers. It would also afford pleasant facilities for the study of botany to the youth of our public schools.

One of the most splendid structures for the preservation and display of tropical plants, has been undertaken at Brighton, England; and although, owing to the misconduct of a foreman, in prematurely removing some of the supports, the building fell last August, its re-construction was immediately commenced, and it will probably be completed the ensuing summer. It is called the Brighton Atrium. It is an immense conservatory, for growing plants of great height, and is constructed wholly of iron and glass, even the sashes being of iron, and requiring of this metal between four and five hundred tons. The structure had been reared, many choice plants introduced, and the glazing about being commenced, when it fell with a tremendous crash. The dome of this building was the largest ever constructed, rising 60 feet from the base of the rafters, and exceeding that of St. Peter's, at Rome, by 8000 superficial feet, and requiring nearly two acres of glass to cover it. Among the plants purchased for this splendid conservatory, were three palms, sixty feet high, for which 1500*l.* had been paid, if my memory serves me, to the Messrs. Loddiges, nurserymen of London.

Private gardens, of great extent, and on an expensive scale, abound in most of the countries of Europe. In these, not only hardy fruits and vegetables are forced, for early use, but most of the tropical fruits are brought to a high state of perfection, by the aid of hot houses and walls. Strawberries, in this way, are produced for the table in April, melons in May, grapes and peaches in June, and pine apples at almost any season. It is affirmed, that in Britain a gentleman may derive from his own garden, with the aid of glass and fire heat, a more varied and richer dessert, throughout the year, than is to be met with on the most luxurious tables in any other country. And yet the summers of England are of so low a temperature, that the peach, grape, melon, &c. require the aid of artificial heat, or a wall, to bring them to perfection; and even our fine *Spitzenburgh* apple does not ripen well there in the open ground. Gardens of this description, though generally on a more limited scale, may be found in the neighborhoods of our commercial towns, and will doubtless be multiplied as we advance in horticultural improvement. The garden of Mr. Pratt, near Philadelphia, is distinguished for the number and variety of rare plants which it contains, and for its appendages and neat arrangement. That of Col. Perkins, in the vicinity of Boston, has a range of glass houses of nearly 700 feet in length, for rearing tender plants and forcing fruit, and exhibits a pattern of good taste and neatness. I am induced to believe, that we can only succeed in cultivating the fine varieties of foreign grapes by means of grape houses. In the open ground, this fruit does not ripen well, and is very liable to be rendered worthless by blight and mildew, for which no effectual preventive seems yet to have been discovered. A grape house of 50 or 60 feet may be constructed for about \$120, which will require no fire heat, and very little labor to manage it. It will besides serve for many half hardy plants, and other horticultural purposes.

Public Nurseries, which also belong to horticultural

ture, are highly useful to all communities in which they are located. They serve to introduce and to concentrate the vegetable productions of every country, which are likely to subserve our wants, or administer to our pleasure. The interchanges which take place between those of Europe and America are now managed with such facility, that a new fruit, or a new flowering plant, which attracts notice on our continent, in a few years becomes common in the nurseries of both. The numerous horticultural periodicals of Europe, many of which circulate in our country, bring us early acquainted with whatever is new, rare or valuable in their collections, and a single season serves to introduce the desirable plant into our grounds. In this way we have been enabled to obtain the fine new varieties of Flemish and French pears, in some instances before they have fruited in England. The splendid double *Dahlia* first attracted attention in Europe some eight or ten years ago; and it is now common in our nurseries and pleasure grounds. I was instrumental in bringing into notice, five or six years ago, a fine indigenous variety of the apple, grafts of which I forwarded to Europe. I have since noticed it in the Catalogue of the London Hort. Society, with the names of many other of our local fruits, and in catalogues from the island of Jersey and from Hamburg, in Germany. The *ailantus* was introduced six or eight years ago, by one of our consuls, from farther India, and it is now growing, I believe, in almost every state of the Union. Until within a few years public nurseries have been confined to the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia; but they are now springing up in every quarter of the Union. A very interesting establishment of this kind, and one of the oldest in the country, is located on the banks of the Schuylkill, a few miles below Philadelphia. It was planted by the elder Bartram, about ninety years ago, and contains, besides the usual variety of fruit and ornamental plants, most of the beautiful native trees and shrubs of our country, collected by that indefatigable botanist. It is now improved by Col. Carr, a descendant of the original proprietor. I saw the establishment in June, when the splendid *Magnolias*, the stately *Liriodendron*, the more humble *Rhododendrons*, *Kalmias*, &c. were displaying all their vernal beauty and fragrance. The scene afforded uncommon interest. A stately cypress, measuring thirty feet in circumference, brought from the south and planted by the founder ninety years ago, occupies the centre of the grounds, and is surrounded by the oaks, pines, and other useful and ornamental natives of our forest,—exhibiting, altogether, probably the most perfect collection of American trees and plants that is to be found in any one spot.

Villa gardens are those which are attached to the country houses of men of opulence, and are generally laid out with taste, and embellished at considerable expense. They may be considered private gardens of the second grade. They are an indication of intellectual refinement, as well as of wealth, wherever they are found to prevail.

Those are denominated cottage gardens, which belong to the common class in Europe, and are most prevalent about villages and towns. While they contribute essentially to human subsistence, they afford an agreeable relaxation from the toils of labor.

Flower gardens occupy no little attention in

many European countries, and in some parts of the United States. They are cultivated not only for the amusement of botanists and amateur florists, but, particularly in France, as a source of profit, and for supplying the market. The flower market, in the French capital, exhibits a rich display, and is almost as regularly visited by the citizens, to supply their daily wants of flowers, as is the market for the sale of provisions.

Market gardens abound in the neighborhood of all large towns, and administer largely to the health and comfort of their population. Those in the neighborhood of London cover an area of more than 5000 acres; and are not only appropriated to ordinary culture, but go largely into the forcing branches of the art. Almost every kind of fruit and esculent vegetable is forced in them by artificial heat; and the cultivator finds ample remuneration for his extra labor and expense in the high prices his products command in the market. A quotation of some of these prices, which I make from the Gardener's Magazine, will not only verify the truth of my remark, but will serve to convey some idea of the horticultural luxury indulged in by the wealthy classes of the British metropolis. Forced strawberries are quoted at 4s. sterling the ounce; peas at 2l. 2s. the quart, shelled; peaches and nectarines at the same price per dozen; grapes the same per pound; cherries at 3l. 6d. per lb.; pine apples at 24s. per lb.; beans at 5s. per 100 pods; potatoes at 3s. per lb.; asparagus at 15s. per 100; rhubarb 2s. 6d. per 100; cucumbers 24s. per brace, &c. It will be recollected that the English shilling is about 22½ cents. The market gardens of our country are on a more humble scale. Few of them employ artificial heat. But if we judge of the future by past improvement, and by the increasing taste of our citizens for the rare and finer productions of the garden, we may expect to see them ere long engaged in the forcing department on a pretty extensive scale. The first market garden from which this city was regularly supplied with vegetables, was established about the commencement of the present century, as I am informed, at Whitehall. At present some hundreds of acres are appropriated to this purpose, and the business gives employment to a large number of hands.

As having particular relation to those who depend upon these gardens for horticultural productions, for daily use, I take occasion to remark, that the quality of market garden productions depends materially on the judgment and liberality of the buyers. The object of the gardener is profit; and so long as the purchaser regards the price rather than the quality, he will continue to raise those varieties which give him the greatest product. The difference in the varieties of the same vegetables are manifestly great. This exists not only in the flavor, but in their nutritious and healthful properties: some varieties, particularly fruits, being absolutely prejudicial, while other varieties of the same species are highly conducive to health. In the potato for instance, the difference in nutritive matter amounts to nearly a half in different varieties. Some of the coarser kinds, yield but 14 and 16 per cent. of nutritive matter; while some of the finer kinds have given 28 per cent. And it is worth regarding, that good quality is almost inseparably connected with grateful flavor.

Horticulture as an employment, is highly conducive to the healthful vigor of the body, and to

an agreeable exercise of the mind. The labor it demands, is neither severe in degree, nor monotonously tiresome in kind. It affords continued change and variety. The interesting subjects of which it has cognisance,—as the germination of the seed, the development of the leaf, the growth of the stock, the expansion of the flower, the swelling, maturing, and gathering of the fruit, and the diversity in foliage, flower and fruit, of the various vegetable families under its care, present to the mind capable of appreciating and admiring the beauties of the vegetable kingdom, a succession of the most agreeable sensations.

As a recreation, horticulture offers all the pleasures I have enumerated, without the fatigues, which accompany its manual operations. What more grateful pleasure to the sedentary and studious, or to him who is habitually involved in the mercenary cares of business, than the relaxation afforded by a well kept garden, which exhibits to the senses, the fragrance, the beauty, the order, and harmony, which Providence has imparted to the vegetable kingdom. Here is nothing to awaken jealousy, to excite distrust, to beget envy—or to inflame any of his grosser passions; but every object is calculated to tranquilize the mind, to soften down the asperities of his nature, and to beget towards his fellow beings, feelings of kindness, philanthropy, and love.

As a science, horticulture is rich in stores of intellectual wealth and usefulness. It embraces glossology, which teaches us the names of the parts of plants; phytophory, or the nomenclature and description of plants; taxonomy or their classification; vegetable organology, or the external structure of plants; vegetable anatomy, or their internal structure; vegetable chemistry, or primary principles of plants; vegetable pathology, or the diseases and casualties of vegetable life; vegetable geography and history, or the distribution of vegetables relatively to the earth and to man; and the origin of culture, derived from the study of vegetables. It also embraces the study of the natural agents of vegetable growth and culture—as earths, soils, and manures; the agency of heat, light, electricity and water, in vegetable culture, and of the atmosphere in vegetable development.

Whether we regard horticulture as an art or a science;—whether we consider it as administering to our wants, convenience, and pleasures, or as promotive of useful knowledge,—it has high claims to our notice and regard.

In passing the threshold of manhood, young gentlemen, with high hopes, and ardent desires, for fame and fortune, let me counsel you to cultivate a taste for this humble pursuit. Without abstracting you from business, let it at least interest you as a useful and elegant recreation. The passions in which you now indulge—the pleasures which you now pursue,—are to have in all probability, a controlling influence over your future characters and happiness. Select then those which will wear well, and set comely and comfortable in riper years. Let horticulture be embraced in the selection. Implant but the seeds, ere the soil becomes foul with weeds, and they will germinate and grow. And when the dreams and visions of youth shall have faded into sober realities; and the mind tired with the bustle and turmoil of life shrinks back upon its own resources for repose and enjoyment, then will horticulture be found capable of imparting rational and substan-

tial pleasures, and of increasing in interest with the increase of years—for of all employments a taste for this is least apt to lose its enjoyments in the wane of life.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

CANADA THISTLE.

HAVING seen a communication in your paper, over the signature of C. dated Woodland, Dec. 16, 1833, recommending as the most sure method of extirpating the Canada thistle from our soil, "to plough the ground and sow it with large red clover, which he recommends to have mowed the first and second years without seeding it, after which the land may be ploughed, and sowed with wheat, when it will be found that the roots of the thistle are perfectly destroyed, so far as regards vegetation." Having myself practised a method very similar with complete success, I was forcibly struck with the propriety and accuracy of his remarks. I cannot account for the destruction of the thistle in this case, otherwise than that the clover grows earlier and more luxuriantly than the thistle, and by overshadowing it, the thistle is kept in a dwarfish and sickly state, until the clover is mown, at which time the stalks of the thistle will be found hollow, and having a whitish, sickly appearance; and they will not immediately send up young shoots unless the clover is fed off. It is advisable to mow them in a warm clear day, and remove the crop immediately, that the sun may shine directly upon the emaciated stalks, which will not only retard their growth, but accelerate their destruction. I have written the above as the result of my own experience, and feel confident that any person who is troubled with Canada thistles, may adopt the course recommended by your correspondent C. without fear of disappointment, and that he will find his communication generally correct.

JOSEPH EDDY.

Williamson, March 4, 1834.

Note. It is a well known fact, that neither plants nor animals can enjoy good health, unless they have the advantages of light. Light is important in the elaboration of the juices of plants which is furnished by the roots, and unless they are allowed to produce leaves, and those leaves have the action of light upon them, the juices continue thin and watery; circulation becomes languid, and the plant dies of a disease as near dropsy as the nature of the case will allow.—Ed. G. F.

ITEMS.

Potatoes. Try it—Those who are fond of baked or roasted potatoes, will be gratified by trying the following method:

Place them clean in the bottom of a bake-pan or kettle, dispensing with the cover—hang them over the fire and shovel the coals on them. It will be as quick and as cheap as any other method of cooking them; and they are not so soggy as when baked under the cover, nor burnt as they commonly are when roasted on the hearth—and the flavor will be excellent.—Maine Farmer.

Ink spots. It is perhaps not generally known that a piece of blotting paper, crumbled together to make it firm, and just wetted, will take ink out of mahogany. Rub the spot hard with the wetted paper; when it instantly disappears; and the white mark from the operation may be immediately removed by rubbing the table with a cloth.

FORMATION OF KITCHEN GARDENS.

If there is one department of gardening more useful than others, it is that, the special object of which is the production and cultivation of those vegetables which contribute so largely to the support of man. The poor as well as the rich, the prince and the peasant, are alike indebted to this branch of horticulture for the larger and more wholesome portion of their substance; to all, a garden is possessed of a certain degree of importance, and all have an interest in giving to it as high a degree of cultivation as possible, in order the better to supply their wants. The culinary garden is of importance to the public, particularly in large cities; and where a proper spirit of improvement has been abroad, we will find their environs occupied chiefly by market gardens, which independently of their furnishing the tables of the inhabitants with most wholesome food, afford an honest occupation and the means of support to a large class of the population; they are thus doubly beneficial.

Important as the formation of gardens is to those "who dwell in cities," it is not less so to the farmer. Every farm-house, every cottage should have a garden (larger or smaller according to the means of the owner) attached to it. The necessity of a garden, is not, I believe, generally disputed. I am aware that almost every farm-house has a garden of some sort; but there lies the difficulty;—it is in reality a garden of *some sort*, and unfortunately, not always of the right sort. The farmer generally appears to think a garden beneath his notice; he leaves the care of it "to the women"—an arrangement which would answer admirably well, if he would only provide the 'woman' with the means of attending properly to the duty thus delegated to her. This negligence is prejudicial to the farmer's interests as well as to his comforts and enjoyments. The necessity of having a garden acknowledged, the choice rests between having a good one or a bad one. A garden will always well repay the attention and labor bestowed upon it, provided that attention be properly directed and the labor rightly applied.

In the hope of being useful in spreading the practice of gardening on just and true principles, I will offer some hints on the formation of culinary gardens, which I hope will be found useful, not only to market gardeners and others, but to farmers and farmers' wives in the country.

As a preliminary, I beg leave to observe, that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." It requires but little more outlay either of money or labor, in the beginning, to make a good garden than to make a bad one, and will cost less in the end. If there be any thing in figures, or truth in arithmetic, an article which will cost \$5, and last twelve months, is cheaper than one which costs but \$3 and will last but four or at most six months. So it is with a garden: make it right at first,—spare no labor nor expense to make it well, and it will endure; but if you begin wrong, or do the work negligently, you lose both your time, your money and labor, and will at length be obliged to begin all over again.

The first point is to make choice of a situation—provided always that a choice is to be had; for sometimes the situation of the house or some other circumstances, will take away that choice, and it will be necessary to 'locate' the garden to suit such circumstances. But where a choice is to be had, it is of great importance to fix upon a favora-

ble situation; for on that depends the prospect of luxuriant and profitable crops. It is even of more importance than choosing a rich soil; for if the soil be poor and the situation good, the former inconvenience may be remedied, but if the situation be bad, the defect is irremediable. The kitchen garden should be placed at the back of the dwelling house: but it should not be cooped up among buildings and out houses of every kind, as is too often the case. Farmers generally will find it best to have their gardens adjoining their houses as these are for the most part plain and simple: but in the country seats of the wealthy, where the principal dwelling has many offices, &c. attached, it will be an advantage to have the culinary garden situated at some distance from the mansion house; it will not then interfere with the arrangements of the pleasure ground, which the proprietor will be more at liberty to dispose in such a manner as his tastes and circumstances will suggest without neglecting or disparaging the most useful department.

In choosing a situation, due regard should be had to *shelter*; a certain degree of which is necessary; it renders the garden warmer and protects it from cutting winds, which are productive of much injury. Should the spot where the garden is to be placed be exposed to inclement winds from any quarter, no time should be lost in planting trees, which may afford a shelter from these troublesome visitors. Of course, as the object is to procure shelter as soon as possible, trees of rapid growth are obviously preferable. Care must be taken, however, not to run into an extreme, and overshadow the ground by lofty trees: in planting the trees for shelter, therefore, it will be best to plant them at some distance from the boundary of the garden. Wherever a situation can be had, already protected by nature, it must not be neglected; for a natural shelter is always better than an artificial one: such natural shelter may be caused by the form or situation of the ground. But if recourse must be had to an artificial one, let it be attended to soon. The earth should be well trenched and trees planted immediately. The Sycamore or Buttonwood may answer very well, as it grows freely; poplars are of yet more rapid growth, but they are objectionable on account of their long straggling roots: if used at all, care should be taken that these voracious appendages do not interfere with the borders. To these may be added trees of slower growth and greater durability, as oaks and elms; the chestnut may also be introduced advantageously, as it would under such treatment attain a large size, and produce fruit of superior quality; which is certainly an object, when it often sells from \$3 to \$6 per bushel. It should be borne in mind, that the best shelter for winter is formed by evergreen trees, as they retain their leaves: a large proportion of them should therefore be distributed amongst the other trees, and when they have attained a proper size, some of the deciduous trees may be cut out, and if a few only of the finest of the latter be left at judicious intervals, the effect will be highly ornamental.

The distance from the line of the garden at which these trees should be planted, must be regulated by circumstances; at the south and east they should be as far removed as possible, to keep their shadows out of the garden during the winter.

One word more as regards these plantations; be sure, in choosing your trees, to give the preference to those plants which have been grown from seed, before those which have been raised from

cuttings or layers, and above all, from suckers; the latter having always a tendency, (less or greater, according to circumstances,) to an irregular growth; whilst the former are more likely to assume the form of handsome trees.

This is a general rule; but it applies in a special manner to evergreens. It is well known that if a cedar or a cypress lose its central terminal branch, it will never become a handsome tree, unless the cultivator can find a branch so situated as to take the place of the regular one; a matter sufficiently difficult. A plant raised from the seed, is a distinct individual, has its own proper centre and will grow accordingly, whereas all plants raised from cuttings, layers or suckers, are merely extensions of some pre-existing individual, and consequently their growth is more or less modified.

I find I have rather overstepped my limits, and shall therefore, reserve the continuation of this subject for another paper, where I shall treat of situation in regard to altitude, aspects and soil, and probably also of the formation and laying out of the garden.—*Magazine of Gardening and Botany.*

From Goodsell's Farmer.

NOTHING MADE IN VAIN.

WE have this week received the following communication, accompanied with a quantity of seeds, as referred to, for which we return the donor our thanks. From the date, we have no doubt but they were intended to have reached us earlier. The discovery of this way of procuring Maple seeds, is not only a matter of curiosity, but of economy; as we venture to say that it would have required the labor of one man, at least one week, to have taken the shells from a quantity of seeds equal to those sent to us. We shall endeavor to have them planted, and will hereafter give the result.

Cultivation of the Sugar Maple and Manner of Procuring the Seed.

Mr. Goodsell—Every one is delighted to see our native forests thickly planted by the hand of nature with this valuable, and beautiful tree; valuable because for cabinet work some varieties of this wood is superior to that brought from distant climes;—first rate for fire wood, and as good for the manufacture of Sugar as the cane plant. And who does not regret the destruction of the axe-man amongst them. Occupying the best soil, they are usually the first victims. But he who destroys should endeavor to produce anew. No native tree can be more easily cultivated than this, the seed being abundant and easily procured. It grows rapidly from the seed in open cultivated grounds, attaining the height of six feet in three years, and in twelve years the stems will measure from six to nine inches diameter. I send you a quantity of seed as a specimen, they are ready prepared for sowing, and are divested of the shell, and wings; in their natural state being connected together in pairs, they are usually called Maple keys. About a peck is sufficient for seeding three acres of ground. Nature would seem to dictate the fall of the year to be the proper time for sowing the seed in their natural form, as the effect of the Frost would be to soften the shell. At this season they are scattered abroad by the winds in infinite profusion. But divested of the shell and sown in the spring, they will grow as surely as peas, and make their appearance at the time the forest trees put forth. They should be sown, or rather scattered

upon the furrows of dry land, and harrowed in, and grass seed should be sown for future pasture. Hogs, calves, sheep, horses, &c., may be pastured among them, but no cattle, till they are out of danger. The third year, either fall or spring, they should be taken up where too thick, and transplanted in vacancies. One thousand may commence growing upon an acre. In twelve years an enterprising farmer, who wishes for the future prosperity of our country, as well as to enhance the present value of his lands, would walk five miles barefooted before sunrise in the month of June, to view this "Sugar Bush" of our climate, in full foliage, situated near the residence of the owner, sheltering his fruit trees and habitation from storms, and the resort of the songsters of the air. The leaves of this grove might be collected for the barn yard. At the age of twenty-five years, the trees might be tapped. I was bred upon a farm, in a deep valley of the mountains, on the eastern border of this state, and have witnessed the growth of the Sugar Maple in groves from the seed, and also standing singly in fields, where they have stood for more than half a century, presenting a more beautiful appearance than the trees of any land, or clime. My occupation now, is farming. As to the manner of procuring the seed:—I send you about one fourth part of the winter store of a buck or woodland mouse, which was deposited in a living hollow beech tree, 15 inches diameter; the whole of his store, being about one bushel, one half beech nuts, with a few other seeds, all shelled, and neatly put up for winter provision, and a nest within, lined with down, the residence of the family. A boy found another store house the same day, which was 25th of December last, containing half a bushel of Maple seeds with others. Boys are skilful in such kind of hunting. In this way seed stores might be furnished with them, from the Maple forests of the west, in quantities sufficient to plant out Territories, and Kingdoms. The buck mouse, enters his habitation, through a smooth hole an inch or less in diameter, into the hollow of the tree, sometimes nearer, and sometimes further from the ground. At the commencement of cold weather, and snow, the red squirrel visits the place daily, and endeavors with much chattering to gnaw through, to rob the mouse of his store. By this recent gnawing around the hole, and by tracking in the snow, the habitation of the mouse may be discovered. This little animal also deposits vast quantities of elm seeds, in hollows of the branches, and trunks, of that stately tree. In the night season when all his enemies sleep, except the owl, he is busily employed during the full months, in running up and down the tree, and laying up his winter store. The habitation of the mouse, is frequently occupied afterwards, by the honey bee. Whenever the Maple bears seed, the mouse, in Maple forests, is sure to have a proportion of them for his food. S. H.

Clarendon, Jan. 25th, 1834.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

THE high encomiums which have been passed upon the Chinese Mulberry, by many of the nursery men in this country, within a few years past, induces us to notice it for several reasons.

First—It has already been satisfactorily ascertained, that our climate and soil are favorable to the growth of the white Italian Mulberry, and the rearing of worms for the production of silk; and

that the business can be followed with a profit, corresponding to other agricultural and manufacturing pursuits in this country, with our present knowledge of it. This being admitted, it is important that before we leave this certainty for an uncertainty, we should ascertain—Secondly; Whether the Chinese Mulberry will succeed with us, as well as the white Italian, and if so, whether it is any better for feeding silk worms.

With regard to its capability of enduring our climate, we have only to add, that a friend of ours a few days since informed us that all his Chinese Mulberries were killed to the ground, notwithstanding our winter has been uncommonly mild, more so perhaps than has been known for the last ten years.

We have examined ours, and find them killed also, which induces us to believe they will not withstand our winters without more or less injury; and, allowing that they should send up many sprouts from the roots, as their name indicates, it is doubtful whether the leaves from them will be found preferable for feeding worms, to those of the common White Mulberry, since their greatest recommendation was their size, which now is not considered so important, as it is found to be the better way, to cut off small limbs and place upon the table, than to separate the leaves from the branches.

MANAGEMENT OF SEED BEDS.

WATER occasionally the seed-beds of all kinds of trees and shrubs, in dry weather; but this must be practised both before and after the plants begin to appear.

Observe at all times to water these beds with moderation; a little and often must be the rule. Likewise be very careful not to apply the water over hastily at any time, for that would be apt to wash the earth away from the seed, and also from the young plants now beginning to come up; being particularly careful of the more tender and delicate sorts:—generally let the refreshments of water be repeated moderately once every two or three days in warm dry weather; for this will be of great service to all such kinds of seedling plants.

Shade will also prove very beneficial in the middle of hot sunny days, to many of the choice kinds of seedling trees and shrubs, about the time of their first appearing, and for some time after.

These young plants may be shaded from the sun occasionally, by fixing hoops across the beds; then let mats be drawn over the hoops as often as occasion requires.

Where there are boxes, pots, or tubs of seedling plants, let them be placed in a shady situation, about the middle, or towards the latter end of this month, where they may have the morning sun only.

All beds of seedling trees and shrubs, whatever, must be kept perfectly clean from weeds.

This should be carefully attended to, for the weeds are much quicker of growth than the young seedling plants of trees and shrubs, and would soon get the start of them if permitted to stand, and would do much damage. Therefore let the weeds, as soon as they appear in the beds, be cleared out, before they get to any great head, performing it by very careful hand-weeding.

Care of new-planted Articles. Water new plantations of the tenderer kinds of young evergreens and flowering shrubs, &c. but in particular those

which were lately planted out from the seed beds; these must not be forgotten in dry weather.

Once a week will be often enough to water any new plantations, even in the driest season, and to those that are but lately planted: but such as have been planted in autumn or early in the spring, will require but very little watering.

Cuttings, either of fruit or forest-trees, flowering-shrubs, or evergreens, which were planted last autumn or this spring, must also be watered now and then in dry weather.

Transplanting.—Evergreens, of most sorts, both seedlings and others, remaining in too close growth, may yet be transplanted; but this should be forwarded as much as possible in the beginning of this month, or wholly completed by the middle, in all the requisite principal plantings.—*Gardener's Calendar.*

BOYS ASYLUM.

THE Annual Meeting of the Boys Asylum was holden on Monday, at 4 P. M. at the Institution in Salem street. We learn that in consequence of a notification sent to each contributor, the meeting was numerous, and the subject of a union with the 'Farm School' was very fully discussed. In order to ascertain the opinion of the Meeting respecting the proposed Union, the question was taken, and passed nearly unanimously. This is not, however, definitive, as the subject was deemed too important to be settled without due deliberation. A committee of six was appointed to report on the bye-laws, terms of union, &c. at an adjourned meeting, to be holden at the Institution, on Monday next, at 4 o'clock.

We understand that the Farm School is located at Thompson's Island, but a short distance from the city, containing 140 acres of excellent land.

The Farm School Government last year erected a commodious wharf, and a large barn, and commenced a spacious building, capable of accommodating more than one hundred boys—which will be completed early the ensuing fall, and we hope the union will take place, because we believe the public good will be promoted, and a larger number of boys than could possibly be accommodated in the city proper, will be thus provided for, and at no increase of expense to the community.

The following gentlemen were elected as the Government for the present year:

His Honor, Samuel T. Armstrong, *President*—Rev. Francis Parkman, Thomas B. Curtis, Simon Greene, Arthur French, George Darracot, Samuel Terrey, Samuel Lawrence, Moses Grant, William Gray, *Vice Presidents*—Win. Hale, *Treasurer*—E. S. Raud, *Secretary*.

THE RAILROAD FROM SOUTH AMBOY TO BORDENTOWN.

—MAY be considered one of the most important and perfect works of the kind in this country, not excepting that from Baltimore to Fredericktown. The former being now the great thoroughfare and connecting link between the two metropolitan cities of the Union, which it has brought as it were into the same neighborhood, and within a few hours ride of each other, has doubled the amount of travelling between the two cities, and will always be enabled to sustain itself profitably from this source even after it shall have been prolonged completely to Camden, opposite Philadelphia. The Messrs. Stevens deserve the lasting gratitude of their countrymen for this spirited enterprise.—*N. Y. Star.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1834.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' WORK.

BONE MANURE. There is no part of farm management of more intrinsic importance than that of procuring, saving, and making the most of every substance, which will serve either for the stimulus or the food of plants. This subject has, indeed, been very much discussed, but still we believe it possible to suggest some ideas in relation to it, which may be in some measure new and useful to some of our readers.

The value of bones for manure is not so well understood as could be wished. A writer for the *Gardener's Magazine* is of opinion that bone-dust is the best of all possible manures. He says, "I make use of all the bones I can by any means (robbing church-yards excepted) collect, for the use of my vine and other fruit borders, also for asparagus beds. For such purposes they answer the most sanguine expectations. There is much difference in the quality of bones."

The *Worcester Herald*, an English paper, has the following paragraph: "The use of ground bones as manure, particularly for turnips, is now becoming general in the counties of Angus and Perth in Scotland. Mr. Watson of Kieler farm, near Cupar Angus, says: 'The bone manure has been a great blessing to the breeders and feeders of cattle in this district, and, in some instances, saved the industrious tenant from ruin. The severe drought of 1825 did not prevent a crop of turnips with bones, while all other manures failed; and it was thus the means of bringing through that disastrous winter herds of cattle, which must have otherwise perished for want of fodder.'"

Willich's Domestic Encyclopædia states that "A. St. Leger, Esq. had once laid down to grass a large piece of very indifferent limestone land, with a crop of corn; and from this uniformly well-dressed piece he selected three rods of equal quality with the rest, and manured them with bones broken very small, at the rate of sixty bushels per acre. Upon the land thus managed the crop was infinitely superior to the rest. The next year's grass was also more luxuriant, and has continued to preserve the same superiority for at least eight years, inasmuch that in Spring it is green three weeks before the rest of the field. He also dressed two acres with bones, in two different fields, prepared for turnips, at sixty bushels to the acre, and found the crops incomparably more productive than the others managed in the common way. Upon grass-lands he observed that this kind of manure exerts its influence more powerfully the second year than the first. For whatever soil it be intended the bones should be well broken, before they can be equally spread upon the land. No pieces should exceed the size of small marbles. To perform this necessary operation, he recommends the bones to be sufficiently bruised, by putting them under a circular stone, which being moved round upon its edge by means of a horse, in the manner tanners grind their bark, will very expeditiously effect the purpose. Although bones of all kinds may be used to advantage, yet those of fat cattle are undoubtedly the best. A. St. Leger has also found it very beneficial to mix ashes with the bones; a cart-load of the former being put to thirty or forty bushels of the latter, and heated for twenty-four hours (which may be known by the smoking of the heap,) when

the whole should be turned. After lying ten days longer, this excellent manure will be fit for use."

A writer for the *Gardener's Magazine* says, "A good way for gardeners to collect bones for vine borders, and other purposes, is to make known in the neighborhood, that they will give so much per hundred weight for all that is brought to them. As they are received they should be broken by hammers into small or large pieces, as the effect is intended to be immediate and powerful, or gradual and prolonged. For distant effect, a number of bones should be buried whole; on the same principle that opium enters envelope pills in paper, to retard their dissolution in the stomach."

The *New England Farmer*, vol. ix, p. 245, contains a letter from the Hon. J. LOWELL to Hon. THOMAS L. WINTHROP, in which the writer makes observations on an experiment he had made, proving the utility of bone manure for wet meadows. The following are extracts from that valuable communication:

"A few years since, the Hon. William Ellis of Dedham recommended to me the use of the head and feet bones of oxen as a highly valuable manure on meadow lands. He said that he had observed in passing that I had grounds remarkably well adapted for this manure. I however neglected this hint, though I constantly kept it in mind, until the last year, when seeing an immense load of the heads of oxen passing by, I inquired of the owner for what purpose he was carting those materials, and he answered me to the following facts, viz. That he came down a distance of eight miles, with an empty team, and was carrying back a load which cost him two dollars, to put on his meadow land. I found it was no new experiment with him, and that he came often for that purpose.

"Here then I had facts. I knew the habitual economy of our citizens, that they were not remarkably prone to idle experiments, or to wanton expenditure.

"I entered with my very intelligent informer into many particulars as to the process and effects, but I own that I was more impressed with the simple fact that he would devote his team and labor for a day, and pay two dollars for his materials besides, than with all his other assertions. * *

"I made the experiment. Its success surpassed all his descriptions. The manure brought in new grasses, it encouraged and invigorated the old. * *

"The mode of application is to break them up with a sledge, or with the back of an axe, and then to press them below the surface with a rammer or beetle."

For the *New England Farmer*.

NEW MODE OF CULTIVATING MELONS.

MR. FESSENDEN—I noticed in the *N. E. Farmer* some remarks on the Culture of Melons, from a T. S. P. of Beaverdam, Virginia, which, coming from a warmer climate than ours, may not command the attention which perhaps they deserve from our New England cultivators.

The most successful cultivator of Watermelons in this town with whom I am acquainted, Mr. William Goodale, plants them on the southern side of loose gravelly knolls, diluvial hillocks, consisting almost entirely of small pebbles and sand mixed with a very little vegetable mould. On this most barren of soils he digs holes, uses well rotted manure mixed with the soil, and seldom fails of obtaining a good crop. He says, in the hottest and

dryest weather, the vines never wilt, and that all the heat which accumulates in these warmest spots of earth in New England is necessary to bring the melons to perfection. DANVERS.

Dear Sir, The foregoing remarks, made by a practical observer of things, may suggest an useful idea to some of your readers; and I know of no better disposition to make of them than to forward them for your paper.

Your obt. servt. J. W. PROCTOR.
May 3d, 1834.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The *Baltimore American Farmer* is discontinued, and a new paper entitled "*The Farmer and Gardener, and Live Stock Breeder and Manager*" was commenced on the 9th inst. as successor to that "ancient and honorable" publication. We are sorry for the loss of the *original Farmer*, but as the present appears to be a worthy substitute we shall neither make long faces nor long paragraphs about the matter, but proffer the same hand of friendship to the Offspring, which we have ever extended to the Parent.

Early Vegetables and Fruits. Mr. G. W. Lee exhibited to us yesterday, a Mushmelon perfectly ripe, measuring twenty-two inches in circumference, and a quantity of potatoes, from the garden of Mr. EPHRAIM HOLBROOK at Hyde Park. They were raised without any artificial heat, but of course under glass cases.—This is the most remarkable instance of early vegetation that has ever come to our knowledge and will afford a useful hint to our gardeners as exhibiting how much may be accomplished by a little care and attention.—*N. Y. Eng.*

Cucumbers. We received yesterday from Mr. Camp, the Horticulturist, a piece of cucumber vine, from his hot-bed about six inches long, and having more than fifty cucumbers set upon it. This, however uncommon it may appear, is, we are assured not accidental, but the effect of cultivation; as many specimens of the kind can be produced from the same bed at this time.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

Early Melons and Potatoes. We were yesterday permitted to touch and handle, but not to taste, two fine ripe nutmeg melons, one of which was twenty-two inches in circumference, the produce of the garden of E. Holbrook, Esq. of Hyde Park, Dutchess County. In the same basket also, were two or three quarts of new potatoes, of good size for the pot. These early fruits and vegetables were sent down by Mr. H. for exhibition at the Horticultural Society. The melons were as fragrant as though at their proper season.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

In the town of Easthampton, two extensive button manufacturers have this spring discharged from their employment sixteen hundred hands, "in consequence of the curtailment of business, and want of confidence in the Atlantic cities."

A family in New Haven, Conn. have made a public request through the newspapers, that certain young gentlemen, who have been for some time in the habit of *serenading* the household, would have the goodness to abstain from further inflections. Their music is pronounced intolerable.

The town of Marblehead contains five thousand inhabitants, and cannot support a lawyer, the last one being obliged to emigrate for want of business. Marblehead has however, in former days, furnished some of the first legal talents in the country. Chief Justice Sewall, and Judge Story, were natives of that place, as was also Vice President Gerry, and the venerable Dr. Holyoke.

New Potatoes were for sale in the Faneuil Hall Market this morning, at T. Griggs' Stall, No. 88.

Eight thousand shad were recently caught at a single haul at Howel's Fishery; and so plenty are they in Philadelphia, that they are selling at three and four dollars a hundred.

PARA, (South America,) March 24. Business generally is at present so wretchedly bad and produce so enormously high, owing to the recent currency laws, that one does not know what to do. The greater part of the copper money has been called in by the Government, and before many days pass, the remainder will also be for which paper is to be issued. How the change will act on commerce, time only can determine. From the first of May all duties are to be paid, half in paper and half in silver, which will have the effect of lowering produce to less than half its present nominal value.

Accful Calculation. An ingenious, authentic, and valuable statistical work, published a few years since, states that the number of inhabitants who have lived on the earth, amount to about 35,627,843,275,075,846. The sum the writer says, when divided by 3,096,000, the number of square leagues of land, on this surface of the globe, leaves 11,320,698,732 persons to each square league. There are 27,864,000 square miles of land, which being divided as above gives about 1,314,522,076 persons to each square mile. Let the mile be reduced to square rods, and the number he says will be 1,853,173,500,000, which being divided as above, gives 1283 inhabitants to each square rod, which rod being reduced to feet and divided as above, it will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firma on the globe. Let the earth be supposed to be one vast burying ground, and according to the above statement, there will be 1283 persons to be buried on each square rod, capable of being divided into twelve graves, it appears that each grave contained 100 persons, and the whole earth has been one hundred times dug over to bury its inhabitants! supposing they had been equally distributed.

VALUABLE NEW WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This day Published—by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Office of the N. E. Farmer, and by LILLY, WAITT & Co.—THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST, by THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—a work which every farmer ought to be possessed of. Particular account of the work next week.

FULL BLOOD SHORT HORN HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

Four full blood Short Horn Calves for sale from Imported Stock, sire and dams, if application is made in one week to the Publisher of the New England Farmer, he will furnish particulars as to prices, ages, &c. may 14

HALL'S IMPROVED HAY RAKES.

Just received, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 50 dozen of the first and second quality of Hall's best warranted Hay Rakes. my 14

SEEDS.

Just received direct from Holland, a large assortment of CABBAGE SEEDS, in small and large quantities. These are from a House upon which the utmost reliance can be placed, and the quality of Dutch Seed is found superior. a 30

GEO. C. BARRETT.

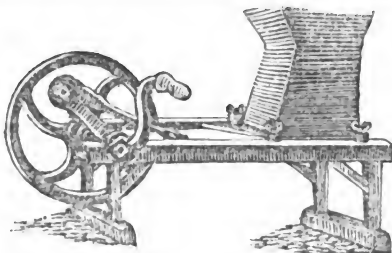
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed, and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c. a 16

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

300 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised from selected roots and not imported. This article cannot be too highly recommended for Stock, yielding 40 tons to the acre, and being a most profitable crop. Sow 2½ lbs. to the acre. For sale at New England Seed Store. GEO. C. BARRETT.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING FODDER.



THE simplicity of the construction of this Machine, and the small probability of its getting out of repair, together with the neat and rapid manner that it performs its work, certainly renders it a desirable article for the purposes for which it is intended. It is constructed on an entire new principle from any heretofore invented, and will cut an hundred weight of hay in ten minutes, two inches long, can also cut any length from three inches to one-fourth of an inch; it is fed by placing the fodder in a hopper that stands perpendicular, the knife playing horizontally underneath, by which means all the complicated machinery for feeding and the power necessary to drive it is avoided.

The Subscriber having become the proprietor of the right of making, &c. said machine, in and for the State of Massachusetts, solicits the public to call and examine for themselves. Said Machine is for sale at the store of PROUTY & MEARS, No. 12 Commercial street, Boston. DAVID P. KING,

Who is also Agent for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island. a 2. eowgw

COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER.

One complete set of 11 Volumes of the New England Farmer, bound in excellent style. For sale at the Farmer Office. This will be found to make a valuable Library for an Agriculturist.

NEW WORK ON FLOWERS.

Just published, the Florist's Manual, with Eighty beautifully colored Engravings, being the best work adapted to American Floriculture extant—price \$2.50. GEO. C. BARRETT.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present,—and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day. my 14

BOX PLANTS.

From Seven Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Prime BOX in good order for Planting. To be taken up at any time when ordered. Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office, or apply to THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard. It may be had on fair terms by the Yard or Hundred. m 7

MANURE FOR SALE.

At the Boston Lime Kiln, near the Mill Dam, is from 30 to 40 cart-loads of Refuse Lime and Ashes, making a rich Manure for Potatoes, Indian corn, &c. which will be sold at the very low price of \$1 per load. Also, a small quantity of air slacked Lime. 21 p

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

An excellent collection of GARDEN and FLOWER Seeds of very best quality, in papers of 63 cents each, constantly on hand and for sale at New England Seed Store of GEO. C. BARRETT.

PAINT OIL.

The subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "Prepared Paint Oil," which is offered for sale with renewed assurances of its merit. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper in price, will actually cover a quarter more surface, as has been repeatedly proved and confirmed by statements of many Painters. Upwards of 200 buildings in this city and vicinity can be referred to, many of them painted two years ago, which continue to look well, and retained their gloss through the first year, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The Prepared Paint Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability with a more permanent gloss. It paints a very clear white, flows smooth, and is more free from mildew, and changes resulting from the sea air, than any other Oil.

Oil Factory (head Foster's Wharf.)

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

P. S. Please be particular to order Downer & Austin's "Prepared Paint Oil." m 19 6pis.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 | 2 50 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 10 | 12 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3½ | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 8 | 11 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 33 | 1 37 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 37 | 5 62 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 37 | 5 50 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 70 | 73 |
| southern yellow, | " | 70 | 71 |
| white, | " | 68 | 69 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 70 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 62 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 35 | 37 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 17 | 19 |
| 2d quality | " | 12 | 14 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 7 | 8½ |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 17 | 19 |
| " upper, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 15 | 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 25 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 | 24 |
| best sort | cask | 80 | 90 |
| LIME, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (scarce) | " | 1 00 | 1 08 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 7 | 8 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 30 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 7 00 | 7 10 |
| WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 62 | 70 |
| American, full blood, washed | " | 48 | 52 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 42 | 47 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 37 | 50 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 43 | 48 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 60 |
| { 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| { 2d " | " | 37 | 40 |
| { 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| { 1st Spinning, | " | 43 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less north.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 8 | 9 |
| southern, | " | 7 | 8 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6½ | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 12 | 14 |
| lump, new, | " | 20 | 22 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 14 | 15 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 53 | 37 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 12th, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 290 Beef Cattle, (unsold 12) 8 pairs working Oxen, 15 cows and calves, and 230 swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Arrangements having previously been made between many of the Drovers and Butchers, a large proportion of the cattle were sold "by the lump," consequently prices were very unequal, but at a considerable advance, say from 12 to 25 per head, on an average, from last week, for the same quality; we shall omit definite prices until the market shall become more settled.

Working Oxen—Sales were effected but we did not learn the price.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at 17, 20, 24, 25, 27, 30, and \$45.

Swine—Market very brisk—no large lots were sold, but an unusual number were retailed at 6 for sows, and 7 for barrows; a few which were small and very fine, were taken at 7 for sows and 8 for barrows.

C. G. GREENE'S

IMPROVED SILK REEL—PRICE \$20—For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, and by the Patentees, Windsor, Vermont. ap 23

MISCELLANY.

BIRTH DAYS.

"My birth day!"—What a different sound
That word had in my youthful ears;
And how, each time the day comes round,
Less and less white its mark appears!
When first our scanty years are told,
It seems like pastime to grow old;
And, as youth counts the shining links
That time around him binds so fast,
Pleased with the task he little thinks
How hard that chain will press at last.
Vain was the man, and false as vain,
Who said, "were he ordained to run
His long career of life again,
He would do all that he had done,"
Ah! 'tis not thus the voice that dwells
In sober birth days speaks to me;
Far otherwise—of time it tells
Lavish'd unwisely—carelessly—
Of counsel mock'd—of talents, made
Haply for high and pure designs,
But oft, like Israel's increase, laid
Upon unholy, earthly shrines—
Of nursing many a wrong desire—
Of wandering after love too far,
And taking every meteor fire
That cross'd my pathway, for his star?
All this it tells, and could I trace
The imperfect picture o'er again,
With power to add, retouch, efface
The lights and shades, the joy and pain,
How little of the past would stay!
How quickly all should melt away—
All—but that freedom of the mind
Which hath been more than wealth to me;
Those friendships in my boyhood twined,
And kept till now unchangingly;
And that dear home, that saving ark,
Where love's true light at last I've found,
Cheering within, when all grows dark,
And comfortless, and stormy round!

HISTORICAL SCRAPS.

JULIUS CÆSAR fought 50 pitched battles, and killed one million and a half of men. **Manlius**, who threw down the Gauls from the Capitol, had received 23 wounds, and taken two spoils before he was seventeen years of age. **Dentatus** fought 120 battles, was 30 times victorious in single combat, and received 45 wounds in front; he had among his trophies 70 belts, 8 mural, 3 obsidional, and 12 civic crowns. **Cato** pleaded 400 causes and gained them all. **Cyrus** knew the names of all the soldiers in the army. **Lucius Scipio** knew the names of all the Roman people. **Chimedes** could relate all he ever heard, in the same words. **Julius Cæsar** wrote, read, dictated, and listened to the conversation of his friends at the same time. A philosopher is mentioned by **Pliny**, who being struck with a stone, forgot his alphabet. A man reputed for his stupidity, fell from his horse, and being trepanned, became very remarkable for the sprightliness of his genius. The orator **Carvinius** forgot his own name. **Mithridates** spoke to the ambassadors of 22 different nations without an interpreter. **Julius Viator** lived to an advanced old age, without drinking water, or using any kind of liquid nourishment. **Crassus**, grandfather to the **Triumviratus** who was slain by the **Parthians**, never laughed.

Conundrum.—Why are good singers like Cod-fish? Because they have nothing better than tongues and sounds.

A CASE OF EMERGENCY.

An Irishman, who made an honest penny by swapping horses, and taking something to boot, once attempted to cross a river at a high freshet, with his only remaining mare and colt. He was washed from the back of the former, and seizing the tail of the colt, buffeted the angry waves, much to the dissatisfaction of the "crater." His friends on the banks of the river, seeing his perilous situation, and his frail support, called out to him to leave the colt and take the mare. "Oh! botheration to ye," exclaimed Pat, in all his tribulations, "it's no time jeutlemen to talk about swapping horses."

ALTERED HABITS OF THE LADIES.

The ladies have made their "state more gracious" by reducing the size of their bonnets, for which relief much thanks. When the sleeves shall have recovered from the swellings with which they have so long been affected, our beauties will look more beautiful yet; for when it is recollected that, in military tactics, eighteen inches is the space allowed for a soldier's breadth in line, it must seem rather disproportionate in a lovely girl of eighteen to occupy at least three times as much ground as a grenadier.—*New Monthly Magazine*.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOLAR AND ARTIFICIAL HEAT.

A remarkable difference has always been observed between the calorific rays, emanating from the sun, and those emitted from terrestrial sources, even of the most intense heat, viz.; that the former can pass through glass, without suffering any apparent diminution, whilst the latter cannot pass through the same substance but in an almost insensible quantity. The experiment is easily made: expose yourself to the sun, and afterwards to the fire of a chimney; interpose a large square of glass to the passage of the rays on the face—the sensation of heat from the solar rays continues without any sensible alteration, while it completely ceases from those of the fire.

Researches sufficiently extensive proved to **M. Melloni**, that this essential difference in the nature of solar and terrestrial heat, depends on a simple mixture of many sorts of rays, in various proportions; that is to say, that the heat of both one and the other, is like light, composed of many rays, and that rays of the same kind are not found in the same proportions.—*Journal Hebdom.*

From the Zion's Herald.

A GOOD WIFE.

A good wife will help to improve the fortune of her husband. No man ever prospered in the world without the consent and co-operation of his wife. Let him be ever so frugal, regular, industrious, intelligent, successful, all goes for nothing if she is profuse, disorderly, indolent, or unfaithful to her trust. "By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and through idleness of the hands, the house droppeth through." But, O! how good a thing it is, and how pleasant, when the gracious intentions of God and nature are fulfilled! With what spirit and perseverance does a man labor in his vocation, when he knows that his earnings will be faithfully disposed, and carefully improved. With what confidence will he resort to his farm, to his merchandise—fly over the land, over the sea, meet difficulty, meet danger—if he has the assurance that he is not spending his time and strength and vain; that all is well and safe at home;

that indulgent Heaven has crowned all his other blessings with that of an help-meet for him, a discreet manager of his estate, a fellow laborer with him from a sense of duty, from interest, and from affection. This is the portrait of a good wife, drawn by the pencil of inspiration.—(Prov. xxxi. 10—31.

JOSEPH.

Winchendon, April 24, 1834.



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of **WILLIAM KENRICK** in **NEWTON**, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated *Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus Multicaulis* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chesnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the *Pæonies*, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early. Address to **WILLIAM KENRICK**, **NEWTON**. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with **GEO. C. BARRETT**, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

GOOSEBERRIES.

A new importation of superior kinds, just received, of all colors, by **WM. KENRICK**, **Newton**.

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.

Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambrie Dimities, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 100 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. islf. a 16.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1834.

NO. 45.

From the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures.

GROWTH OF FLAX AND MANUFACTURE OF LINEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—I would not subscribe to the opinion of Dean Swift, that "he who makes two blades of corn, or two spires of grass, grow where one grew before, does more essential service to mankind than the whole race of politicians put together;" but I firmly believe, that he who points out to honest industry a source of individual and national wealth, renders more benefit to mankind than he who astonishes the nation with his eloquence in exciting the flame of party spirit.

In this belief, and with this object in view, I take the liberty to offer you a few remarks on the culture, management, and manufacture, of flax; not, however, with any expectation of effecting so desirable an object as to place that article on the footing to which it is entitled among the productions of our country, and on which footing it is destined to stand at no very distant period, in spite of the caprice of fortuitous circumstances; but merely to suggest a few rude hints, which may call the attention of better talents to the subject, and perhaps serve as a kind of nucleus to a body of better information respecting it.

The older inhabitants of our country remember when cotton, either as an article of agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, was scarcely known in this country; and when, even in Europe, the principal acquaintance with it in a manufactured state was in goods imported from India. At that time, though the price of a pound of cotton was fifty cents, or more, the southern planter could not afford to separate it from the seed even at that price. Linen was then nearly the sole article used for under dress, or for fabrics used as household furniture.

But the ingenuity of two or three men has turned the scale. Mr. Whitney invented a machine to separate the cotton from the seed, and Hargrave and Arkwright machines to spin it; and the labor of producing the finest fabrics, with the additional help of the power loom, is now almost annihilated. In the space of a few years linen is almost expelled from market and from use, and cotton has become the basis of the manufacturing interest, and the main pillar of our exportations.

But this entire revolution in the use of the two articles is in no degree owing to their relative value; but to a remarkable concatenation and succession of accidental circumstances, which, had the order of the causes and circumstances been reversed, would have produced a completely reversed effect.

For many uses, the decided preference due to linen over cotton is abundantly proved by its still being purchased, at a much higher price, by those who can afford it. The money which would have purchased one pound of cotton and paid for spinning it into coarse yarn, before the application of machinery to cotton manufacturing, would now buy eight yards of handsome cotton cloth, finished in a superior style; but the price of flax is the same now as fifty years ago. In the spinning no

improvement of much importance has yet been effected; and in weaving, even the common fly shuttle is still but partially introduced. But the reduction in the cost of cotton goods, though more than three hundred per cent., is not the only advantage which cotton has gained over linen; it has improved as much in perfection and beauty as in cheapness.

And yet, I repeat it, the present commanding superiority which cotton has gained over linen, is not owing to its relative intrinsic worth, but to the caprice of adventitious circumstances. Had it been the good fortune of flax to have been the subject of the improvements of which it is susceptible, it would have held at this day, as distinguished a rank in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, as is now occupied by its more fortunate rival, though it can hardly be reckoned amongst the articles of American production; and what there is is scarcely entitled to the name.

Nothing but total abandonment can now put cotton back to the place it occupied a few short years ago; and nothing but a little ingenuity, sustained by proper enterprise, is wanting to advance the progress of linen, at least in a corresponding ratio.

To effect this object it will be necessary to commence, not only by laying anew the foundation, but by preparing the ground on which to lay it. To make the business of flax-growing successful, a judicious location is of serious importance. Dry, windy, mountainous situations can never compete in the growth of flax with warm alluvial vallies, with rich and sufficiently dry soil, but moist atmosphere. When such a situation is selected and duly prepared, especially by the extermination of every weed, for flax cannot, like hemp, outstrip the weeds in growth—when it is skilfully sown with good seed,—nothing farther, except a good fence, is wanting to insure the agriculturist a good and profitable crop, provided he is met at the proper point by the manufacturer, and a market thereby opened.

But this meeting must take place when the flax is taken from the ground and bound in bundles. If it is intended for fine fabrics, this must be done while the stock is yet green; if for coarse, then the seed will be suffered to ripen, and will be retained by the farmer; but, in either case, the flax from that period must be transferred to the care and management of the manufacturer. No essential improvement can even begin to take place so long as the separating the flax from the stock, or, as it is commonly called, dressing, continues to be the business of the farmer.

The labor of dressing, as it is now performed, is, generally speaking, worth more than the flax when dressed, so that all the expenses previous to that operation are completely lost. Therefore no judicious farmer will spend his time in producing it; and of course, the American market can never afford a regular supply for any extensive operations.

It can never stand in competition with cotton so long as it is spun by hand; and it never can be profitably spun by machinery so long as it con-

tinues to be gathered in small parcels from different sources, and consequently of different qualities—dressed and prepared by different hands—some of it long, some short, some coarse, some fine, some clean, some foul, some harsh, some soft. It cannot be spun to any advantage by machinery, so long as the same parcel contains staple of different lengths, because the distance between the front and back roller must be in proportion to the length of the respective fibres; and if the rollers are sufficiently near to suit the short fibres, then the long ones will be held fast at both ends, and if far enough apart for the long fibres, then the short ones will want support: in either case the work cannot go on. If fine flax be mixed with coarse, they cannot be drawn into fine twist, and the fine fibres will not unite with the coarse to form a smooth thread, and of course a waste of stock is occasioned by spinning fine flax into coarse rough twist.

It has been abundantly proved by numerous experiments, that flax of nearly uniform length may be spun by machinery with far more rapidity than cotton; and it is no less evident that it may be drawn to any degree of fineness which the staple will admit of. But still, owing to the above causes, nothing of much importance has yet been effected.

To remove these evils, which prevent any essential improvement in the manufacture of linen, there exists but one remedy. The farmer must obtain and avail himself of due information as to the best mode of managing the culture and growth of flax, until, as before stated, it is taken from the ground, properly dried, either in its green state or after being divested of the seed and bound in bundles. In this state it must pass into the hands of the manufacturer. The price may be fixed by the ton or hundred.

The first business of the manufacturer must be to assort it into different parcels, according to the length, texture, and other properties. By this process the qualities of each parcel will be sufficiently uniform, and each may be spun with hitherto unknown rapidity and evenness of thread, and as fine as the fineness of its fibres will admit.

The next process will be that which is commonly termed rotting, or preparing the fibres to separate from the inner stock, which constitutes the shives, and from each other. The quickest and safest, and without doubt the best method of effecting this, now in use among the most skilful producers of flax, is water-rotting. It is not the intention of this article to give any detail of the manipulations in rotting or dressing flax, nor in the subsequent operations of spinning and weaving, but merely to awaken and invite the attention of inventive genius to make improvements, where reason and science declare that improvements can absolutely be made.

To make improvements in the processes of rotting and dressing certainly opens a field for interesting experiments, both to the chemist and mechanic. How far the former can be aided by the application of steam, or by the chemical agency of chlorine acid, or by any other chemical agency, is

a question worthy of serious attention, and not of very difficult solution, especially to one who possesses the requisite science and the means to make the experiments.

The operations of dressing, fining and softening, open a most extensive and interesting field to the inventive and enterprising mechanic. It is this part alone which now retards the progress of improvement. Let ingenuity do for flax in this branch of the business what Mr. Whitney has done for cotton, and the rest of the business is so far accomplished that we shall soon see the linen manufacturing interest at least successfully competing with cotton.

It cannot but be obvious to any man of talents, as a general mechanic, that the simple operation of dressing flax may be expedited to almost any degree required; and that even without the aid of any great complication of machinery. This object may not perhaps be effected at once, but let it once be fairly commenced, and meet with any degree of liberal patronage, and successive improvements will complete the race.

When the flax is dressed, and is entirely clean from shives, the next step in the process will be *fining*. The principles of this operation may be learned from ancient experience, wherever it has been long in practice, particularly in Holland and in Ireland. The fibres of flax seem to be susceptible of longitudinal division, almost to infinity. It would be difficult to reduce a fibre of flax so fine but it may be split in two. But the laborious and tedious process by which this part of the business is now effected, could not fail to suggest to an ingenious mind that it is infinite lengths behind the improved state of the age. The business of softening is nearly connected with the fining, and much in the same state of improvement, or rather in the same want of improvement.

When these processes shall have received and profited by the attention they merit from ingenuity—when flax is grown and delivered to the manufacturer in a clean and thrifty state—when it is duly sorted according to its qualities—when it is dressed clean, fined, and softened, it will then, and not till then, be fit for spinning by machinery, and weaving by the power loom. We may then expect to see flax of superior quality making as respectable an item in the exports of the northern, eastern, and western states, as cotton now makes in those of the southern. We may then clothe ourselves in linen at as cheap a rate as we can now do in cotton, and in finer fabrics than it has ever yet produced.

The first adventurers in the manufacture of linen, on the principles here laid down, will find themselves amply compensated in consequence of the high price which the goods manufactured by hand must necessarily bear; and the farmer will find a new source of profit in taking his load of flax to market and selling it at a fair price; without having to go through the (to him) hateful and unprofitable labor of dressing it. The country will see itself in possession of a new and very valuable article for its use, and the patriot will have the satisfaction to see his country acquire a new and important source of wealth and independence.

SAMUEL BLYDENBURGH.

Lansingburgh, Feb. 11, 1834.

He that follows his recreation instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

From the Mechanic's Magazine.

ADVICE ON THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF TOOLS.

From a new edition of the Cabinet Maker's Guide, we quote the following;—The goodness of saws, chisels, and other edge tools, depends upon the quality of the steel, which should be uniform without, and it is always better to have them tempered too hard than too soft, for use will reduce the temper. If at any time you wish to restore the temper, and to perform the operation yourself, the best method is to melt a sufficient quantity of lead to immerse the cutting part of the tool. Having previously brightened its surface, then plunge it into the melted lead for a few minutes, till it gets sufficiently hot to melt a candle, with which rub its surface, then plunge it in again, and keep it there until the steel assumes a straw color, (but be careful not to let it turn blue,) when that is the case, take it out, rub it again with the tallow, and let it cool; if it should be too soft, wipe the grease off and repeat the process without the tallow, and when sufficiently hot plunge it into cold water, or water and vinegar mixed.—By a proper attention to these directions, and a little practice, every workman will have it in his power to give a proper temper to the tools he may use.—If a saw is too hard, it may be tempered by the same means; if you are near a plumber's shop, you may repeat the process conveniently and without expense, when they are melting a pot of lead. In other cutting tools you must wait till the steel just begins to turn blue, which is a temper that will give it more elasticity and at the same time sufficient hardness.

A CURIOUS HORTICULTURAL ANECDOTE.

WHEN Sir Francis Carew had rebuilt his mansion house at Beddington, in Surrey, he planted the garden with choice fruit trees. There he was visited by Queen Elizabeth;—and Sir Hugh Plant in his Gardens of Eden, tells a curious anecdote relating to one of these visits. "I conclude," says he, "with a conceit of that delicate knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, led her Majesty to a cherry tree whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening at least one month after all cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by straining a tent, or cover of canvass, over the whole tree, and wetting it now and then with a scoop, as the heat of the weather required; and so by withholding the sunbeams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great; and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry color; and when he was assured of her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their maturity.

From the Northern Farmer.

PLANTING POTATOES.

As the season for planting is approaching—and as some of our farmers, as it would seem, are not sufficiently sensible of the loss they sustain, by planting small potatoes, or what to me seems very little better, cutting the eyes from the larger ones, and planting from three to five pieces in a hill, I am induced to enter my protest against this practice, as one that is decidedly prejudicial to the crop, and ought to be abandoned.

I was educated to believe that potatoes of the above description were as good as any for seed; and that a good crop depended not on the goodness

of the seed, but on the goodness of the ground and the manner in which it was prepared. I had practised on this principle to a considerable extent, selecting the smallest potatoes for planting, or cutting the eyes from larger ones, in the manner above stated. The correctness of this practice, however, I was disposed to doubt for some years before I finally abandoned it, which I did immediately after trying what to me appeared a fair experiment on the subject.

Four years since [1830] at the season of planting, the ground for my potatoes (about two acres) was heavily manured, with fresh manure from the barn-yard and stable, and the manure thoroughly ploughed under. Near the middle of the field I planted eight rows—two with small potatoes and pieces having one eye each, cut from larger ones, putting four or five pieces in a hill, according to my former practice—four rows with large potatoes cut directly across in the centre, between the seed end and the stem or butt end, planting two rows with the seed ends and two with the butt ends, and two rows with whole potatoes of the middling size. The ground on which these eight rows were planted was level, and otherwise in all respects equal throughout. At the time of harvest, each pair of rows were dug and measured separately. The difference between the produce, from the two rows planted with small potatoes and pieces and that from the two planted with good sized whole potatoes, was something more than one-fourth, nearly one third in favor of the latter. This difference was not in the number of potatoes, but in the size; the greatest number being found in the two rows planted with the small potatoes. From this experiment, I was satisfied that to select small potatoes for planting, or to plant large and small ones promiscuously, was an error of no small consequence to the farmer. In the rows from the butt ends, and from the seed ends, the produce was nearly equal in quantity; but the potatoes from the butt ends were largest and most equal in size, while those from the seed ends were more numerous with greater disparity of size. The product of these last rows, though better than that from the small seed, was nevertheless inferior to that from the rows planted with the large whole potatoes. The result of my experiment clearly proved that though one half of the seed might be saved by cutting large potatoes in two equal parts, yet the difference of product in favor of the whole potatoes rendered them preferable for planting.

I have been considerably engaged, for the last ten, or twelve years, in experimenting upon different kinds of the potato, for the purpose of ascertaining which is the most valuable for keeping late in the spring, taking also into view their productiveness.

I should be highly gratified to have the views of some of your intelligent correspondents, who can speak from experiment on this subject. There is a manifest difference in potatoes in these respects, and it is of importance that farmers should possess the best varieties. MATTHEW BUELL, Jr.

Newport, April 23rd, 1834.

Carrots for Live Stock. The Altringham carrot, grown in rows 18 inches apart, and the carrots at the same distance from each other in the rows, the roots attaining the thickness of a man's thigh, and the length of three feet, with a vigorously growing top, for feeding cows or other cattle.—*Louden's Magazine.*

ROADS.

HIGHWAY surveyors as they are called in New England, are chosen annually in town meeting—assessments are made upon the inhabitants, and they are called upon to work them out. The object of one half of those who thus congregate together, "with pick axe, hoe and barrow" is in reality to work out the tax in the easiest way possible, instead of working on the road, and they generally succeed in working the public out of the whole of it. Nothing very permanent is done; a good shower often washes away the work of twenty or thirty men who have most patiently stood over their task the whole day, watching the going down of the sun with one eye, and the surveyor with the other. We speak from experience, having worked upon the roads in various capacities. It has been our lot to sojourn and pay taxes in as many as three or four counties in the State.

Within a few years past we have paid over one hundred dollars tax in work upon the roads, and we are fully convinced that twenty dollars in cash judiciously expended by a permanent surveyor, who was possessed of a moderate portion of common sense, would have done more good than the whole amount that we have paid in work.

If towns would raise in cash, say one half only of what they raise in what is called work, and would let the roads out to honest and responsible contractors, they would have roads that it would be a pleasure to travel, and in reality at a much cheaper rate. Somebody would then be under obligations to keep the roads good, and towns would not have to meet so many bills of cost, in paying for the broken heads of unfortunate travellers. Scarcely a court sits in either of our counties but some delinquent town is arraigned for bad roads. Somebody has received damage in consequence of bad roads; and the whole posse comitatus of the law, from crier to Chief Justice is employed to find out who is to blame; a fine and bill of costs is finally saddled upon the town sufficient to make turnpikes of all their roads and keep them in repair for years. One or two towns have adopted the plan of paying their road taxes in money, and have found by actual experience that they have better roads at one-half their former expense.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

FARMER'S DIARY.

It may excite a smile, on the part of many of my brother farmers, to be told that they would experience many beneficial results from the practice of making memorandums of every day's transactions; yet I may be able to convince them that such is the fact, and that, however unaccustomed to the use of the pen, there is hardly one of them but what may briefly note in the evening of each day the business which he or his men have transacted. And practice will render it more and more easy.

Surely it would be a satisfaction to every one to know how many days his hands have been engaged in preparing the ground for a crop, how much seed he used, at what time he ploughed, planted, sowed or hoed, and at what time his crop was harvested, and what the product. I should also suppose there would be an advantage in knowing at what time to expect his stock to bring forth their young, that he may afford them the necessary attention.

If he employ men in his hay or harvest field, to be able to ascertain from his diary who were

employed each day, or if driven from the field by rain, at what hour, that when settling time shall come, he may know to an hour how long each one has been employed.

By preserving an account how many shocks of wheat, oats or barley, he has deposited in stacks, or in the barn, or how many loads of hay he has secured, he may form some judgment how much of each he may have to sell. By keeping an account how many baskets of corn, or potatoes, he has drawn in, it is easy to estimate, by measuring the basket, how many bushels he has, and of course how his land has produced.

When he thrashes his grain, and cleans it up to know exactly how many bushels his acres have produced; and if he have put them in at different times, different quantities of seed, or have varied in the mode of preparing the ground, to know which has done the best. I say to be able to ascertain all these points by an examination of his diary, must be attended not only with satisfaction but profit.

A farmer has a pair of oxen which he concludes to fat. He notes their value at sixty dollars,—begins to feed—an account is kept of what they consume. He sells them at sixty-five dollars, and ascertains in a few moments whether he is paid for fattening.

I can say from experience, that it does not occupy more than ten minutes to make an entry of the day's business, and that all the benefits I have enumerated, and many more may be realized.

It is the practice of many farmers to guess that they have so many bushels of wheat, corn, oats or potatoes per acre, and this guessing is oftentimes very wide from the truth. Or if they take the trouble to measure, they forget all about it before a year comes round.

Without preserving such an account, how is it possible for the farmer to ascertain whether he gets paid for his labor; or if he have made experiments to keep an account of the results for his future guidance?

And when noting the business of the day, how easy to add in a few words, the state of the weather, thus: snow with high wind, N. W.

This practice would enable the farmer, when enjoying his fireside, in the winter, to review his operations for the past year, and to discover where he might have done better, and of course he would be qualified to pursue his business to more advantage during the coming season.

ONTARIO.

From the Kennebec Farmer.

POSTS.

THERE have been some remarks published in the *Genesee Farmer* upon the subject of setting posts butt-end up, in order to ensure more durability. We were last summer informed by Mr. North of Augusta, that he set several years ago two posts near the river at the landing in Augusta, not far from the Kennebec Hotel. One of the posts was set butt-end up, the other was placed the butt-end down. He states that both were equally sound when placed in the ground, but that the one which was set butt-end up, is now sound and good, and that the other is decayed.

His mode for accounting for the difference in preservation is the following, viz. that the tubes in the wood through which the sap ascends while growing, are furnished with valves or separations, to prevent the weight of the sap from pressing back.

That if the posts be set in the ground with the small end up, the moisture would rise in the same manner that the sap did, and thus hasten a decomposition of the wood, but if set in the other position the valves or partitions would prevent the moisture from rising at all. This theory is plausible, but whether true or not we cannot say, or whether setting a post with the small end downwards will cause it to last longer than otherwise, we cannot say, from any experience that we have yet had ourselves. One method however, is certain, viz. charring as mentioned by Carolus. And we have also found that by heating the whole of the post even if it be not charred it will increase its durability.

There seems to be a sort of low state of vegetable life remaining in wood even after it has been cut for some length of time; and the action of this vitality does seem, in a manner inexplicable to us, to produce decay. The shipwrights in the English navy-yard have become aware of this sort of morbid life, if we may so speak, and they have adopted the plan of soaking their ship timber in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, in order to destroy this kind of action and preventing what is called the dry rot in timber. We have lately received the February number of the *Mechanic's Magazine* in which we find some remarks on the subject of preventing the decay of timber by saturating it with lime.

From the United States Gazette.

THE LOCUSTS.

A VERY respectable inhabitant who has resided in Germantown during a life of 74 years, mentions the curious fact that locusts not only appear every seventeen years, but that they make their appearance in great numbers always on the 25th of May. Our informant recollects their advent on the 25th of May, 1766, then six years old; he has since recorded their coming on the 25th of May, 1783

25th of May, 1800

25th of May, 1817

Their holes may now be seen in ploughing, or under boards laying on the ground, preparing to come forth on Sunday, 25th inst.

It is remarked that occasionally a few locusts are seen creeping out of their hiding places before the 25th, but they return again to join the great crowd.

Some two months since, a highly respected friend, who has resided all of his long and useful life in the vicinity, left for us a notice of the approach of the locusts, and an account of their time and customs.—The piece did not reach our hand until it had appeared elsewhere. It was instructive with reference to this subject, and contained a remark that the locust seasons had usually been characterized as those of plentiful harvests of grain, &c.

ITEMS.

Death to Caterpillars, &c. 'We can affirm from almost daily experience, that strong lime water will kill every kind of caterpillar, and even worms, snails, lizards, frogs, toads, snakes, and fishes.'—*Gardener's Mag.*

Soap Suds sprinkled on trees from a common garden pump is recommended as retaining its efficacy longer than lime water. When applied to trees in the early part of the year it seems to prevent insects from settling upon them.

Steaming has been tried with better effect than smoking to clear ships of vermin.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.

ALTHOUGH Indian corn is the most important crop with which we occupy our land, it is the very one which receives the poorest management. Not a season passes which does not afford me frequent opportunity for observing the inexcusably negligent manner in which farmers cultivate their corn. They (a majority of them) begin wrong, continue wrong, and as a matter of course, end wrong. In other words they do not plough well, plant well, nor hoe well, and under such circumstances, how can it be expected that they will receive a large crop? It is too often the case that farmers entertain the idea that any person is competent to plough who is large and stout enough to hold on to the handles of a plough; hence the mistaken yet frequent practice of setting boys and stupid careless men to plough a rugged field to receive a crop of corn. There is scarcely a principle in the whole routine of farming operations, more directly opposed to the interests of the farmer, than that it is not necessary to perform this operation in the best manner possible. There is another idea too common among farmers, and which is almost or quite as fatal as the former, viz. that any one who is stout enough to lift a hoe, is qualified to plant corn; and a third notion, which caps the climax of error, is, that if the ground is so managed, as to keep the weeds from actually hiding the corn, it is sufficient. Such mistaken, inconsistent and delusive ideas, are cherished by hundreds and thousands of our farmers. It is this system of slack management, running through their whole plan of operations, which keeps so many farmers poor. *Thorough work* is the best motto for the farmer. Thus much by way of preliminary, and now for my own practice. I do not however, enter upon a detail of my own plan of operations with the idea that it is better than all others, but simply with the honest motive, that there are some who will find hints contained in it which will benefit them.

My first step towards raising a crop of corn is, to remove from my field all obstacles to the plough, by which I am enabled to make, with a certain prospect of success, my second step, viz:

Ploughing—which I perform with a good stout yoke of oxen, and a well shaped cast iron plough. The management of the plough I do not entrust to others, when circumstances will allow of my attending to it myself—for I find that I cannot hire my ploughing done so well as I can do it myself; and in performing the operation, I spare no pains nor time, to do it as well as it can be done. I make it a point to have every inch of sod inverted, and if from any circumstance this cannot be done with the plough, I immediately stop my team and do it with my hands. Do not start at this, brother farmer! but remember that it is not possible for you to have your ground too well ploughed for any crop. If you cannot plough but little a day, plough that well, for it is quicker and easier to plough than to hoe.

Rolling—This I do with a roller six feet long by twenty or twenty-four inches thick, made of solid white oak timber. By going over the ground with a roller as heavy as such a one necessarily must be, in the same direction as that in which it was ploughed, it is put in a fine state of preparation for the next and a very important operation.

Harrowing—which I perform with a heavy four square (as it is commonly called) harrow, contain-

ing twenty slender, sharp iron teeth, steel pointed. I make it a rule to harrow until my ground is very mellow, without any regard to the length of time which may be required in order to accomplish this object.

Marking out—I do with four chains, fastened with one end on a pole, three feet apart, which pole is supported and drawn by two men (one at each end) across the field in a different direction from that which was last taken by the harrow.

Planting—Before planting my corn, I wet it with soap, and then roll it in plaster. I obtain the most careful men I can find for assisting me in planting—make it my rule to put my seed on mellow earth, all lumps being kept out of the way, and none being drawn over the seed, which I cover lightly with fine earth.

First hoeing—As a preparation for this important operation, I enter the field with my cultivator, passing it through the corn twice in a place both ways. This leaves the ground very mellow, and in excellent condition for hoeing. I suffer no weeds to be hurried in the hill, but have them all carefully pulled out. If the earth above the plants is baked, I have it displaced, and substitute that which is mellow.

Second hoeing—It is common among farmers, even those who have a cultivator, (and every farmer should have one,) to use a plough to prepare their ground for a second hoeing. I have done so myself until the last year. I had two fields planted with corn. I prepared one of them for the second hoeing with the plough. When about to enter the other, I thought of trying the cultivator,* doubting however, whether the experiment would be a successful one, for the corn was then two feet or more high. But after some hesitation, I hitched my horse to my cultivator and went at it, and more complete, satisfactory success I could not have wished for. There was less corn broken down than would have been with the plough, and the sod was left entirely unbroken; the ground as mellow as a garden bed. In my second hoeing I leave the ground as level as possible, taking care not to make a hill about the plants, so that their roots may be left to shoot along horizontally near the surface of the earth, and get to themselves the heat of the sun as soon and as direct as possible.

Harvesting—This I do by cutting up at the root as soon as the corn is glazed; make a bundle containing eight hills, and a stook containing eight bundles, bound very tight around the top with one hand.

After planting and before the corn comes out of the ground, I strew over the ground about half a bushel of corn to every three acres, or a bushel to six. The birds will pick up this corn, and not meddle with that which is growing. If the birds are numerous and hungry it may be necessary to sow the field a second time. The year before last I suffered very much from having the birds pull my corn; last year I tried the experiment of sowing corn over my field, and had not a single plant pulled up afterwards. It is cheaper to give the birds a bushel of corn, than to have them pull what would produce 25 or 50 bushels, which they often do, and have done for me. I have found no scarecrow so effectual for the protection of young corn, as to feed the birds with as much as they will eat.

* I wish those who have never tried the cultivator for the second hoeing would do so. I have no doubt of their success.

I plaster my corn after the first hoeing.

I came near forgetting one thing, viz: the amount of seed used. Last season I followed Judge Buel's advice, and put into each hill from six to eight kernels. At the first hoeing I sent one person ahead to pull out all the plants but the four healthiest ones in each hill. The consequence was, that throughout my field there was rarely a hill which had not its stout four stalks. I would strongly recommend this plan to others.

And now, Messrs. Editors, I have made out a long story about raising corn. Whether it is worth publishing you may judge.

Respectfully, &c.

W. P. W.

Milton, Saratoga Co. Feb. 1, 1834.

From the Maine Farmer.

CANADA THISTLE.

As the season has now arrived, when most people are commencing breaking up their gardens, I take the liberty to trouble you with a few lines on the subject of the CANADA THISTLE, and the method I adopted to extinguish them from my garden. Some years since I purchased a piece of land in this town, and erected my dwelling house on the north side of the road, and about four rods distant therefrom, intending to have my garden for my vegetables in front of my house, and between that and my house. But after I had broke up the ground and planted it with potatoes, I found I had selected my garden spot completely in a bed of Thistles. The more the ground was stirred, the more the Thistles increased. I was very loath to be disappointed in improving that same ground as my garden spot. A thought occurred to my mind that by having the ground well dug up and broke to pieces very fine, with a long tyned fork, the roots of the thistles might be extracted from the earth, so as to leave but very few in the ground. Accordingly the next spring, I procured a fork made with four tynes, about ten inches long, and the fork about one foot wide. With this instrument I commenced digging up my garden, and as I dug up the ground, I pulverized the lumps, and left the roots of the thistles on the top of the ground, where in a very short time, they began to wilt, and I had no further trouble with them.—Thus by this mode of process yearly, I have entirely eradicated them from my garden.

NORTH DIXMONT.

North Dixmont, April 23, 1834.

INJURY TO FRUIT TREES FROM MICE.

While on this subject I will say, I have lost many valuable trees, both in my nursery and young orchards, say one thousand, by the noted severe winter; and, this is not all: I have suffered the loss of hundreds by the depredations of mice. I have ploughed my ground partly with the view to ward off this evil; but they have lodged under the furrow, and have occasionally walked into my nursery, and destroyed many of my trees the past winter. My loss within a few years at least is \$500. This way of losing property is very aggravating. It seems to be too much to bear with, from such a race of insignificant beings, without hope of remedy. Can there be no means devised to conquer and destroy this mischievous race, within the limits of reasonable expense? Our nation suffers the loss of millions of dollars annually, by these enemies; and yet there seems to be no inquiry as to any means of destroying them.—*Northern Farmer.*

LOCUSTS.

It appears that the seventeen-year Locusts (*Vi-cada septendecim*) are to pay their periodical visit this year. It has been ascertained that the insect appears, periodically, once in seventeen years, and in the spring of the year. They were observed in this country at the stated intervals from 1749 to 1817. Apprehensions are expressed that they will commit great ravages, and it is asserted that more than once, when they visited some parts of New England, they not only ate up all the grass in the fields, but actually attacked *clothing* and *fences* to appease their insatiable hunger. But the *Encyclopædia Americana* informs us that they are in no way injurious to vegetation, except from the damage done by the female in depositing her eggs—while the insect is itself the favorite food of various animals, and in this way may be turned to good account. Hogs devour them eagerly, and some of the larger birds are fond of them. The Indians consider them a delicate food when fried. In New Jersey they have been converted into soap.

In various parts of the world, from time immemorial, these insects have been used as food for human beings. For this purpose, in some countries, they are caught in nets, and when a sufficient number is procured, they are roasted over a slow fire, in an earthen vessel, till the wings and legs drop from them; when thus prepared they are said to taste like craw-fish. The locust constituted a common food among the Jews, and Moses (Levit. xi, v. 22,) has specified the different kinds which they were permitted to eat.

It has been disputed, however, whether the food of John the Baptist, in the wilderness, was the insect locust, or a fruit of the same name.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

From the Northern Farmer.

GRAFTING.

THE usual mode is to cut off the stock, limb, or whatever is to be grafted, pare the stump, split it, and prepare a scion by forming the butt of it wedging, to suit the split, having care that the part that sets in the rind of the stump is thickest. I will notice a misconception here. The idea is, that the two barks take first; nay, that the bark is all that unites; that as long as the two barks fail to unite, the scion must fail to start. This is not a fact: it is the circulation of the sap in the wood that supports the scion, while there is little or none in the bark. Try the experiment on any tree: by beating off its bark you can start no sap. Cut a little into the wood, and the sap will immediately flow: hence it is, the grains of both woods being equally open, that the flow of the sap in the stump passes into the scion, and the air being kept out, that the scion is supported. Thus it is necessary that the scion be taken down equally on both edges, so as to come in complete contact with the stump. It may be observed, that the two barks never unite until the scion is swollen, and often full leaved. The bark inevitably shrinks and dies at the wound on the outside, and grows anew before they can unite. The idea that the wood does not unite is erroneous. I have examined them, and have found that both the wood of the scion and the inoculated bud early and closely unite. Thus it is necessary that the two woods be placed fairly together in both cases. I have a new method, to me, of grafting; that is, to take away the earth from around the stock, make an incision near the root, with a sharp knife, downward, inclining a little in, so

that the lower part will be a little within the bark. I take a scion, and slope it from one to one and a half inches, wholly on one side, bringing it perfectly to a point, having care not to start the bark. I then take a little of the outside bark from the back side of the lower end of the scion, leaving it a little wedging at the extreme point. In this form I thrust my scion fairly to the bottom of the incision, and then bring it snug to the stock, binding it with coarse strong yarn. I then replace the earth, covering the whole a few inches, with nothing more applied, leaving the scion out in proportion to the length you may choose to have it. As this was an experiment with me, I varied much in the length of the scion, and found no detriment from either extreme. In this experiment I was successful beyond my expectations: for it seemed to be a blind work. I think I set forty or fifty scions in this manner, and I do not recollect of any one failing or faltering in the least. The old stock should be cut away as soon as the scion is well united and growing. I put frequently two to a tree, and cut away some of the inferior ones. These grafts continue to thrive as well as any set in any other manner, and all the reason I can give for not practising this mode is its being more slow. It is a sure and a simple way of grafting, and may be recommended especially to those who are timid about cutting off a tree to graft, having a distrust of their ability in the art of grafting; or to those who have but a few trees and do not value a little pains. This mode is applicable to other fruit, as well as apple trees. I recollect I have a thrifty plum tree grafted in this manner, in a wild red cherry stock of three years' growth. I will observe that the yarn bound round for the benefit of the scion needs no loosening, it rots sufficiently fast. All the advantages and disadvantages taken into view, I think this mode can be recommended, for grafting at the ground, above any I am acquainted with. ABEDNEGO ROBINSON.

SECURING A CROP OF FRUIT ON PEAR TREES.

TAKE a pair of scissors (such as are used in thinning grapes), and go over the corymbs of flowers, or rather of flower-buds, as soon as they are sufficiently elongated to allow the points of the scissors to pass between them (that is, some days before the blossoms are expanded), and thin them; leaving only five or six blossoms in each, according to the size of the corymb; always preferring to leave the flowers which have the stoutest stalks, and those which are nearest the centre. This operation has the effect of diverting the sap to the flowers which remain, and gives them sufficient strength to set from one to three fruits in each umbel; which will prove a sufficient crop, and well repay the labor bestowed. Another mode, less tedious than the above, is also practised here, with success, on young trees. It consists in deferring that part of the pruning of them which is termed shortening the young wood, until the blossoms are in about the same state as is described in the above directions for thinning, and then shortening them back to the required length. This also checks the progress of the sap, and enables the tree to set fruit very freely. I am aware that my plan is a tedious one, and one that is almost impracticable on a large scale; but it is decidedly an excellent plan for dwarf trees in gardens, whether they are cultivated in the *quenouille* mode, against walls, or as espaliers; as these trees come within

the reach of the hand, of a pair of steps, or of a ladder.

In the hope that these remarks may, through your indulgence, avail my fellow-laborers in horticulture, at the coming season, I am, sir, yours, &c.

BERNARD SAUNDERS.

Nursery, Island of Jersey, Dec. 6, 1833.

We recommend the above article to the particular attention of young gardeners. The system of disbudding advised in the preceding paper by Mr. Callow, and that of thinning out blossoms suggested in the above paper by Mr. Saunders, are applicable to all fruit trees, and, if generally adopted, would insure important results. We know an instance of a large apple orchard, the property of a commercial gardener in Kent, in which a knife has never been used: every thing is effected by disbudding, and pinching out young wood with the finger and thumb. The proprietor is not a scientific gardener; and he adopted the above practice from no particular theory, but simply from his own observation and experience, to save labor, and to insure good crops of large fruit. We hope to see his orchard next summer, and to report on it.—*Loudon's Magazine*.

TRANSPLANTING RUTA BAGA.

MEAD ATWATER, of Brighton, has called at the office, and communicated to us verbally, his success in cultivating the Ruta-baga the past season.

Mr. Atwater informs us that he sowed the seed about the middle of June, on seed beds, and when the plants were a suitable size, transplanted them out at suitable distances. The plants were afterwards hoed and kept clear from weeds. At the proper season for harvesting he went over the ground with a sharp garden hoe, and struck off the tops which he afterwards gathered up with a rake. He then with a dull hoe pulled the turnips out of the ground. The produce he thought was at least one thousand bushels per acre, and the quality as fine or finer than those which had been allowed to stand where they were sowed.

Mr. Atwater expressed himself in favor of transplanting, instead of sowing the seed where they were to grow, for the following reasons: that it saved once hoeing, which he thought more labor than to transplant them. That the ground might be ploughed at the time of setting, and would continue in better condition for maturing the crop than when ploughed earlier in the season.—*Goodsell's Farmer*.

POULTRY IN PARIS.

THE annual consumption of poultry and small game in Paris usually amounts to ten millions of kilogrammes (near twenty-two millions of English pounds.)

Of this quantity one-third is of prime quality, and sells at 1 fr. 40 cent. per kil.; one-third of second quality, at 1 fr. 20 cent. per kil.; and one-third of common quality, at 1 fr. per kil.; averaging 1 fr. 20 cent. per kil., (or about 5½d. per lb. English,) which is also the average price of butcher meat.

After the revolution of July, when the large game of the royal forests was destroyed, it was with difficulty that it could be sold in Paris at 40 centimes per kilogramme (2d. per lb.)

It is calculated that the inhabitants of Paris consume annually at the rate of between twelve and thirteen kilogrammes of poultry per head.—*Quarterly Journal*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1834.

FARMER'S WORK.

Pigs in Clover. Judge Peters of Pennsylvania observed "In summer my hogs chiefly run on clover. Swine feeding on clover in the fields will thrive wonderfully, when those (confined or not) fed on cut clover will fall away." Dr. Deane, likewise, remarked "Green clover is known to be good feeding for swine. To prepare a pasture for them let the ground be broken up, tilled and manured, and then laid down to clover. For swine are more fond of this grass than of any other which our country produces. Let the quantity of land be so proportioned to the number of swine that they may keep the grass from running up to seed. This will prevent waste, and the shorter the grass is the sweeter it will be, and the more tender and agreeable to their palates."

"I suppose that one acre of rich land in clover will support twenty or more swine, large and small together, through the summer; and bring them well forward in their growth, but they should have rings on their noses to prevent their rooting out the clover."

"It should be remembered that the pasturing land with swine will enrich it more than pasturing with other beasts, and hereby the profit of the farmer will be increased. And if a common clover lay will produce a good crop of wheat, much more may be expected from the same ground after pasturing swine upon it; as their manure adds much to the fertility of the soil."

If in May, or any other part of the season, the grass of a hog pasture should not be quite sufficient to support the hogs, some potatoes or other food may be added. The fence about the pasture had better be so tight that the hogs will not need yoking, because yokes impede their growth. But the hogs should be well ringed; or it is said by English writers, that shaving off the gristle from the noses of young pigs with a sharp knife will answer the purpose of preventing them from rooting, and injure them less than ringing."

It will be a great advantage to a hog pasture to have plenty of water in it through the summer. Running water is best, as it will afford them the most wholesome drink, and at the same time serve as well as any other for them to wallow in; and it keeps them clean, which is no small advantage."

But the most dirty puddle water is better than none, as they can cool themselves in it in hot weather, which is greatly refreshing to them, and conducive to keeping them in health."

Dr. Deane observed "When it can with convenience be so ordered it is an excellent piece of husbandry to make a hog pasture of an orchard. Their dung is allowed to be the very best manure for trees. They will keep the ground light and loose; destroy insects that infest the trees; and feed heartily on the premature apples that fall, which the farmer is too often tempted to grind up for cider. And the shadow of the trees will be very grateful and comfortable to them in summer. An orchard may be prepared with clover as well as any other spot of ground. But it should be remembered that when the trees in an orchard are young and small, swine should not be permitted to go among them: For there will be danger of their wounding them and stripping off some of the bark."

Apples are an excellent food for swine. They

are good raw, but better if boiled and mixed with meal. A writer for the Brattleboro' Reporter observes, "I have tested by ten years' experience the value of apples as food for animals. I keep five or six hogs in my orchard on nothing but apples and a little swill; and have uniformly found them to grow and gain flesh faster than hogs fed upon any thing else but grain. On the first of November they are very decent pork; after which I feed them about six weeks on grain before I kill them; and I believe I have as fat hogs and as good pork as my neighbors, who give their hogs double the quantity of grain that I do to mine."

CULTIVATED DANDELION.

We doubt whether any vegetable is more improved by culture than the Common Dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. We believe that Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN is the first person who in this country attempted to raise this vegetable in a garden, by planting it in rows, and subjecting it to the same treatment which is afforded to hoed crops. Notice of his experiment, and its successful result, was published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. vi, p. 337, May 16, 1828.

Since that period we have heard of several persons having been successful in the garden-culture of the Dandelion. But we believe that the following may be considered as the *cap sheaf* of all experiments in attempting to domesticate this valuable vegetable. Mr. G. Pierce of Charlestown raised this spring a dandelion which measured 6 feet in circumference and weighed 4 lbs. 3 oz. The whole mass of foliage sprang from a single root, and had been only twenty days in growing! It was exhibited at No. 27, North Market street, to a great many admiring spectators, and we were among the number. The leaves were small and tender, but innumerable, and matted together like the fibres of wool in a carpet. The dandelion is not only a palatable pot herb, but may be blanched like celery and make an excellent salad, and is esteemed very wholesome, if eaten in any way.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 17, 1834.

The following Letter was received and read.

Lansingburgh, 18th April, 1834.

DEAR SIR—I send to your care for an experiment by your society's gardener at Mount Auburn, a newly discovered vegetable, called the *Oxalis Crenata*, a rival to the potato, which has lately been imported from Chili, and cultivated with great success in Suffolk (England.) The flavor of the root is said to be decidedly superior to that of the common potato, and it is equally prolific.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER WALSH.

Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, }
Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc. }

Likewise the following letter was received, together with the fruit referred to.

To the Chairman of the Committee of Fruits:

The accompanying two Apples are from the garden attached to the Mansion House of the late Governor Langdon of Portsmouth, N. H. The estate is now owned and occupied by Joseph Wilson, Esq. who sent me the fruit: he calls it the Governor apple. I think it would be called a good

fruit at any season of the year; but at the present time when almost all other kinds are gone, it will be allowed by all to be very valuable. If this variety of apple proves to be rare, and any members of the society should wish for scions at the proper season, I have no doubt that Mr. Wilson would give them with pleasure.

Yours respectfully, JOHN C. LEE.

Salem, May 17, 1834.

Flat Pippins from Maryland, received from John Prince, Esq. of Jamaica Plains.

Scions of various kinds of Plums from R. Manning.

A fine specimen of Asparagus from Samuel Pond.

For the Committee on Fruits,

CHS. M. HOVEY.

The asparagus was presented to us, The Editor, by Mr. Pond. The shoots were many of them an inch in diameter, and all as large and as fair as any we ever beheld in the best of seasons. Mr. Pond deserves and will please to accept our best acknowledgments.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, splendid variety of Anemonies and Tulips.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Terrible Hurricane. The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, of the 8th inst. gives an account of a dreadful tornado which passed near that place on Monday the 6th inst. It varied in width from two hundred yards to half a mile, and its ravages extended at least seventy miles. Every thing within its range was laid prostrate, including dwelling-houses, out-houses, trees, fences, &c. A considerable number of lives were lost by the blowing down of buildings, and property to a very large amount has consequently been destroyed. On several plantations the buildings were blown entirely from their foundations, and their contents carried to a great distance.

The Weather, has been uncommonly cold as indicated by some paragraphs below. A letter from the Postmaster at Greenwich, Mass. to the Editor of the Boston Transcript, informs that on the 6th inst. the thermometer stood at 26½ degrees.

We understand that snow fell in the western part of this County to the depth of a foot on Sunday night. We have seen several persons who declare it was "over shoes" when they left home.—*Greenfield Mercury*.

A brilliant meteor was seen last night in the southern part of the heavens about eight o'clock, at a greater altitude than is usual with such phenomena. It rose gradually, and emitted a pale flame not unlike that of an artificial blue light, and its shape was rather that of an armorial lozenge, or a diamond, than round: it was visible for several seconds, and then disappeared when nearly at its greatest elevation.—*Quebec Mercury*.

There are now nineteen steamboats plying to and from this harbor, viz. Great Britain, St. George, United Kingdom, William IV, Cobourg, Sir James Kempt, Britannia, Kingston, Rideau, Thomas McKay, Toronto, Margaret and Enterprise—British boats: and United States, Oswego, William Avery, Carrol, Black Hawk and Caroline—American boats. For purposes of pleasure or commerce, a person may scarcely want an opportunity of employing a steamboat at any hour of the day.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

Ice, eighth of an inch thick, formed last night (May 13) in this neighborhood.—*Newburyport Herald*.

The Season. Fears are entertained that fruit trees will be seriously injured by the late frosts. We have had March weather for the last six days—on Wednesday night snow fell, which at sunrise had the appearance of a heavy hoar frost.—*Concord N.H. Galaxy* of 17th inst.

The Journal of Commerce speaks of new potatoes weighing three ounces each, and icicles eight inches long at ten o'clock in the morning.—*Transcript*.

A novel agricultural feat was performed in Rhode Island, a few days since. It was a ploughing match on a trial of skill in the use of the plough, among fifteen competitors. The projectors engaged fifteen ploughs with teams, to plough fifteen acres of green sward, paying each a fair compensation, and offering a premium for the best performance, according to certain specified rules. A Committee was appointed to superintend the performance, and examine the work. The trial employed sixty head of cattle, and was completed in from six to eight hours. It must have been a pleasant and exhilarating spectacle. Of such sports we have too few in this country.

Curious Phenomenon. The Montreal Herald of the 28th ult. states that—

On Saturday morning, a very singular phenomenon was observable from the river bank in front of our city. Those who were blessed with a very strong sight perceived as they supposed, an immense number of small birds in the air, but at such a height as to render even birds in that situation a curiosity. We happened to be passing and in vain strained our eyes to discover the objects which others were contemplating with so much eagerness—by the help of a glass, however, we at last perceived what was to all appearance an immense flock of small birds. These objects passed away in millions before the light wind then blowing, but many descended lower than the rest, until easily discernible by the naked eye. At length they approached the earth, and proved to be maple leaves of an unusually large size. Many of them were picked up by the citizens, and we have kept one. Whence they came, or how they got there are questions which furnish a wide field for conjecture. One shrewd fellow observed "that this must be the fall of the year in the moon, and that they certainly came from thence."

▲ *Generous Act.* The Hon Mr. GRENELL of Massachusetts, in crossing the bridge over the basin, near the Centre Market House on Sunday last, learned from some boys that a negro lad had fallen into the basin, and sunk, some minutes before. Finding any other means of recovering the body hopeless, he threw off his coat and plunged into the water, (about 8 feet deep) and after going down once or twice ineffectually, at last found the body, and conveyed it to the wharf, to all appearances dead. After a short time however, he had the happiness to perceive that his efforts, and the risk he incurred, had not been in vain. The lad gradually recovered.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

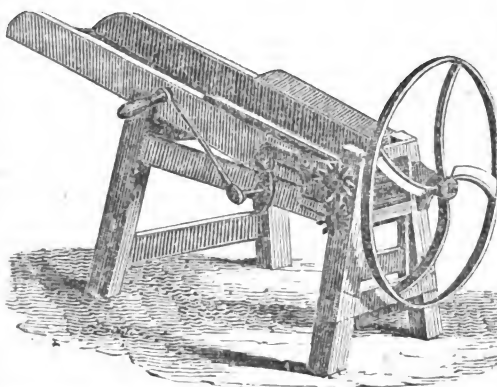
BOX PLANTS.

From Seven Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Prime BOX in good order for Planting. To be taken up at any time when ordered. Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office, or apply to THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard. It may be had on fair terms by the Yard or Hundred. m 7

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present, and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day. my 14



WILLIS'S IMPROVED STRAW AND HAY CUTTER.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 51 and 52 North Market street. The straw or hay cutter is a machine well worth the attention of every farmer, and should be in common use with every farmer feeding stock.

From the great improvement and simplicity of these machines of Willis's, the work is done with great ease and despatch, and requires but one person to operate it, which is not the case with any other machine, every farmer who is disposed to use his fodder to the best advantage and preserve his animals in the best health will in all cases cut their fodder. my 21

VALUABLE NEW WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This day Published, by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Office of the N. E. Farmer.—The

COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST,

By THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Containing a compendious epitome of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy, and the following subjects arranged in order:

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| Soils, | Wheat, | Beans, | Mangel Wurtzel, |
| Grasses, | Rye, | Swine, | Ruta Baga, |
| Grain, | Oats, | Lime & Gypsum, | Potatoes, |
| Neat Cattle, | Barley, | Fences, | Haymaking, |
| Barns, | Millet, | Hedges, | Ploughing, |
| Dairy, | Hops, | Sheep, | Poultry, |
| Hemp, | Peas, | Horses, | Wood: |
| Flax, | | | |

and to which is added—Descriptions of the most approved Implements and Machines, with Engravings.

The work is printed on the best of paper, and is intended for a Farmer's Directory, which every farmer should be possessed of; and relying upon an extensive sale will be afforded at the low price of \$1. m 21

FULL BLOOD SHORT HORN HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

Four full blood Short Horn Calves for sale from Imported Stock, sire and dams, if application is made in one week to the Publisher of the New England Farmer, he will furnish particulars as to prices, ages, &c. may 14

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, FLUSHING,

—Offer the following rare DAHLIAS, which will be delivered in pots if desired, and 25 per cent. discount allowed where a dozen or more are taken.—Levick's Incomparable, scarlet petals tipped with white, \$2. Prince George of Cumberland, dark superb, \$2. Hanoverian Striped, purple and white, \$2. Lady Selton, spotted lilac, \$1.50. Marshall's, pale lilac with purple spots, \$2. Queen of Belgium, white tipped with purple and very large, \$2. Agrippina, beautiful variegated, \$2. Duchess of Kent, striped, \$1.50. Highlander, striped with orange, \$1.50. Paroquet, variegated, \$1.50. Rannachillora, purple edged with white, \$1. Carlo Dolce, yellow and scarlet, \$1.50. Alexander the Great, striped, \$2. Earl Grey, striped, \$1.50. Antonia, variegated, \$1.50. Gender Bicolor, variegated, \$1.50. Flamed Yellow, fine variegated, \$1.50. Lutea Purpurea, yellow and purple striped, \$1.50. Guttata, variegated, \$1.50. Nymphadora, white, spotted with purple, \$1.50. Widhall's Conqueror, striped, \$1.50. Venusta, striped, \$1.25. Maculatum, white striped and spotted, \$1.50. Striped China-Aster, flowered, \$1. Pencilled White, fine mottled, \$1.50. Proteus, variegated changeable, \$1.50. Guttata Major, variegated, \$2. Picta, orange and red, \$1.50. Zebra, orange striped, \$1.25. Henrietta, striped, \$1. Pavonia, variegated, \$1.50. Rosea Alba, rose and white, \$1.50. Metropolitan Stripe, \$2. Atropurpurea Speciosa, \$1.25. Fringed White, \$1.25. Queen of the Whites, \$1.25. Harpalree, white, \$1. Errington White, \$1. Alba Multiflora, \$1. Young's Magnificent, scarlet extra, \$2.4. Ficta, white spotted, \$1.50. It may 21

COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER.

One complete set of 11 Volumes of the New England Farmer, bound in excellent style. For sale at the Farmer Office. This will be found to make a valuable Library for an Agriculturist.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

| | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 2 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 7 75 8 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 6 25 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 18 12 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 16 12 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 2 00 2 10 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 1/2 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 8 11 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 37 1 50 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 12 5 37 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 25 5 50 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 37 5 50 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 72 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 65 67 |
| white, | " | 65 66 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 65 75 |
| Barley, | " | 65 67 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 33 35 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 20 00 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 13 00 14 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 14 00 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 17 19 |
| 2d quality | " | 12 14 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 7 8 1/2 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 15 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 10 12 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | lb. | 15 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 25 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 24 |
| best sort | cask | 85 90 |
| LIME, | " | 17 00 18 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 13 00 14 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 13 00 14 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | 13 00 14 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass | bushel | 2 37 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (scarce) | " | 87 90 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 7 8 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 28 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 7 00 7 50 |
| WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 62 68 |
| American, full blood, washed | " | 58 62 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 48 52 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 42 47 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 37 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 36 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 53 57 |
| { 1st Lambs, | " | 45 47 |
| { 2d " | " | 37 40 |
| { 3d " | " | 26 30 |
| { 1st Spinning, | " | 45 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 9 10 |
| southern, | " | 8 9 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 1/2 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 14 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 12 14 |
| lump, new, | " | 20 22 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 12 13 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 33 37 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 19th, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 216 Beef Cattle, (unsold 12) 12 pairs working Oxen, 15 cows and calves, and 250 sheep.

Prices. Beef Cattle—More than half the beef cattle were bought before they arrived at the market; a large proportion were purchased by the "lump," but at an advance price from last week. We shall quote prices from the best information we can obtain, say one yoke extraordinary fine at 6 88, and one at 6 75; also one yoke, fed by Mr. Sheldon, of Deerfield, sold for \$195; prime at 6 50 a 6 62; good at 6 12 a 6 50; thin at 5 50 a 6.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at 20, 22, 23, 24, 26 1/2, 28, and 30.

Sheep—One lot sheared were taken at 2 75, 3 and 3 50; those not sheared at about 4 50 each.

Pigs—None at Market.

HALL'S IMPROVED HAY RAKES.

Just received, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 50 dozen of the first and second quality of Hall's best warranted Hay Rakes. my 14

MISCELLANY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

SPRING.

BY THE HONORABLE MRS. NORTON.

THE Spring is come again! the breath of May
Creeps whisperingly where brightest flowers have birth,
And the young sun beams forth with redder ray
On the broad bosom of the teeming earth.

The Spring is come! how gladly Nature wakes
From the dark slumber of the vanished year;
How gladly every gushing streamlet breaks
The summer stillness with its music clear!

But thou art old, my heart! the breath of Spring
No longer swells thee with a rapturous glow,
The wild bird carols blithely on the wing,
But wakes no smile upon my withered brow,

Thou art grown old! no more the generous thought
Sends the warm blood more swiftly through the veins—
Selfish and cold thou shrinkest—Spring has nought
For thee but memory of vanished pains.

The day-break brings no bounding for my rest,
Eagerly glad, and strong in soul and limb:
But the weary lid, (unwelcome guest!)
The sunlight struggles with a lustre dim.

The evening brings no calm—the night no sleep,
But feverish tossings on the hateful bed,
While the vexed thoughts their anxious vigils keep,
Yet more to weary out the aching head.

Still the deep grove—the bower—my footsteps seek,
Still do I read beneath the flowery thorn;
And with a worn and hollow eaten cheek,
Woo the young freshness of the laughing morn.

But now no pleasure in the well known lines,
Expands my brow, or sparkles in mine eye,
O'er the dull page my languid beau declines,
And wakes the echo with a listless sigh.

Ah! mocking wind that wandereth o'er my form,
With freshened scents from every opening flower;
Deep—deep within, the never dying worm—
Life's longings all unquenched defy thy power!

There coolness comes not with the cooling breeze—
There music flows not with the gushing rill—
There shadows calm not from the spreading trees—
Unslaked the eternal fever burneth still!

Mock us not, Nature, with thy symbol vain
Of hope succeeding hope through endless years—
Earth's buds may burst—earth's groves be green again,
But man—can man forget youth's bitter tears?
I thirst—I thirst! but duller day by day
Grow the clogged soarings of my spirit's wing:
Faintly the sap of life slow ebbs away,
And the worn heart denies a second spring.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF SALT.

DR. STEVENS, an eminent physician of London, has recently made certain discoveries relating to the diseased and healthy state of the blood, and the agency of salt upon the circulation, which seem likely to produce a great revolution in the treatment of fevers, and malignant diseases in general.

It is well known that the blood of the arteries is of a bright crimson color, while that of the veins which is returning to the heart, after having spent its vivifying influence, is of a dark purple. According to Dr. Stevens, the bright red color, the vitality and the stimulating power of the arterial blood are all dependant on the quantity of salt which enters into its composition; while all the acids and alkalies, and in general all poisons, tend to blacken the blood, to reduce its stimulating powers, and of

course to diminish the force of its circulation. The purple color of the venous blood is owing to the carbonic acid it has imbibed. In the lungs, the oxygen of the atmosphere removes this deleterious acid, and the circulating fluid then resumes its bright scarlet appearance.

According to this theory, poisons, and those malignant disorders, such as the marsh fever, yellow fever, &c. which originate from the patient having imbibed febrile poison, are, in their very first stages, accompanied with a blackness and stagnation of the blood, occasioned by the destruction of its saline principle—and to cure the patient this saline principle must be restored.

Take for instance the bite of a rattlesnake. In this case the poison of the serpent's fangs mingles with the circulation, destroys its red color, and its vitality, brings on blackness of the blood, stagnation of its current, convulsions, and death. The unfailing antidote, which experience has taught the Indian to apply, is to scarify the wound to the bottom, and to fill it with salt. This salt is taken into the circulation, restores the redness and vitality of the blood, and the wound soon heals. Malignant fevers, and other malignant disorders, operate in the same way. They begin by destroying the color and vitality of the blood, and reducing it to a black and putrid mass; and says Dr. Stevens, "I have seen patients in the last stages of these disorders recover under the internal use of large doses of common salt and other saline agents, where the cases at first were so hopeless, that their recovery afterwards appeared to be almost a miracle."

The climate fevers of the southern regions and some other fevers, are produced in a different way; a cold climate requires a different constitution from a warm one. In the cold climate, the digestive organs are more vigorous, and the blood is rich, stimulating, and full of salts. The blood in southern climates is of less brilliant color, thinner and less impregnated with saline substances. When the constitution of a northern stranger is suddenly exposed to the influence of a southern climate, nature hastens to produce the necessary change in his circulation, and this change is generally accompanied with an awful disease. While the skin performs its functions of perspiration, there is no danger; but the moment perspiration becomes obstructed from imprudent exposure to the cold night air, or any other reason the fever breaks out. The cause is, that the blood is too stimulating, too full of salts! and the danger is, lest this operation of nature, for reducing it should be carried too far, and the blood so much blackened and weakened, that the patient dies of mere exhaustion. These disorders therefore according to Dr. Stevens, in their first stages require the acid, and in their last stages the saline treatment.

If this theory of Dr. Stevens be true, a great step has been made in the treatment of febrile and malignant disorders; and certainly the universal use of salt as an indispensable article of diet as far back as history carries us, and the craving which even animals both wild and tame, exhibit for it, would tend to prove that this condiment has some universal and essential effect on the bodily constitution.

SAVINGS BANKS

—Were first established by law in England, about the year 1812, on the suggestion of Mr. Bentham, and the influence of Mr. Rose. The plan proposed by the former, was however, but partly adopted. It is stated in a London paper, that the sums now deposited in the Savings Banks throughout Great Britain and Ireland, amount to sixteen millions of pounds sterling; and the number of those institutions is said to be five hundred.

Howard's Improved Patent Cast Iron Plough.

FOR SALE at the Agricultural Warehouse 51 & 52 North Market street, a further supply of Howard's Improved Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. The very extensive sale these ploughs met with the past season, and the very general satisfaction they gave to all persons who used them, give them decidedly the preference over all ploughs now in use—a constant supply of them will now be kept for the accommodation of the public, and all orders will be supplied on the same terms as at the manufactory. a 16

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

—HARDEN'S improved SEED SOWING MACHINE. This is one of the best labor saving machines in use, calculated for sowing small seed. The saving of seed in the use of this implement is more than sufficient to pay the cost of it annually. Price \$5. ap 16

PRIZE DAHLIAS.

FOR SALE, 200 varieties of the best double Dahlias. This collection of Dahlias obtained the premium awarded by the Mass. Hort. Society the two last years.

Orders left with Messrs. HOVEY & CO. No. 79 & 81 Cornhill, Boston, or C. F. PUTNAM, Salem, will be duly attended to. apr 2

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table mats. istf. a 16.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[P] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1834.

NO. 46.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

EXPLANATION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS.

1. *Broad-Cast Husbandry*—is that in which the grain or seed is sown by a cast of the hand, so as to be strewed equally as possible over the whole ground.

2. *Drill Husbandry*—is that in which the grain or seed is sown in rows, by means of machines contrived for that purpose, and the ground afterwards kept stirred and cleared of weeds by a kind of plough called the horse-hoe, hence sometimes called the *horse-hoeing husbandry*.

3. *Convertible Husbandry*—is when the ground is cultivated alternately in tillage and grass. This is much practised in some parts of the country, with wheat and clover. A field in clover soon after haying, is turned up and sowed with wheat and clover seed. After the wheat is taken off it is once mowed, when it is again ploughed up and sowed as before; thus the ground carries the wheat every other year, and the intermediate years, clover. The term applies also to a succession of any kind of crops in which grass is comprehended as one.

4. *Trench Ploughing*—is running the plough twice in the same furrow. In doing this the top soil, with all its foul weeds, cast to the bottom of the trench, a new soil is thrown up on which the sun has never before shed its rays. It is done sometimes at one operation, by a plough constructed for the purpose, called a trench plough.

5. *Horizontal Ploughing*—is so conducted by the use of an instrument, called "ratter level," as to lay the side hills in horizontal beds, about six feet wide, with deep hollows or water furrows between, for the purpose of retaining the rains.

6. *Indigenous Plants*—are such as are natives of the country in which they are found or grow.—Thus, maize, the potato, and tobacco, are called indigenous to America, having been found here, and from America introduced into Europe.

7. *Exotic Plants*—are such as are natives of foreign countries. Such as the lemon tree, and many others, when introduced into the New England states, are cultivated in hot houses.

8. *Annual Plants*—are such as are of but one year's duration. Such are the most of our garden plants, and all others growing from seed sown in the spring, which are at maturity in the summer or autumn following, producing flowers and ripe seed, and afterwards perish both in their top and roots.

9. *Biennial Plants*—are such as, in their roots at least, are of two years' duration. Many of these plants perish in their top the first year, but live in the root through the winter, and the second year shoot up stalks, flower, produce seed, and afterwards perish both in root and branch. Such are the parsnip, carrot, &c.

10. *Perennial Plants*—are such as are of many years' duration. Such are all plants whether the leaves and stalks perish annually or not, provided the roots are of many years' duration, as the horse radish, burdock, &c.

11. *Herbaceous Plants*—are those whose herb, that is, whose stem and branches are of but one year's duration whether the root be annual, biennial, or perennial.

12. *Esculent Plants*—are such as are replete with nutritious matter, consequently proper for being eaten as food. Such are parsnips, carrots, cabbage, and various others of a similar nature.

13. *Umbelliferous Plants*—are all such as produce their flowers on the end of numerous little flower stocks, or rays, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common point or centre, forming a level, usually convex or globose surface, somewhat like a spread umbrella, as the parsnip, carrot, &c.

14. *Leguminous Plants*—are those of the pulse kind, which producing their seeds in pods, may be gathered by the hand, as peas, beans, &c.

15. *Culmiferous Plants*—are all such as have smooth pointed stems, and whose seeds are inclosed in chaffy husks or coverings. All the grains and most of the grasses, as well as many other plants are of this kind.

16. *Deciduous Plants*—are all such plants whether of the tree or shrub kind, as shed or lose their leaves in the autumn or winter seasons.

17. *Tuberous Plants*—are such as consist of one or more knobbed tubes of a solid fleshy substance, as the potato, artichoke, &c.

18. *Bulbous Roots*—are such as have a roundish, swelling, bulbous form, composed of numerous scales or coats, as the onion, garlic, &c.

19. *Tap Roots*—are such as in the form of a tap descend down into the ground in a perpendicular direction, as the carrot, parsnip, red clover, &c.

20. *Fibrous Roots*—are such as are wholly composed of numerous thready or fibrous parts, such as the roots of all kinds of grain.

21. *Fadicles or Radicles*—in botany, are in the small fibrous roots, which extend themselves in every direction in the earth for the purpose of collecting nourishment for the support of the plant.

22. *White Crops*—are such as become bleached, and dry while ripening their seed; such are all the various kinds of grain.

23. *Green Crops*—All plants while their leaves continue green, and especially such as having large leaves, draw much of their nourishment from the atmosphere. The *Green Crops* therefore exhaust the soil much less than the *white crops*, whose leaves becoming dry, receive nothing from the atmosphere, but draw all their support from the soil while ripening their seed.

24. *Rotation of Crops*—is a course of different crops, in succession on the same piece of ground, for a certain number of years, after which the course is renewed and goes around again in the same order. There is a difference between a *course of crops* and a *rotation of crops*. Thus, if a piece of ground in sward be broken up and planted with Indian corn the first year, the second year with potatoes, the third year sowed with oats and grass seed: and mowed the fourth, fifth and sixth years, this makes a course in crops. If then the seventh year it again be broken up, planted as before, and the same course of cropping pursued, it becomes a *rotation of crops*.

25. *Soiling*—is the feeding of cattle, either in the barn or yard, through the summer, with new mown grass or roots.

26. *Live Hedge*—is a fence formed of living plants, usually the white thorn, planted closely in

rows, which being trimmed annually, and kept clear of weeds, in a few years grow into a living permanent fence, capable of stopping effectually every kind of domestic animals. Most of the common farm fences in England are of this kind.

27. *Quicks*—a name commonly given to the young plants of the white thorn used in planting hedges.

28. *Layers*—are the tender branches of trees and shrubs bent down and buried in the earth, leaving the top out, in which situation they are fastened with hooks to prevent their rising. The part in the earth sends out roots, after which it is separated from the parent tree, and transplanted in the same manner as the trees raised from the seed.

29. *Cuttings or Skips*—are small portions of the twigs, branches or roots of plants, cut off with a knife, or slipped off with the thumb and finger, for the purpose of setting or planting in the earth; with a view of producing new plants or trees of the same kind.

30. *Sets*—are young plants taken from the seed bed to be set or planted out. Cabbage, and various plants are usually propagated in this way, being first sown in beds, from which the plants are taken up and set out in the fields or gardens.

31. *Fallow*—signifies land in a state of rest, not being planted or sown for a season, but repeatedly ploughed and harrowed, for the purpose of clearing it of weeds and dividing and pulverizing the soil more perfectly. Such is sometimes called a *plowed fallow*, because the land carries no crop.

32. *A Green fallow*—is that where the land has been rendered mellow and clean from weeds, by means of some kind of *green crops*, such as turnips, peas, potatoes, &c. cultivated by the horse plough and hoe. The crop so cultivated and for the above purpose, is called a fallow crop. In this mode of fallowing, no time is lost by the land being left idle or in an unproductive state. Fallowing is sometimes distinguished by the season of the year in which the business is either principally or wholly accomplished; hence we have summer, winter and spring fallow.

33. *Winter fallow*—is only breaking up the land, or ploughing in the fall, and leaving it exposed to the action of the frosts of the winter.

34. *Dibble*—is a tool of very simple construction, for making holes in the ground at equal distances, in which certain seeds are sometimes planted. Seeds planted in this way are said to be dibbled in. It is used also in transplanting. The handle of an old spade or shovel, sharpened at the lower end, may answer very well for this purpose.

SPLENDID CAULIFLOWER.

At a meeting of the committee of management of the Maryland Horticultural Society, on Thursday the 8th inst., a cauliflower was exhibited by Mr. Thomas Dixon, gardener to Mrs. Donnell of Willenbrook, which measured two feet eleven inches in circumference. It was remarkably compact and firm, and in the highest degree of perfection. It was considered by all the members the finest ever exhibited in Baltimore, and several gentlemen who had been familiar with this delicious vegetable in Europe, said it would have been considered a first rate one.—*American Farmer*.

**CATTLE SHOW,
AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION FOR THE
COUNTY OF BRISTOL,
Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1834, at East Attleboro'.**

THE Bristol County Agricultural Society, having been encouraged by the success of their efforts heretofore made for the promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures in the County of Bristol, and by the patronage of the government of the Commonwealth, do now offer the following Premiums:—

FOR STOCK.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|
| For the best fat Ox, | - | - | \$8 |
| For the second best do. | - | - | 6 |
| For the third best do. | - | - | 4 |
| For the best fat Cow, | - | - | 3 |
| For the second best do. | - | - | 2 |
| For the best Heifer or Steer, not less than 2 nor more than 3 years old, | - | - | 3 |
| For the second best do. do. | - | - | 2 |
| For the best Bull, not less than one year old, having reference to size, form and disposition, | - | - | 8 |
| For the second best do. do. | - | - | 5 |
| For the third best do. do. | - | - | 3 |
| For the best Bull Calf not less than 4 nor more than 12 months old, having reference to the same properties mentioned in the bull, | - | - | 3 |
| For the second best, do. as above, | - | - | 2 |
| For the five best milch cows, all owned by one person, having regard not only to their qualities for the dairy, but all other essential qualities in cattle, | - | - | 8 |
| For the best milch cow, | - | - | 6 |
| For the second best, do. do. | - | - | 3 |
| For the best heifer not less than one nor more than three years old, and not having had a calf, | - | - | 4 |
| For the second best, do. do. | - | - | 3 |
| For the third best do. do. | - | - | 2 |
| For the best Merino or Saxon Buck, full blooded or mixed, regarding as well the quantity and quality of the wool, as the form and size of the animal for mutton, | - | - | 3 |
| For the best Ram of imported breed, except Merino and Saxon, | - | - | 3 |
| For the six best Merino or Saxon ewes, | - | - | 3 |
| For the six best of any other breed, | - | - | 3 |
| For the best Boar, | - | - | 3 |
| For the second best, do. | - | - | 2 |
| For the best breeding Sow, | - | - | 3 |
| For the second best, do. | - | - | 2 |

A disposition to early maturity in any of the animals, (particularly swine) will be a strong recommendation.

Persons exhibiting *Breeding Stock*, are required to state the Breed and Pedigree of the animals as well as an accurate account of the mode in which they have been fed; and such stock shall be kept within the County six months at least after any premium may have been awarded upon it, and in consequence of the non-observance of this last requisition, in many instances, persons to whom premiums are awarded for Breeding Stock shall not receive a premium until the expiration of six months from the day of exhibition, and not then unless they exhibit satisfactory evidence to the Treasurer that the animal or animals for which the premiums were awarded, were alive, and within this County.

Any of the stock having been raised in the County and being still owned by the person who raised the same at the time of the exhibition, will entitle the claimant to an allowance of ten per cent. in addition.

Fatted cattle to be entitled to premium must have been owned in the County at least three months immediately previous to the exhibition. And premium on Sheep will not be granted unless they shall have been owned in the County aforesaid, or unless they shall have been imported from some foreign country.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES AND SILK.

To the person who shall have in the course of cultivation, on his own farm, (not less than 100 trees,) for the purpose of making silk, being in the most thrifty condition and greatest number, and who shall furnish an affidavit of their number, age and size to the Secretary of the Society, on or before the first day of September next,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| To the second class, and under the above conditions, | - | - | 12 |
| To the third, do. do. do. | - | - | 10 |
| To the fourth do. do. do. | - | - | 8 |
| For the best raw Silk or sewing Silk produced from the White Mulberry Trees, not less than four pounds, | - | - | 6 |
| For the second best, do. do. | - | - | 4 |
| For the third best, do. do. | - | - | 3 |
| For the second best, do. do. | - | - | 2 |

A proportionably increased premium will be given for a greater quantity of Silk, not exceeding ten dollars.

GRAIN AND VEGETABLE CROPS.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|----|
| For the best crop of Indian corn raised on an acre, being not less than 60 bushels, | - | - | 10 |
| For the second best, averaging not less than 50 bushels the acre, on not less than two acres, | - | - | 7 |
| For the second best averaging not less than 40 bushels, from not less than four acres, | - | - | 8 |
| For the best crop of potatoes, from not less than one acre, | - | - | 7 |
| For the second best, do. do. | - | - | 6 |
| For the best crop of Wheat, being not less than five bushels from a quarter of an acre, | - | - | 4 |
| For the second, do. do. | - | - | 3 |
| For the best crop of Rye, not less than 15 bushels on one acre, | - | - | 6 |
| For the second best, from not less than 2 acres nor less than 12 bushels to the acre, | - | - | 5 |
| For the best crop of Barley on one acre, not less than 30 bushels, | - | - | 4 |
| For the best crop of Oats, do. do. | - | - | 4 |
| For the best crop of Hay produced on an acre, consisting principally of Herd's Grass, Fine Top and Red Top, | - | - | 6 |
| For the second best, do. do. | - | - | 4 |
| To any person who shall introduce any Grass not before cultivated in this county, and prove after actual experiment, its superiority to any grass now cultivated | - | - | 10 |
| For the best crop of Ruta Baga, Carrots, Mangelwurtzel and Onions, each from not less than a quarter of an acre, | - | - | 5 |
| For the second best, | - | - | 4 |
| For the best crop of English Turnips from not less than half an acre, | - | - | 3 |

Any claimant for either of the above premiums, must state in writing signed by himself and some disinterested person, accompanied by the certificate of some Surveyor, of the admeasurement of the land on which the crop was produced, the following particulars, viz: The state and quality of the land in the Spring of the year 1834; the product, and general state of cultivation, the quantity of manure put upon the land the preceding year; the quantity of manure used the present year; the

quantity of seed, and if potatoes the kind; the time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop; the amount of the product, ascertained by actual admeasurement after the whole produce is harvested; and the entire expense of cultivation. Of Indian corn, the entire crop if shelled, must be measured between the 15th of November and the first day of December; if not shelled, the whole must be weighed within the same time, and 75 lbs. will be considered equal to one bushel of shelled corn.

The claims of premiums under this head, together with the evidence of the actual product, must be delivered free of expense, to Sidney Williams, Esq. of Taunton, Recording Secretary, on or before, the first Wednesday of March next, as the Committee will not decide between the claimants until their meeting in this month.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND HONEY.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|
| For the best tub of butter, not less than 50 lbs. the produce of the farm of the claimant, with a written statement of the time when and how manufactured, | - | - | \$8 |
| For the second best, do. do. | - | - | 6 |
| For the third best, do. do. | - | - | 4 |
| For the best lot of cheese, not less than 100 lbs. do. do. do. | - | - | 8 |
| For the second best, do. do. | - | - | 6 |
| For the third best, do. do. | - | - | 4 |

To the person who shall take up in the season, on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good Honey, and shall at the same time, exhibit the greatest skill in the management of Bees,

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Second premium, do. | - | - | 2 |
|---------------------|---|---|---|

If there be any thing supposed to be new in the management or preservation of the same to be communicated in writing.

DOMESTIC AND HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| For the best piece of cotton or linen Shirting, 1 yard wide, bleached or unbleached, not less than thirty yards, | - | - | 4 |
| For the best piece of Satinett, not less than 30 yards, | - | - | 4 |
| For the best piece of Carpeting not less than 25 yards, | - | - | 6 |
| For the second, do. do. | - | - | 3 |
| For the best Hearth Rug, | - | - | 2 |
| For the second best, do. | - | - | 1 |
| For the best piece of White Flannel, all wool 7-8th wide and not less than 28 yards, | - | - | 4 |
| For the best of Cotton and Wool, do. | - | - | 3 |
| For the best Grass or Straw Bonnet, | - | - | 2 |
| For the second best, do. do. | - | - | 1 |
| For the best piece of Broadcloth, 6-4th wide, not less than 12 yards, | - | - | 6 |
| For the best do. 3-4ths wide, not less than 12 yards, | - | - | 3 |
| For the best piece of Cassimere 3-4ths wide and not less than 18 yards, | - | - | 4 |
| For the best pair of woollen Hose, | - | - | 1 |
| For the best pair of woollen blankets, not less than 9-4 by 7-4, | - | - | 3 |
| For the best broad Hoes, not less than six, | - | - | 2 |
| For the best narrow Axes, do. | - | - | 2 |

PLOUGHING MATCH AND TRIAL OF WORKING OXEN.

On the morning of the day of Exhibition at 9 o'clock, the ploughing Match will commence, and premiums will thereafter be awarded to the owners of the ploughs which shall plough in the best manner, and with the least expense of labor one eighth of an acre within a limited time, under the direction of the Ploughing Match, viz:

| | |
|--|-----|
| To the 1st Plough, with one yoke of Oxen, without a Driver, - - - | \$7 |
| To the 2d, do. do. do. - - - | 6 |
| To the 3d, do. do. do. - - - | 5 |
| To the 4th, do. do. do. - - - | 4 |
| To the 5th, do. do. do. - - - | 3 |
| To the 1st Plough with two yokes of Steers not more than 4 years old, or one yoke with horse without a driver, - - - | 5 |
| To the 2d, do. do. do. - - - | 4 |
| For the best Plough used at the Ploughing Match, not having heretofore drawn a premium, - - - | 2 |
| For the second best, do. do. - - - | 1 |
| For the best yoke of working Oxen, which have been owned in the County not less than three months, - - - | 5 |
| For the 2d, do. do. - - - | 4 |
| For the 3d, do. do. - - - | 3 |
| For the 4th, do. do. - - - | 2 |
| For the 5th, do. do. - - - | 1 |
| For the best yoke of three years old Steers, regard being had to their qualities, both for labor and for beef, - - - | 4 |
| For the second, do. do. - - - | 3 |
| For the third, do. do. - - - | 2 |

Premiums for excellence in Steers and working Oxen will be awarded by such mode of proof as the Committee shall deem expedient on the day of exhibition.

Those who shall present specimens of Apples or of other Fruit, or of Cider to be used at the table of the Society, will receive its thanks and some special marks of recognition.

Any person who may be detected in using any unfair or fraudulent means to obtain the premiums of the Society, shall not only forfeit such premium as may have been awarded him, but shall moreover be incapable of ever after becoming a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

All articles exhibited for premium (except Manufactures and articles which come under the inspection of the Committee on Manufactures) must be entered on or before eight o'clock of the day of exhibition, by a letter to the Recording Secretary, or by personal application to him. No person shall be considered as a competitor who shall not have given notice of presenting an article, or have made application as above to the Secretary.

The Society will not hold themselves responsible for any article exhibited and left in their custody, after 6 o'clock, P. M. of the day of Exhibition.

All manufactures offered for premium must have been made in the county of Bristol, and when presented must have a private mark, so as not to be known by the Committee; and no owner of such article shall be present at the examination.

The respective Committees will consider themselves authorized to refuse a premium in any case, when no competitor appears. And no person shall be entitled to a premium for any article for which a premium has heretofore been awarded by this Society.

All animals offered for premium must be owned in the county of Bristol, and accompanied with satisfactory certificates of their age, and other facts which might not be apparent without the aid of such certificates; and if fatted cattle, with a statement of the manner in which they were fatted; whether on Corn, Carrots, Pumpkins or other materials, and the quantity of food administered, with an estimate of the cost of such food.

The Exhibition will be in East Attleborough, and suitable accommodations will be provided for articles of every kind which may be offered for exhibition or premium, of which early notice will be given in the newspapers.

The past success of the Society added to the increasing attention to improvements in Agriculture throughout the country, induce the belief, and the Committee confidently express the hope, that the next Exhibition will be an occasion of satisfaction and pride to the Association, and of benefit and honor to the County.

Should any person offer an article (Animals excepted) for a premium, knowing that a premium had been heretofore awarded for it, in this county, he shall forfeit such premium as may be awarded and be disqualified to be a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

N. B. It is desirable that affidavits should be furnished with all articles easily susceptible of such proof.

JAMES L. HODGES, } Committee of
HORATIO PRATT, } Publication.

April 24, 1834.

From the Genesee Farmer.

POSTS RENDERED DURABLE BY SALT.

SOME weeks ago we alluded to the preservative properties of this mineral as exemplified in the increased durability of old timbers about salt houses; and mentioned that some had proposed to deposit it in auger-holes to be bored into fence posts. We were not aware at the time that the experiment had been ever tried. It appears however, from the *Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society*, which we have lately obtained, that it was attempted many years ago in that State with the most signal success. What follows is taken from a letter written in 1824, and addressed to the corresponding secretary of that Institution, by William Phillips of Philadelphia county:

"I will give you the result of twenty years' practice, and the mode which has fully realized my most sanguine expectations. In 1803 I planted four gate posts of Delaware oak, of very inferior quality; a two inch auger hole was bored through them, which was filled with salt, and plugged at both ends. As they were to support highly finished gates, they were eased with boards, and some salt was put inside of the case near to the ground. The posts are now as sound as when put down, and bid fair to last for some generations to come. This experiment was tried under the most unfavorable circumstances, as the posts were so much worm-eaten that my carpenters were averse to finish them, under the belief that they would not last five years.

"I have since applied salt to the posts of rail fences, by boring an inch auger hole, about four inches above the ground, diagonally across the post, so as to reach about two or three inches under ground; the hole is filled with salt and closed with cedar or chesnut plugs. With the result I am well satisfied, as I have not found any decay among them, although I have several thousands so prepared. It has been observed by some who have seen them, that the salt would in time dissolve, and by leaving a hollow in the post to retain the moisture, cause its decay. I have not found that the salt diminishes to any extent; and if it should, it must penetrate the wood, and thereby prevent decay. But to obviate such apprehensions, nothing is easier than to draw the plugs, and fill the holes again with salt at the expiration of eight or ten years, or when required, which

would be at a very distant period. This can be done at less than a cent a post, exclusive of salt, which must be admitted, is preferable to planting them anew. I have usually paid the workmen a cent a post for boring, filling and plugging; they generally earn two dollars a day. A judicious farmer, on viewing my posts, observed he could see no reason why salt should not preserve wood, when it preserved so perishable a vegetable as cabbage during many years."

The advantage of treating new posts in this manner appears to be very decided; and we discover no reason why posts that have been set several years should not also have the benefit of a dose. We should presume that they may be kept in as sound a state as they are at present. Posts which are already set, will not require to be bored through, if the person performing the operation will carefully gauge the distance; and one plug will then answer in the place of two. This item will save some labor.

ON DESTROYING CATERPILLARS.

"Better late than never."

We remember to have seen some years ago, an ancient work on Husbandry, by Tusser, giving the directions all in rhyme. The work proper to be done in each month, was put under that head; but first and foremost this couplet was repeated:

"Things forgot in month past,
Now do at the last."

The advice was the best the occasion allowed, and we are by no means disposed to consider it obsolete. So we say to such farmers as have not killed all their caterpillars; "Better late than never." These crawlers have done mischief enough—now despatch them. If left they will continue to feed on the leaves almost another month, every day growing bigger; and one big caterpillar can eat as much as five little ones. This work ought to be done before breakfast, while they are snug in their nests. And permit us kindly to suggest to you that early rising has a fine effect on this business. Is four o'clock too early? Then think the matter over till half past four; but beware of taking another nap, and sleeping till after sunrise.

Some people seem to console themselves for their negligence by adopting an old notion that caterpillars come periodically; and indeed they do—but the period is every spring. The man in the fable who sat down on the bank waiting for the river to pass—or the countryman in London who intended to stand still till the crowd had gone by—had notions not more preposterous. We have never seen a year in which caterpillars were not plenty in certain orchards. Without doubt there are more in some seasons than in others;—for we have seen them come from the woods in great numbers; but what of that? If we allow them to go on devouring till they are full grown, and come forth in the perfect state, will they not lay eggs? and will not these produce caterpillars next year. We think they will.—Genesee Farmer.

Hickory ashes, thrown upon swine, not only assists in destroying fleas, but in removing cutaneous diseases, by causing the animals to rub themselves frequently.

*We remember in days long past to have heard old people say that caterpillars were always plenty after the locust year. That notion would not imply that caterpillars are the descendants of the locusts; but only that they also had some pretensions to a period of seventeen years.

From the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

ORCHARDS IN CLYDESDALE.

The orchardists in Lanarkshire have relinquished the practice of placing flags under the fruit trees; and they neither make pits, nor trench the ground eighteen inches deep, or more than ordinary delving with spades. They plant the trees only from six to eight inches deep, and raise the earth of a foot or eighteen inches round them, a few inches above their roots, to enable them to withstand the blast.

Young fruit trees require ropes of straw, or sprigs of broom, to be tied round them, to prevent their bark being eaten by hares. Either of these means are preferable to besmearing the trees with soot, or any other nasty substance.

The produce of the Clydesdale orchards, consisting of apples, pears, plums and small fruit, has hitherto been disposed of as fruit for family use, or sold to retailers in Glasgow, Paisley, Hamilton, Lanark, &c.; and part of it has been disposed of in Edinburgh. But now that the price of apples and pears have fallen to less than one third part of what they brought about twenty years ago, and from the great expense of carting fruit to market, the orchardist would do well to consider if it could not be manufactured into cider and perry.

It is well known that apples raised from a clay soil make the best cider; and from the best information I have been able to procure, from twenty-four to thirty bushels of apples yield a hogshhead, or 110 gallons of cider, the price of which varies from £1 5s. to £2 2s. per hogshhead. In Herefordshire, twenty hogshheads of cider have often been made from the apples grown upon an English acre of land although no more than forty trees grow on an acre. If a part of the fruit in Lanarkshire were converted into cider and perry, when the crops are most abundant, and only the marketable part of the crop, or what is known in Glasgow by the name of "shop fruit" were sold, a considerable sum might be raised by these beverages, while the value of the marketable fruit might be kept at a remunerating price. Should the return from perry and cider fall short of the price the fruit brought some time ago in the Glasgow market, the expense of the carriage of the fruit at all events would be saved. I understand that the whole apparatus and utensils for making cider may be fitted up for about £50, and that two or three of these establishments would be sufficient to bruise one-half of the fruit these orchards produce annually.

From the vast quantity of gooseberries and currants now raised in the Clydesdale orchards, and in every garden in that country, their prices have fallen to about one-half, or two-third parts of what they brought some years ago. But as immense quantities of them are now made into jam, jelly, and wine, as well as into tarts and other confectionary articles, condiments so wholesome and palatable cannot fail to be in high request among all ranks of people. These fruits in fact, occupy the same place in Scotland, that the vines do in warmer countries. Apples and pears are eaten in France and Belgium as food along with bread of rye; and in Cornwall and some parts of England, the laboring people eat fruit instead of bread or potatoes, and prefer the fruit to either of them.

Under crops of potatoes, oats, beans, barley, &c. are raised to a considerable extent among the fruit trees in the Lanarkshire orchards, though not in

that regular order as to be traced to any specific rotation of cropping.

The fruit in the orchards in Camnethan Priory, the property of Robert Lockhart, Esq., and which extend to 24 acres, the trees mostly full grown and in good order, was sold a few years ago at upwards of £900; but it was sold another year as low as £30. In general it fetches from £400 to £600 per annum, besides a considerable portion of the best fruit being retained every year for family use.

The orchards at Dalziel House extend now to 18 acres, with 5 acres more recently planted. The fruit on about twelve acres of it was sold one year at £617, and the lowest sum that part ever gave was £100. The small fruit gives from £17 to £36 per annum, besides the value of the valuable under crops.

But a most fatal and common disease in the Clydesdale orchards proceeds from the atmosphere, at the critical period of the blossoms expanding, or the fruit setting. A few days of dry withering easterly wind, or a damp easterly *haar*, or a few flashes of electricity, at the time the trees are in flower, or when the fruit is just beginning to set, often blast the finest prospects of the orchardist. Cold rains sometimes benumb or wash away the pollen; strong winds blow it off, and sudden changes from heat to cold vitiate the fecundating matter, the farina withers in the anthers, and impregnation is prevented. Caterpillars and grubs, of the various species of the phalaena, papilio, and musca, tribes of vermin fix themselves on the buds or leaves of the trees, and destroy not only the fruit, but, like their devouring brethren of Egypt, eat up every green thing, and render the trees, for a season at least barren of fruit.

BIRDS.

"THE flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come."

"See sister see, on yonder bough
The robin sits, I hear it now:
Listen, sister, to the note
From robin red-breast's little throat."

The birds have returned to cheer us with their melody. Who conducted them? who was their pilot through the long journey? How manifest is that power which is above all animal instinct! We see God in all his works. These little warblers, that wing their way through the devils air, have their instinct. It is true, but who gave them that instinct? Is it a matter of chance altogether? O, no; the life of the sparrow alone will refute all infidel schemes. These annual migrations are conducted by a power supreme; the country, the plain, the hill-tops, the accustomed tree, the safe shelter and secure retreat, are all pointed out by the finger of Him, whose care and regard are ever extended to the minutest of his works.

The return of the birds is in the most undeviating order. Those, who left us last, who seemed unwilling to depart from their accustomed haunts and to turn from those whose friendship they were wont to experience, are the first to greet us with their vernal melody. Thus as soon as the spring opens, we hear the blue-bird chirping upon our house-tops, and the song of the robin awakens us from our morning drowsiness. The marsh lark, too, is seen skimming through the air, and the black-bird returns to his favorite meadow lands. The air is soon re-peopled with its multitude of songsters, and the fields and woodlands resound with swelling notes of music. What a signal example to man also to join in the Anthem, and to

make the song of praise universal! Man is the only reasoning creature on earth; yet seems to be the only doubting and thankless creature among the vast millions the Creator has formed.

"Ye savage carles, in mischief rife,
Why rob sweet innocence of life?"

If we recollect aright, we said something on the subject a year ago; we stated the importance of preventing the destruction of the birds, and their use to farmers and gardeners by their destroying millions of troublesome insects.

But on the whole, what signifies preaching or talking, or writing on these subjects? Sad experience may, after a course of years, bring people to an acknowledgement that these little animals were made for some other purpose, than to be sported with and murdered by lazy men and worthless boys; that they are of essential benefit to the agriculturist, and it is to his interest as a cultivator of the soil, and to his credit as a man of true feeling, that they be preserved.—*Old Colony Memorial.*

From the American Farmer.

DOCKING HORSES, ITS IMPOLICY AND CRUELTY.

I HAVE long considered the practice of docking horses highly injudicious; and I now ask the favor of a little space for the insertion of my protest against it. It is, I believe, peculiar to this and the mother country, from which we derive it. In Spain, France and Italy, long tails are universal. The Cossacs, Arabs, and South Americans, who almost live on horseback, never dock their horses.

The tail is to the horse, highly useful and ornamental—nature makes no mistake; nothing superfluous is given to any animal. As a defence against the cold in winter, and flies in summer its use is obvious. A horse that loses the smallest particle of his tail bone never has the free use of it. That he carries it more gaily in consequence of having been docked is a mistake.

As to *nick*ing and *fox*ing, practices of the same origin, still more cruel and absurd, they have gone so much out of fashion, that it is unnecessary to say any thing as to them. Nothing but a vitiated taste could have tolerated mutilations productive of so much deformity. I am happy to acknowledge that the practice of which I complain is gradually subsiding. The tail of a two year old appears to be too large for his body, because one has got its growth, the other not half. When he arrives at maturity this disproportion vanishes—all is symmetry.

But you will be told that carriage horses, particularly gig horses, must be docked, or they will throw their tails over the reins!—that saddle horses must be docked because in wet weather, their tails get muddy!—and that all horses should be docked, to improve their beauty. There is no accounting for taste. To improve his appearance the African files his teeth to resemble a saw; the Indian slashes and distends his ears, whilst the females of more civilized life are content with boring holes through the bottom of their children's ears, thence unto suspending bunches of beads, coral, &c.; the Chinese compress the feet of their females until they are useless; and the South sea Islander of fashion, spends more than half of his life in tattooing his swarthy skin.

Those who breed horses for sale, lose more in this way than they are aware of. Bring to market two colts, as equal in merits as possible, one docked, the other not—and a preference from ten

to twenty per cent. will be given to the one with a natural tail.

Gentlemen who do not reside on their estates, should prohibit their overseers, those great sticklers for customs, from docking colts. I have known several instances of fine colts being ruined in this way.

I am surprised that no notice has ever been taken of this grievance, (to the horse a sore one) by agricultural societies. Knowing you to be a warm friend of this noble animal, I submit his case in this respect to your care—he has many wrongs to complain of.

MONBODDO.

Maryland, April 10, 1825.

From the Genesee Farmer.

KEEP SEPARATE PASTURES FOR HORSES AND COWS.

ONE of our subscribers in the state of Pennsylvania, whose communications we always receive with pleasure, has furnished the following remarks.

"We became satisfied many years ago that sheep and milch cows ought not to run together in the same pasture; and we have kept them separate ever since, evidently to the increase of our milk and butter. The last season I kept my horses and cows in separate pastures, to the very visible benefit of both. They had a change of pasture as usual, but were not suffered to run on the same grass. All appeared to be in better condition than common, and the grass was of finer growth when compared with other similar fields in the neighborhood. I am satisfied that farmers suffer much loss by not attending to these small matters."

EFFECTS OF OIL UPON WATER.

THE following is a secret worth knowing. In rough weather, they, (the fishermen of the Bosphorus) spread a few drops of oil on the surface, which permits them to see clearly to a great depth. I was aware that oil would calm the surface of the sea; but until recently I did not know that it rendered objects more distinct beneath the surface. A trinket of some value had been dropped out of one of the upper windows of our palace into the Bosphorus; which at this place was ten or twelve feet deep. It was so small that dragging for it would have been perfectly useless, and it was accordingly given up for lost, when one of the servants proposed to drop a little oil on the surface. This was acceded to, with however but faint hopes of success. To our astonishment, the trinket immediately appeared in sight, and was eventually recovered.—*De Kay's Sketches of Turkey.*

HARD WATER.

It is a practice on what are called the "Barrens," in Ohio, where the water is strongly impregnated with lime, and of course unfit for many culinary uses, to mix with it ley of wood ashes. And we have seen among us, a small bag of ashes put into a kettle of water for washing clothes or dishes, in order to render it soft. The utility of this practice may be thus chemically explained. The lime which exists in water, consists of calcareous matter and carbonic acid; the alkali of the ley abstracts the carbonic acid, having a stronger affinity for it than lime, the latter is precipitated, and the water thus freed, becomes soft, and readily forms with soap, what is denominated suds. The presence of lime in water is soon ascertained by the crust which it forms in the inside of tea-kettles

in which it is boiled. The remedy should be remembered by those who live in lime districts.

SORE THROAT.

WE have known several in which this distressing complaint, even in its worst stage, has been immediately alleviated, and speedily cured, by the following simple remedy. Mix a pennyworth of pounded camphor with a wine glass full of brandy, pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third or fourth generally enables the patient to swallow with ease.—*Newburyport Herald.*

PINE TREES.

THE town of Gilmanton, in the county of Rockingham, N. H. has a fine growth of timber suitable for masts. The Exeter paper contains the dimensions of about 20 white pine masts, which were felled by Messrs. E. & S. Eastman of Gilmanton Corner, during the past winter. The largest after the trees had been hewed, was 78 feet in length—the smallest 61 feet. Two of them have been sold for \$140, or \$70 each.—*Newburyport Herald.*

SCOTCH LEEK.

CAPT. MATTHEWS of the eastern shore of Maryland, presented us some weeks ago, with a very fine Scotch Leek from his garden. He informs us that he has two that measure at the surface of the ground—one nine and a half, and the other nine inches in circumference. They are kept as they ought to be, for seed. Beat this who can.

Since writing the above, Capt. Matthews has brought to our office, a stalk of *Tart Rhubarb*, which measures five feet four inches in height. Such specimens as these of garden vegetables, are silent but eloquent witnesses of the skill and care of their worthy cultivator.—*American Farmer.*

ITALIAN SHEPHERDS.

ROME, Feb. 10, 1834.—At the close of the last letter, we were at Mola, from whence we retired from the coast, and ascended the mountains. A scanty vegetation supports a few flocks of sheep and goats, under the care of shepherds. A shepherd is a picture of Robinson Crusoe without his umbrella. He is clothed in skins, with the hair or wool outward; he has a pole, or sometimes a gun in his hand, and in late years the shepherds were occasional robbers, as they always have been in the East. A shepherd is at a short distance a living Satyr. It is an idle life, and therefore the poets, being an idle race, have praised it. These hinds, ignorant and rude as they seem, are probably as respectable in the scale of men, as the shepherds that Virgil drew his pretty pictures from. In the time of Virgil the husbandmen and pastoral people of Italy were half of them slaves, as much the property of their masters as the flocks themselves, and had as little mental cultivation as civil rights. This road a few years ago was unsafe for travelers who had money or who had not. If they were unprovided for the robbers' occasions, they were carried off captives, and their ransom fixed according to their papers or appearance. If not ransomed, they were killed on the appointed day, for the robbers were men of their word, especially in threats. There was no difficulty in this vocation, for the whole population favored those employed in it. This thriving business was suppressed by great severity, and the roads have of late been perfectly safe.—*Cor. N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

BLEEDING CATTLE.

BLEED your working oxen about this time, and it will prevent their heating so much while laboring—it will soon start off their old coat of hair, make them more hearty and healthy, and they will perform at least one third more labor.

Supply troughs in various places for your horned cattle, horses and sheep, and see that they are constantly supplied with salt in them.

Cut your calves' tails before they are weaned from sucking, and they will never be troubled with the horn ail. If you neglect so to do, take the year olds and cut off the ends of their tails about one inch, and let it bleed pretty freely; and if it does not, take a stick and whip it until it does bleed—if it is likely to bleed too much, take a puff, divide it, and tie one half of it on, and it will very soon stop the blood. Delays are dangerous.

G. H.

INDUSTRY.

THERE are few qualifications of more utility or that come to us more recommended by high authority, than this one of industry. The famous Duke de Sully, the minister, told the court he had no leisure for amusements; he rose at four daily. Michael Angelo labored during the night, sometimes going to bed with his clothes on, merely for a short time, and rising again to resume his labors. The minute account which Dr. Johnson gives us of the course of life of the great Milton, shows how preciously that illustrious poet valued the use of time. The industry of some writers has been shown in the magnitude of their works; Wickliffe could afford to have two hundred of his works destroyed, and still he may be regarded as a voluminous writer; Prynné who flourished at the period of the Commonwealth, wrote more than forty folio and quarto volumes; Anthony Arnauld composed more than one hundred works; and Lope de Vegas assures us that he himself wrote, on the average, five sheets per day during his life. In nothing in fact, are there greater distinctions of merit occasioned between men, than in industry and idleness. Some one reminded Montesquieu, that idleness was placed among the pleasures of heaven; it should rather, said the great philosopher, be accounted as one of the torments of hell; and this is the judgment which every experienced man will be inclined to concur in. Louis XIV. warned his son that there was nothing, even in the duties of the kingly office, more laborious than idleness; and a duke of the same nation, De Rohan, was known to have said that a greater curse could not befall a man than having nothing to do. Dr. Cheyne, a late penetrating and acute physician used to say, that the headaches, cholics, nervous pains and disorders, so much complained of by certain classes in this country, were universally the produce of idleness, and fulness of bread.

ITEMS.

Old Cheese. A good quantity of old cheese is the best thing to eat when distressed by eating too much fruit, or oppressed with any kind of food. Physicians have given it in cases of extreme danger.—*Northern Farmer.*

One of the favorite dishes of the late King of France was soup made of sorrel, white beans and eggs. He frequently dined exclusively from this dish and bread, and observed that his dinner cost him less than two pence.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1834.

FARMER'S WORK.

COMPOSTS. The effects of composts are very beneficial, especially in grass lands. The too common practice of spreading barn yard manure over mowing or meadow land is very wasteful and extravagant. Most people think that they have nothing more to do than to pile on barn yard manure in great quantity on any soil, and for each and every sort of produce, and their crops and their fortunes are made. But the truth is that the application of dung to land in tillage is sometimes not merely useless but absolutely injurious. We have heard it asserted by an experienced cultivator that he actually nearly destroyed his grass in a mowing lot by spreading on the soil in the spring a quantity of fresh dung taken from his pig sty. "The dung" he said "was of too hot a nature, and caused the turf to be so scorched by the sun that the grass was burnt up." It is true that fresh animal dung, applied to plough-land does not often produce so bad an effect. But the manure in that case by mixing with the soil forms a compost, and the dung is, as it were, diluted with earth. Still we hear farmers complain, in dry seasons, that the dung which they apply to their soil does more harm than good, by increasing the effects of drought. But if it were well mixed before it was applied with two or three times its bulk of earth it would preserve against drought instead of increasing it. A plant will no better grow on a muck heap than on a sand heap; and in some cases pure sand would be a better application to increase the fertility of a soil than unmixed dung.

John Young, Esq. of Nova Scotia, in a work entitled "*Letters of Agricola*" has the following remarks on composts:

"A good compost may be made simply by a mixture of surface mould and barn yard dung without any particular rules for the quantity of each. Sometimes two parts of dung are used for one of earth; sometimes they are mixed in equal quantities, and it is not uncommon to compound two parts of earth with one of dung. The use of the earth is to imbibe the gas or effluvia arising from the dung, which is decaying or putrescent." The only error into which the farmer can run, is to supply such an inconsiderable quantity of earth as will be incapable of imbibing the elastic and volatile particles, and thus by his own mismanagement occasion a waste of vegetable aliment. One cart-load of soil to two of dung is the least proportion which he should ever attempt to combine, and perhaps if the two were mixed equally, he would be compensated for the additional labor and expense.

"The whole art of composting is to arrange the materials in alternate layers,—to shake up the litter and dung with a hay fork that it may lie loosely, to cover the top and sides with earth, and to give it a sloping direction that it may carry off excessive moisture. Its height should never exceed four feet, or four and an half; and its breadth should be such that a man on either side may be able to fling the ingredients into the centre without trampling on the heap; for compression in all cases retards the putrefactive process. If the mass after being compounded, is long in generating heat, urine, salt water, or even fresh water, poured on the top, slowly, that it may ooze downward will

bring it on with rapidity. On the other hand should the process advance with too great violence, which can always be known by keeping a stick in the middle, and drawing it out occasionally for trial, the fermentation must be restrained by turning over the dunghill and mixing anew the ingredients. This will not only put a stop to the mischief, but facilitate a second fermentation; and as thus fresh particles of earth will be brought into contact with the decomposing matter, the whole will be enriched and impregnated with the fertilizing particles. These general views are applicable to every species of compost.

"Simple earth, although excellent for bottoming and strewing over the pit dug near the barn, is of all materials the most unprofitable in compost dunghill. When free from all foreign mixture it contains nothing on which the fermenting process can operate, it brings no addition to the mass of fertilizing matter. It is the recipient of elementary principles, but contributes none of them itself; and as far, therefore, as its agency is concerned it is unproductive and unprofitable. A matted sward, thickly entangled with roots, or mud dragged from the bottom of ditches, and replete with aquatic plants, are clearly preferable on this account, that, besides bringing earth to the composition, they supply a large proportion of vegetable matter. Whenever the soil must be carted to the heap, it is better to lay out the expense in transporting these enriching materials, because they will not only absorb and retain the evaporating gases, but greatly augment the quantum of manure."

WEEDS. M. R. M. Williams according to the *Genesee Farmer*, states that he paid a premium to children for gathering cockle plants by the hundred, in the spring from his fields; and it is probable that in almost every neighborhood there may be found boys, who for a trifle would willingly engage in such services. Job work is much more exciting than day labor. The boy who is intent on filling his bushel, will be too much engaged to watch the sun. It is a cheap way to clear our fields of bad weeds; and to train those who would otherwise be idle to habits of industry, is patriotic and benevolent.

"When I first came on the farm on which I now reside, one of my meadows was much injured by the sour dock. In the spring, after the frost was out, before the ground was settled, I found the roots come out easily. I offered a bounty of one shilling, (12 1-2 cents) a bushel for dock roots to be gathered on my own land; and the children in the neighborhood engaged with zeal in the business. They pulled about eight bushels, and I have never been troubled with them since. I believe the Canada thistle may be eradicated in the same way."

For the *New England Farmer*.

LOCUSTS.

MR. FESSENDEN—*Dear Sir*, There seems to be much disagreement respecting Locusts, and it is singular that the subject is not better understood.

There must be mistakes somewhere as to the 17 years.—They appeared first after the settlement of the country in 1633, according to Gov. Bradford, Rev. Wm. Hubbard and Mr. Prince.

"1633. This Spring, especially all the month of May, there are such (Numbers) of a great sort of Flies, like for Bigness to Bumble-Bees, which come out of Holes in the Ground (in Plymouth

Colony), replenish all the Woods, eat the green Things, and make such a constant yelling Noise, as all the Woods ring of them, and (deafens) the Hearers. The Indians tell us that Sickness will follow: and so it (proves) in June, July and August. They have not by the English been heard or seen before or since—(Gov. Bradford's register): (i. e. to the beginning of 1647, when Gov. Bradford ends his History, but have in like Manner at distant Periods risen up since, and are known by the name of Locusts)."—*Prince's Annals of New England*, Part II, Sect. 2, page 92.

Historical Collections, 2d series, vol. iii, p. 196, Notes on Plymouth, Mass. supposed to be written by the late celebrated antiquarian Samuel Davis, Esquire—"Locusts made their appearance in great numbers, June 1804, half a mile west of the town. As 17 years is said to be their period, we may expect them again in 1821."

| | |
|------|--|
| 1633 | If they had appeared regularly every 17 years, their times of appearing would have corresponded with the prefixed dates. |
| 1650 | |
| 1667 | |
| 1684 | |
| 1701 | |
| 1718 | |
| 1735 | |
| 1752 | |
| 1769 | |
| 1785 | |
| 1803 | To appear. |
| 1820 | |
| 1837 | |
| 1854 | |

B. SHURTLEFF.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Horticultural Rooms, Saturday, May 24th.

THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard—*Nerium splendens*, *Rhododendron ponticum*, *Celsia cretica*, *Verbena aubletia*, *Calceolaria corymbosa*, *Cactus speciosa*; *Anemones*, *Tulips*, *Roses*, *Stock Gillyflowers*, *Geraniums*, &c.

WINSHIP—variety of Flowers.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, *Chairman*.

See *Advertisement*, next page.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Weather. The cold weather of last week is noticed in papers from all quarters. There was snow in many places, and ice formed from an eighth to a fourth of an inch in thickness. The region about Albany was covered with snow on Thursday morning, and the trees many of which were in blossom, were covered with a coat of snow and ice. In New York city, the same morning, there was ice in the streets a quarter of an inch thick, and at 10 o'clock, A. M. icicles eight inches long hung from the eaves. In Philadelphia, ice was a quarter of an inch thick; early fruit was dropping from the trees, and fields of rye in the vicinity were materially injured. In some towns in the western part of Connecticut, the ground was covered with snow, the ice in the ponds was nearly strong enough to bear a man, and it was feared that the rye was much injured. In Saratoga, N.Y. the snow was six inches deep on a level. A farmer had some difficulty on Thursday in getting his horses and wagon through the snow from Saratoga to Albany.

In this village, there was ice two or three mornings in succession, and on Thursday morning, there was a little snow on the ground. We hear from towns to the west and northwest, that snow fell to the depth of two or three inches on Wednesday night, and that it was blown into

drifts some of them 3 or 4 feet deep. Fruits have been materially injured, and some kinds probably destroyed; and where corn and garden vegetables were out of the ground, they were fatally nipped. In some places pastures became brown, and the leaves on maple and some other forest trees withered.—*Northampton Gazette.*

Tremendous Snow Storm. Such a storm as is now visiting this section of the State, has not been experienced since 1816. It commenced snowing and blowing in the afternoon of Wednesday, and continued through the night, and is now (Thursday, 12 o'clock,) bearing down upon us from the North with unabated fury. The snow is now nearly twelve inches deep. The extent of damage which will follow its train must be considerable.—*Burlington, Vt. Sentinel of the 16th inst.*

Sleighting in May. A letter from the house of Grant Thorburn & Son, dated Albany, May 16th, to a gentleman of this city, states that "it commenced snowing on the night of the 14th, and continued the whole of yesterday with a severe frost, which no doubt has killed all our fruit. Mr. S. has just called and informs us that every thing that was above ground, say corn, beans, potatoes, &c. are gone. It is a fact worthy of record, that a farmer from Saratoga, about thirty miles from this, stated to us this morning that his horses and wagon had some difficulty to get through the snow yesterday. He measured its depth and found it lay on a level six inches in depth. We are of opinion that we shall not have one peach, plum, or any other kind of fruit in this section of the country. Almost every sort of seed must be planted over again.—*Sun.*

An insolvent applied to the Commissioners at Bristol for his discharge; among the assets he laid before the board, was thirty children all by one wife, who had three times presented him with twins. His creditors mostly were medical practitioners. He was discharged.

Curiosities. In excavating the Lancaster Lateral Canal, near a place called the "Deep Cut," bones of extraordinary dimensions have been discovered.—Among the curiosities found, is a horn six feet in length, weighing 44 lbs., and measuring at the butt-end sixteen inches. Also a tooth weighing 6 3-4 lbs.

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus Multicaulis* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the *Pæonies*, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea.—Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

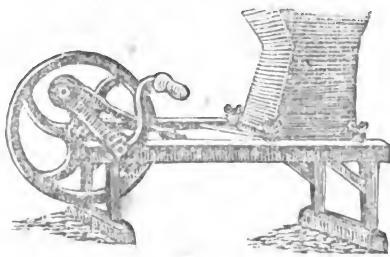
GOOSEBERRIES.

A new importation of superior kinds, just received, of all colors, by WM. KENRICK, Newton.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of this Society, will be held at their Hall, 81 Cornhill, (lately Market Street) on Saturday the 7th day of June, at 10 o'clock. R. T. PAINE, Rec'g. Sec'y.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING FODDER.



THE simplicity of the construction of this Machine, and the small probability of its getting out of repair, together with the neat and rapid manner that it performs its work, certainly renders it a desirable article for the purposes for which it is intended. It is constructed on an entire new principle from any heretofore invented, and will cut an hundred weight of hay in ten minutes, two inches long, can also cut any length from three inches to one-fourth of an inch; it is fed by placing the fodder in a hopper that stands perpendicular, the knife playing horizontally underneath, by which means all the complicated machinery for feeding and the power necessary to drive it is avoided.

The Subscriber having become the proprietor of the right of making, &c. said machine, in and for the State of Massachusetts, solicits the public to call and examine for themselves. Said Machine is for sale at the store of PROUTY & MEARS, No. 12 Commercial street, Boston. DAVID P. KING,

Who is also Agent for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island. cow6w a 2.

VALUABLE NEW WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This day Published, by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Office of the N. E. Farmer.—The

COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST,

By THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Containing a compendious epitome of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy, and the following subjects arranged in order:

Soils. Wheat, Beans, Mangel Wurzel,
Grasses, Rye, Swine, Ruta Baga,
Grain, Oats, Lime & Gypsum, Potatoes,
Neat Cattle, Barley, Fences, Haymaking,
Barus, Millet, Hedges, Ploughing,
Dairy, Hops, Sheep, Poultry,
Henip, Peas, Horses, Wood:

and to which is added—Descriptions of the most approved Implements and Machines, with Engravings.

The work is printed on the best of paper, and is intended for a Farmer's Directory, which every farmer should be possessed of; and relying upon an extensive sale will be afforded at the low price of \$1. m 21

DAHLIAS.

A Collection of fine Double DAHLIAS, started in pots at 50 cents, for sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. G. C. BARRETT.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present,—and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day. my 14

FULL BLOOD SHORT HORN HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

Four full blood Short Horn Calves for sale from Imported Stock, sire and dams, if application is made in one week to the Publisher of the New England Farmer, he will furnish particulars as to prices, ages, &c. may 14

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.

1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.

Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimities, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table mats. a 16.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 7 75 | 8 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 15 | 20 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 3 00 | |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 8 | 11 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 37 | 5 50 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 72 | 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 65 | 67 |
| white, | " | 65 | 66 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 65 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 67 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 33 | 35 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 17 | 19 |
| 2d quality | " | 12 | 14 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 7 | 8 1/2 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | lb. | 15 | 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 15 | 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 25 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 | 24 |
| best sort | cask | 85 | 90 |
| LIME, | barrel | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | | |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (scarce) | " | 87 | 90 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 7 | 8 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 28 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 62 | 68 |
| American, full blood, washed | " | 58 | 62 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 48 | 52 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 42 | 47 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 37 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| North pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 53 | 57 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 47 |
| 2d " | " | 57 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|-------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| southern, | " | 8 | 9 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 12 | 14 |
| lump, new, | " | 20 | 22 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 12 | 14 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 33 | 37 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 26th, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 293 Beef Cattle, (including 30 unsold last week,) 10 pairs working Oxen, 14 cows and calves, 500 sheep and 120 swine. 165 beef cattle remain unsold, all of which are of the first quality, and very large, would probably average when slaughtered, from 11 to 12 hundred each.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were not supported, and a few sales only were effected in the forenoon. Drivers were firm for prices nearly equal to last week, and Butchers equally as firm not to pay so much. We noticed one Ox sold for \$7 per hundred, (probably purchased without much judgment.) We quote prime at 6 33 a 6 50; good at 5 68 a 6 25; thin at 4 50 a 5 75; some of which were very ordinary.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—Sales at 23, 24, 25, 27 and \$30.

Sheep—We noticed a lot sheared and ordinary taken at 1 75, a lot at \$2, 2 75, 3, 3 25 and 4 50.

Swine—Sales brisk, one large lot of barrows were taken at 6c, a lot at 5 1/2 for sows, and 6 1/2 for barrows, at retail 5 1/2 a 6 for sows, and 6 1/2 a 7 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

WRITINGS OF WASHINGTON.

In noticing some weeks ago these admirable volumes, published by Mr. Sparks, we referred to some of the early papers of Washington. Among these, written in his own hand, is a series of maxims under the head of "*Rules of civility and decent behaviour in company and conversation.*"—Of these there are 110. The only specimens published we extract, and agree with Mr. Sparks in the opinion, that "whoever has studied the character of Washington, will be persuaded that some of its most prominent features took their shape from the rules thus early selected and adopted as his guide."—*N. Y. American.*

1. Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.
2. In the presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers or feet.
3. Sleep not when others speak, sit not when others stand, speak not when you should hold your peace, and walk not when others stop.
4. Turn not your back to others, especially in speaking: jog not the table or desk on which another reads or writes, lean not on any one.
5. Be no flatterer, neither play with any one that delights not to be played with.
6. Read no letters, books or papers in company, but when there is a necessity for doing it you must ask leave. Come not near the books or writings of any one so as to read them, unasked. Also, look not nigh when any other is writing a letter.
7. Let your countenance be pleasant, but in serious matters somewhat grave.
8. Show not yourself glad of the misfortunes of another, though he were your enemy.
9. When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, stop and retire, especially if it be at a door, or any strait place, to give way for him to pass.
10. They that are in dignity or office have in all places precedence; but whilst they are young, they ought to respect those that are their equals in birth or other qualities, though they have no public charge.
11. It is good manners to prefer them to whom we speak before ourselves, especially if they be above us, with whom in no sort we ought to begin.
12. Let your discourse with men of business be short and comprehensive.
13. In visiting the sick, do not presently play the physician, if you be not knowing therein.
14. In writing or speaking, give to every person his due title, according to his degree and the custom of the place.
15. Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment to others with modesty.
16. Undertake not to teach your equal in the art himself professes: it savors of arrogance.
17. When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it.
18. Being to advise, or reprehend any one, consider whether it ought to be in public or in private, presently or at some other time; also in what terms to do it; and in reproving, show no signs of choler, but do it with sweetness and mildness.
19. Take all admonitions thankfully, in what place soever given; but afterwards not being culpable take a time or place convenient to let him know it that gave them.

20. Mock not, nor jest at any thing of importance, break no jests that are sharp biting, and if you deliver any thing witty and pleasant, abstain from laughing thereat yourself.

21. Wherein you reprove another be unblameable yourself, for example is more prevalent than precept.

22. Use no reproachful language against any one, neither curses nor reviling.

23. Be not hasty to believe flying reports, to the disparagement of any one.

24. In your apparel be modest, and endeavor to accommodate nature rather than procure admiration. Keep to the fashion of your equals, such as are civil and orderly with respect to time and place.

25. Play not the peacock, looking every where about you to see if you be well decked, if your shoes fit well, if your stockings sit neatly and clothes handsomely.

26. Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

27. Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is a sign of a tractable and commendable nature, and in all cases of passion admit reason to govern.

28. Be not inmodest in urging your friend to discover a secret.

29. Utter not base and frivolous things amongst grown and learned men; nor very difficult questions or subjects among the ignorant, nor things hard to be believed.

30. Speak not of doleful things in time of mirth, nor at the table; speak not of melancholy things, as death and wounds, and if others mention them, change, if you can, the discourse. Tell not your dreams but to your intimate friends.

31. Break not a jest where none take pleasure in mirth. Laugh not aloud nor at all without occasion. Deride no man's misfortune, though there seem to be some cause.

32. Speak not injurious words neither in jest or in earnest. Scoff at none, although they give occasion.

33. Be not forward, but friendly and courteous; the first to salute, hear and answer, and be not pensive when it is a time to converse.

34. Detract not from others, but neither be excessive in commending.

35. Go not thither, where you know not whether you shall be welcome or not. Give not advice without being asked, and when desired, do it briefly.

36. If two contend together, take not the part of either unconstrained, and be not obstinate in your opinion; in things indifferent be of the major side.

37. Reprehend not the imperfections of others, for that belongs to parents, masters and superiors.

38. Gaze not on the marks or blemishes of others, and ask not how they came. What you may speak in secret to your friend deliver not before others.

39. Speak not in an unknown tongue in company, but in your own language, and that as those of quality do, and not as the vulgar. Sublime matters treat seriously.

40. Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.

41. When another speaks, be attentive yourself, and disturb not the audience. If any hesitate in his words help him not, nor answer him not till his speech be ended.

42. Treat with men at fit times about business, and whisper not in the company of others.

43. Make no comparisons; and if any of the company be commended for any brave act of virtue, commend not another for the same.

44. Be not apt to relate news, if you know not the truth thereof. In discoursing of things you have heard, name not your author always. A secret discover not.

45. Be not curious to know the affairs of others, neither approach to those that speak in private.

46. Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise.

47. When you deliver a matter, do it without passion and with discretion, however mean the person may be you do it to.

48. When your superiors talk to any body, hear them, but neither speak nor laugh.

49. In disputes, be not so desirous to overcome as not to give liberty to each one to deliver his opinion, and submit to the judgment of the major part especially if they are judges of the dispute.

50. Be not tedious in discourse, make not many digressions, nor repeat often the same matter of discourse.

51. Speak no evil of the absent, for it is unjust.

52. Make no show of taking great delight in your victuals, feed not with greediness, cut your bread with a knife, lean not on the table, neither find fault with what you eat.

53. Be not angry at the table whatever happens, and if you have reason to be so, show it not; put on a cheerful countenance, especially if there be strangers, for good humor makes one dish a feast.

54. Set not yourself at the upper end of the table, but if it be your due or the master of the house will have it so, contend not lest you should trouble the company.

55. When you speak of God or his attributes, let it be seriously, in reverence and honor, and obey your natural parents although they be poor.

56. Let your recreations be manful not sinful.

57. Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

NEW WORK ON FLOWERS.

Just published, the Florist's Manual, with Eighty beautifully colored Engravings, being the best work adapted to American Floriculture extant—price \$2.50. GEO. C. BARRETT.

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Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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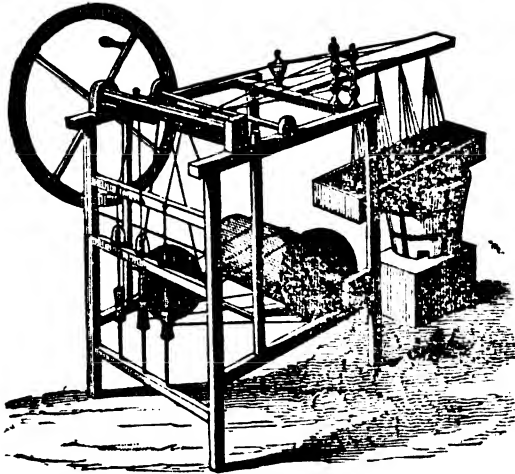
VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1834.

NO. 47.

BROOKS'S PATENT SILK SPINNING MACHINE.

We are happy to have it in our power to present to our readers a cut and description of the above-named very valuable implement.



By the different arrangements of this machine, it will spin, double and twist Sewing Silk or Twist, two or three threaded; and spin four threads at once for warp on the spools ready for warping, or filling on the quills ready for the shuttle for weaving, all of any size or twist that is wanting for any common use.

Experience has fully proved that by uniting the filaments of silk as they are drawn from the cocoons, wet, in their natural glue, before suffered to dry, the thread is more firm, smooth and strong, than it can be if reeled and dried before it is twisted. It may be noticed that this machine prepares the thread in a finished state for almost any thing that silk is used for.

The Inventor of this Machine has had awarded to him a premium from the Plymouth, and from the Massachusetts Agricultural Societies. Also, a medal and premium from the Philadelphia Agricultural Society; and certificates from many scientific gentlemen that have witnessed the utility of the invention.

From the Boston Advocate.

CEMETERY.

A MAGNIFICENT plan of a rural cemetery, after the manner of Pere-la-Chaise, and our own beautiful Auburn, has been commenced and is in progress in England.

It is called the Great Western Cemetery, situate at Notting Hill, just beyond Kensington Gardens, two miles from London. The capital is £31,500, divided into shares of £21 each. Half shares at £10, 10s. each. This is more liberal than the plan of the Cemetery at Auburn, where \$60 is the price of a share, and no half shares are sold. The Notting Hill Cemetery is managed by 24 Directors. Holders of 5 shares are qualified for the direction, and joint holders of 100 shares may nominate a Director.

The grounds embrace *fifty-two acres*, in extent, equi-distant from Oxford street and Picadilly.—Twelve acres have been already enclosed and adorned with magnificent trees and beautiful shrubbery. Two hillocks, with ancient trees, are preserved. The rest of the estate is at present let as a farm.

The spot is represented to be capable of becoming equal in extent to the famed Pere-la-Chaise, near Paris. We heard a gentleman, recently from Europe, remark the other day, that the natural advantages of the Cemetery at Auburn were incomparably superior to all that nature had done, or art could do for Pere-la-Chaise. Notting Hill he had not seen.

The grounds are open daily for public inspection. As soon as £15,000 are subscribed, the work is to be commenced, so as to complete the whole Cemetery this year. The round tower, the ancient temple church, is to be a model for one of the funeral chapels, which are to be erected on the grounds.

The Treasurer guarantees the repayment of the subscriptions, provided a sufficient capital is not raised. Subscribers may transfer their shares and take a piece of freehold land instead, comprising a site capable of containing ten coffins, or five, for half a share. Each person employs his own architect, the Company not intending to act as undertakers.

This Cemetery has an additional interest, from its being designed for those who die out of the pale of the English Church as well as in it. Such is the absurdity of bigotry in established religions, and in laws against sacrilege, &c. that by the laws of England a dissenting clergyman cannot officiate in *consecrated* (that is, Church of England) burial grounds, nor can an Episcopalian minister officiate in *unconsecrated* grounds. The consequence is, that the bodies of churchmen and dissenters are kept as far apart, after they are dead, as their creeds were, while living. This absurdity has not failed to strike some liberal minds in England. In a debate, March 18, 1834, in the British Commons, Lord Althorp said, he wished some other plan than by legislative enactment could be devised, by which the difficulty of non-parochial burial for dissenters could be obviated.

The Nottingham Cemetery, being without the bounds of a parish, it admits of ministers in surplices and clergymen in plain coats, performing the rites of sepulture, at the same time, for the man who has received the sacrament kneeling in the chapel, and for another who took it, seated in his pew.

There must indeed be "many mansions" in heaven for people who believe, as they do in England, that a churchman and a dissenter cannot lie quietly in their graves, in the same church yard!

CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.

It is a very common error with parents, in determining upon the future occupations of their children, to fix upon a profession, or some sedentary employment, for those of a weakly or delicate constitution; while to the robust and vigorous, is assigned a more active and laborious occupation, demanding considerable bodily exertion, and repeated exposure to the open air. As a general rule, the very opposite of this course should be pursued: the robust being the best able to bear up against the pernicious effects of that confinement and inactivity, to which the enfeebled constitution will very speedily fall a prey; while

the latter will be materially benefitted by the very exertion and exposure to which it is supposed to be unadapted.

When we examine the individuals who compose the various trades and occupations, and find certain classes to present, very commonly, a pale, meagre and sickly aspect, while others are replete with health, vigor, and strength; we are not to suppose that because the pursuits of one demand but little, and those of the other considerable bodily strength, the first are best adapted to the weakly, and the latter to the strong: we are rather to ascribe this very difference in their appearance, to the influence their several occupations exert upon the health of the system.

Let the most healthy and vigorous individual exchange his laborious occupation in the open air, for one which requires confinement within doors, and but little exercise, and his florid complexion, well developed muscles, and uninterrupted health, will very speedily give place to paleness, more or less emaciation, and debility, and occasionally to actual disease of the stomach and lungs. On the other hand, the reverse effects will be produced, by the sedentary exchanging, before it is too late, their confinement and inactivity, for some active employment in the open air. These are important considerations, an attention to which, in the choice of a profession, would be the means of saving not a little suffering,—in many instances of prolonging life.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

From the Boston Courier,

AGRICULTURE.

THERE are few employments more dignified than whacking bushes. Cincinnatus is the greatest name in Roman history, only because he was after his victories a farmer in a small way, subsisting chiefly on turnips of his own raising. The old Roman of the present day, also seems to gain some favor with a part of the public from his agricultural pursuits at the Hermitage. May he have a speedy and happy return to them!

The farmer is a lucky man—he is subject to few cares, diseases or changes. He holds in fee a certain part of this planet, in the shape of a wedge, or inverted pyramid, running from the surface down to the centre, together with the atmosphere above it; and if any man should build a tower overhanging his line by a single brick, though a thousand feet in the air, it may be abated as a nuisance. It is a great thing to have a legal and equitable title to a portion of earth, to cultivate it, and to owe a support to the application of strength, rather than the misapplication of wit. The farmer is independent of all but Providence—he calls no man master.

"He would not flatter Neptune for his pitchfork."

He is not only a friend of humanity, but he is kindly disposed towards brutes. An ox is to him in the light of a friend, a cow is a benefactor, and a calf is almost a child. He is clothed by the sheep, and the cosset lamb is a foster brother of his children, who have a heavy day when their mute friend is sold to the butcher. The farmer has little to buy, and much to sell, his means are large and his waste little. He is an especial fa-

vorite of Ceres and Pomona, but he cares little for Bacchus, Phœbus and other idlers.

He puts his hand, and a huge one it is, to the plough, and if he looks back, it is in a furrow like the wake of a boat. In May he puts a potato or two in the earth, and in October he digs in the same place and finds a peck of them. In spring he covers with earth three or four kernels of maize, and in autumn he finds ears enough on the spot to furnish the materials for many loaves. He hides in the soil a seed no bigger than a large bed-bug, and in a few weeks a vine appears with several pumpkins attached to it of the capacity of four gallons. If the merchant secures to himself a gain of ten dollars in the hundred, happy man is his dole; if the farmer get not an increase of some hundred per centum, it is a bad season and an unfrequent occurrence.

"O fortunatos nimium," &c. as Virgil has it, or "he would be too happy a dog, if he only knew how to estimate his good fortune." But this man favored of fortune, this cultivator, whose reward is a direct consequence of his labor, this christian, who never trusted Providence in vain, this farmer who has a deed recorded of a portion of the earth—a part of the solar system—a particle of the universe, from which no ejector but death can oust him, and even Small-back cannot injure the title of the heirs—this ungrateful farmer himself is apt to forget his blessings, and to complain of hardship and the times. The times! what are the times to him, unless the seasons mentioned by the preacher, "a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted."

He should have no money to borrow and no notes to pay. Now and then a bee may sting him, but he avoids Jack Cade's peril from the bee's wax. "Some say," says this popular reformer, "that it is the bee that stings, but I say it is the bee's wax, for I did but seal a bit of paper, and I have not been mine own man ever since."

If the farmer has not much thought, the exemption frees him from much care. His countenance is never "sicklied over by the pale cast of thought," but it is round streaked and ruddy as the sunny side of a peurnain. His hand is hard, but his heart is soft. He has simplicity of character, and that preserves all his virtues—pickles all his good qualities.

Robinson Crusoe excites not our envy; we sigh not for "a lodge in some vast wilderness," our aspirations are for a house with a gable end, a well with a sweep, and a moss grown bucket, a dobbin, a dog that answers to the name of Towzer, a garden, a farm, a farmer's employment, and a farmer's appetite.

MANURING CORN.

A WRITER in the Genesee Farmer, considers the practice of manuring our lands in the hill, injudicious and unprofitable. As this practice prevails almost universally in this region, it may not be amiss to give the reasons for this opinion. Plants derive their nourishment from the small fibres of their roots. The extremities of these fibres are the mouths of the plant. Now the roots of corn extend to a great distance beyond the hill—as far below the ground, it is said, as the stalks grow above. Hence it is obvious that the manure will not benefit the plant, after the roots have extended beyond the circle where it is deposited. Whereas if it were equally distributed over the soil, the fibres would find nourishment from it

wherever they spread. The only benefit of hill manuring is to give the plant a vigorous start, and afterwards it is of little value. Another disadvantage is that if the warm weather be long, and the season dry, it is liable to fire-fang, as it is called, i. e. it does not rot, and of course does no good.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

RAIN WATER.

IN our country there falls rain, including melted snow, to the average depth of thirty-five inches. On a surface forty feet square, there falls yearly 34,909 wine gallons; and if all this were secured in cisterns, there would be nearly one hundred gallons for every day's consumption, or about three barrels. This water, if well preserved, would be the very purest and best for most domestic purposes. The horse and the cow prefer rain water to pump or well water; and though it would not be entirely governed by their decision, yet great respect is due to their judgment in such matters. The water of many wells is tinctured in such a way as to make it less fit for a solvent; and it does not so perfectly combine with nutritious substances to form chyle and nourish the human system. They who live in situations where water is not easily procured from the ground, may be told that the purest water is descending around them; and if they will only be at the necessary expense to secure this gift of heaven, they may provide an abundant supply. On such reservoirs the inhabitants of Palestine placed much dependence; and it is a merciful appointment of God, that in warm countries, where the greatest supply of water is needed, the most rain descends. We may yet find good capacious cisterns of brick or stone, and Roman cement, economical additions to our domestic convenience. A cistern ten feet square and ten feet deep, would contain one hundred and eighteen hogsheds of sixty-three wine gallons each, and would secure to most families a constant supply of water.—*Scientific Tracts.*

From the Maine Farmer.

CATTLE.

I HAVE thought it proper to follow the history, &c. of Mr. Vaughan's cattle, with a brief notice of those which I have brought here from Massachusetts. In some future communication I propose to give their pedigree, more particularly accompanied with some observations on the value of pedigree.—Before mentioning my own stock, I wish to say that the cow concerning which Mr. Vaughan has given you the details of an experiment in making butter, was exhibited as a fat cow in 1823, at Brighton, where I saw her. She was considered one of the most extraordinary animals for symmetry of form and fine quality of flesh, which had then ever been seen at that Show, —weighed 8 cwt. and sold her for near 55 dollars.

The following are the periods at which my Stock arrived at Hallowell:—April, 1830, bulls Hercules and the Young Sir Isaac and cow Twin Mother; June, 1830, heifer Chesnut Beauty, and two bull calves; November, 1832, bull Norfolk; November, 1833, cow Daffy.—The first mentioned bull, Hercules, was five eighths Improved Short Horn, one eighth Bakewell, and one quarter common or native blood. One of the bull calves had also a quarter of the common blood in him. All the rest of the above Stock are ENTIRELY of the Improved imported breeds, viz: Improved Short Horn, Herefordshire, and Bakewell. They were all bred by Hon. John Welles, of Boston, at his

farm in Dorchester.—I still own most of this Stock. The cow Chesnut Beauty, I sold together with a bull calf of hers, in June last, to Mr. Sumner Bixby, of Norridgewock. They carried the first premiums at the Somerset Show, last fall.—Daffy is the mother of Young Sir Isaac. I think I shall exhibit her at our next Cattle Show. I will not say of her what one of your correspondents has said of one of his cows, viz: that "her form is equal to that of any other cow," because I should not think such an assertion would receive much confidence, (for how does any man know what there is in the world that he has not seen?) but I should be pleased to have any one produce at the Show, a cow larger, handsomer or better.

SANFORD HOWARD.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF DRUNKARDS.

THE spontaneous combustion of drunkards is a fact well established in Medical science. The following is among numerous instances which have been related by eminent physicians and others.

Dr. Peter Schofield, at a late address delivered at the formation of a Temperance Society in the township of Bastard, in the district of Johnstown, in the province of Upper Canada, states a case of spontaneous combustion which occurred in his practice. "It is well authenticated," says the Doctor, "that many habitual drinkers of ardent spirits are brought to their end by what is called spontaneous combustion. By spontaneous combustion, I mean when a person takes fire by an electric shock, and burns up without any external application. It was the case of a young man about twenty-five years old: he had been an habitual drinker for many years. I saw him about nine o'clock in the evening on which it happened. He was then as usual, not drunk but full of liquor. About 11 the same evening I was called to see him. I found him literally roasted from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. He was found in a blacksmith's shop, just across the way from where he had been. The owner, all of a sudden, discovered an extensive light in his shop, as though the whole building was in one general flame. He ran with the greatest precipitancy, and on flinging open the door, discovered a man standing erect in the midst of a widely extended silver colored blaze, bearing as he described it, exactly the appearance of the wick of a burning candle in the midst of its own flame. He seized him by the shoulder and jerked him to the door, upon which the flame was instantly extinguished.

"There was no fire in the shop, neither was there any possibility of fire having been communicated to him from any external source. It was purely a case of spontaneous ignition. A general sloughing soon came on, and his flesh was consumed, or removed in the dressing, leaving the bones and a few of the larger blood vessels standing. The blood nevertheless rallied around the heart and maintained the vital spark until the thirteenth day, when he died, not only the most loathsome, ill-featured and dreadful picture that was ever presented to human view, but his shrieks, his cries, and lamentations, were enough to rend a heart of adamant. He complained of no pain of body; his flesh was all gone. He said he was suffering the torments of hell; that he was just upon its threshold, and soon should enter its dismal caverns; in this frame of mind he gave up the ghost. O, the death of the drunkard! Well may it be said to beggar all description. I have seen

other drunkards die, but never in a manner so awful and affecting. They usually go off senseless and stupid as it regards a future state!"—*Kingston Gazette*.

ARGUMENT TO CLEAN THE TEETH.

To warn the young reader of cleanliness, a subject or two, which, if not very pleasant to discuss, may lead to effects important to future health. No animalcules are found in the saliva, but numbers of different kinds may be discovered in the whitish matter sticking between the teeth; if it be picked out with a needle, or point of a tooth-pick, and mixed with a little rain water, and applied before the microscope, numbers will be visible; sometimes, indeed, so very numerous and active, that the whole mass appears alive. The largest sort, but few in number, move very swiftly; the second sort are more numerous, and have different motions; the third kind are roundish, and so minute that a grain of coarse sand would equal a million of them in bulk! They move so swiftly, and in such multitudes, that they seem like swarms of gnats or flies. Some or all of these three kinds may be found in the matter taken from between the teeth of men, women, and children, especially from between the grinders, even though they wash their teeth with great care. But from the teeth of persons inattentive to cleanliness, the matter affords another sort of animalcules, in the shape of eels. They all die, if vinegar be applied; hence it has been concluded, that a gargle of vinegar is good to preserve the teeth and gums from injuries these little creatures might occasion.—*Shaw's Microscopic Objects*.

TO SAVE HORSES' SHOULDERS FROM BEING CHAFED BY THE COLLAR.

SOME of the gentlemen of South Carolina are in the habit of making long journeys by land in their own conveyances, and are obliged to resort to every method of affording relief to their horses. From one of these I derived the following simple expedient for preventing the shoulders of harness horses from being chafed by the collar. The shrewd practical sense of the gentleman referred to, is a strong guarantee of the value of his suggestions. A short trial of my own has fully convinced me of the utility of what is classically denominated the sweater. This simple and effectual contrivance is made of two pieces of leather, which for an ordinary horse may be about 5-12 inches wide at the top, and 6 at the bottom, and 9 at the greatest protuberance, the front edge being straight, the posterior curved with a gradual swell adapted to the shape of the collar behind. These pieces must be sowed together at the bottom, and connected at the top by two small straps and buckles, so as to be let out or taken up at will. The lower part must be so shaped as to fit the throat of the horse. A strap passes from the bottom of the sweater between the legs to the girth by means of which it is kept in place. The strap should not be too tight, lest it might incline a balking horse to stop, when ascending a hill; and the buckle at the end near the girth, if it chafe may be covered. The leather should be tolerable stout upper, rendered pliant by the occasional application of tallow to the outside. The inner side should be kept clean and smooth.

The sweater is in fact a sheath to the shoulders, and the collar rests on it instead of the skin of the animal.

H.

Waynesboro, Va.

From the Farmer's Journal.

MULBERRY HEDGES.

MUCH has been said within a few years, and probably something done in the United States on the subject of growing silk. The thought has probably occurred to but few, that the white mulberry tree will answer the double purpose of making a hedge fence and feeding silkworms. This may be a valuable idea to many farmers in Vermont, who are not furnished with a supply of materials for fencing. The mulberry is a tree of rapid growth, and very easily propagated by being stuck in the ground.

Those who wish the mulberry for hedging without feeding silkworms from it, will probably need to cut the main branches to prevent them from growing too high. Mulberry seed should be sown the last of April, in rows, in ground well prepared. I am not able to say what soil is most natural, but it will undoubtedly grow sufficient for hedges in most soils. A mulberry nursery will need considerable care the last year; and in the Vermont climate, will need to be secured from the weather the first winter, which may be done by laying rails between the rows, and throwing a coat of straw a few inches thick, over the whole.

H. P.

CATERPILLARS.

THE parent moth of the common caterpillar, lays its eggs on the small branches of our fruit trees, cementing them together with a gummy substance which preserves them from the weather. The deposit has often some resemblance to an open handed thimble; but its form is not always regular, and sometimes it extends but little more than half round the twig. Our friend Charles Gifford of Ledyard, had observed that these are generally placed on the lower branches, and for several years has been in the practice of picking them from his trees before the warmth of the season was sufficient to bring forth the young insects. The destruction of every deposit prevents the ravages of a nest of caterpillars. He is decidedly of opinion that it is the most expeditious and economical way of ridding an orchard of this nuisance; and we fully concur after having made a fair trial. The eye soon becomes practised in this search; and what at first seemed difficult to find is readily detected.

The work may be done at any time previous to the opening of the bud.—*Gen. Farmer*.

HAVE YOU PLANTED A VINE?

If you have planted one that produces good fruit, take care of it and propagate it by cuttings and layers; and its fruit will richly repay your labor. If you have not, buy or beg one, and plant it the present spring. The second year after planting it will produce you fruit, which will every year increase as the plant enlarges. The fruit will be found to be wholesome and grateful, and you will realize the pleasure of sitting under your own vine during the intense heats of summer; and you will wonder that you have lived so long without enjoying this pleasure.

The native kinds most worthy of cultivation are the Isabella, Wiune, and Catawba, all hardy thrifty and abundant bearers, and their fruit ripening in the order in which they are named. A little experience will make you familiar with their management, and convert the labor required for their care into a recreation.—*Cultivator*.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Boston, May 30, 1834.

To the President of the Mass. Horticultural Society: SIR—I transmit herewith a bottle of seeds of the Deodar tree, or cedar of the Himalaya mountains, (*Pinus deodara*.)

It was sent me by Professor Wallich of Calcutta, and is stated to be a tree of very large size, exceeding the cedar of Lebanon in beauty and magnitude. Dr. Wallich thinks it will grow in many parts of the United States.

Very respectfully, JACOB BIGELOW.

Please to distribute the seeds to members who wish them. J. B.

A part of the seeds were distributed among the members, and the residue were put into the hands of the gardener at Mt. Auburn.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, May 31, 1834.

Magnolia purpurea, purpurea var. and cordata, Early white Italian honeysuckle, Double white hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha pleno*), scarlet (*C. monogynia*), and a new scarlet variety (*C. monogynia* var.), from Mr. JOHN KENRICK.

Pæonia moutan Banksæ, a fine specimen, (from a plant that has stood out during winter with scarcely any protection), from Mr. WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.

A beautiful bouquet of Flowers, containing the following varieties, viz. Nerium splendens, Rhododendron ponticum, Diosma alba, Celsia cretica, Calceolaria corymbosa; a species of Allium very fragrant; Roses, Tulips, Lilacs, Geraniums, Stock Gillyflowers, &c. &c. from Mr. THOMAS MASON, Charlestown.

Lupinus, Pollyphillus (a splendid variety), Hesperis matronalis var. alba and purpurea, Scotch broom (*Spartium scoparium*), Pæonia tenuifolia and Polygonatum multiflorum, from the Lancaster Garden, by G. C. BARRETT, Esq.

24 splendid varieties of the Geranium, 'Roses, Stocks, Calceolaria corymbosa, &c. presented by Messrs. HOVEYS from Mr. SWEETSER, Cambridgeport; Amaryllis formosissima, from Messrs. HOVEYS.

For the Committee,

CHAS. M. HOVEY.

We hope that the friends to improvement in horticulture will come forward, as the season advances, and be emulous in displays of all the flowers and fruits, which our soil and climate are capable of producing. We should be very much mortified if a bud of such promise as the M. H. S. should wither on its stem, in consequence of any neglect in its cultivation. Let us each and all, to the amount of our ability, contribute to sustain the flower and perfect the fruit, of a plant, which has already yielded abundantly, and promises to be worth more than mints of money, or mines of gold to those who will avail themselves of its benefits.—*Ed. N. E. Farmer*.

See Advertisement on page 383.

Prevention of Mildew. Professor Lindley of the London University, lately lecturing on mildew, gave it as his opinion, that the only effectual method of cure which has yet been discovered, is that recommended by Mr. Bauber—namely steeping the seeds before sowing in lime water for twelve hours and then drying them in the air.—*Mechanic's Mag.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

RUTA BAGA AND MANGEL WURTZEL.

As I have cultivated these roots more or less every season for the last twenty years, I suppose a short account of my practice may be acceptable to such as are now commencing.

Three times ploughing, with a harrowing and rolling after each, puts the ground in complete order to receive the seed of the ruta бага, which should be sown immediately after the last ploughing—the longer time the ground lays between each ploughing the better, so that the grass and weeds don't grow large, say not less than a month.

The time of sowing may vary according to circumstances and convenience—any time from the first to the end of the seventh month (July), will do for ruta бага in this latitude. If I wanted the roots for table use I should not think of sowing before the middle of the month—if for cattle, it might do to sow the beginning; but I may remark that most of the failures I have noticed have been in consequence of too early sowing on land not well prepared; for, though turnips do not require a very rich soil, it should be perfectly mellow, and every particle of grass or perennial weeds ought to be entirely dead before the seed is sown. Thus the hoeing and weeding is performed with far less labor than would otherwise be required, and the roots will grow quick—this they must do to be sound and well flavored.

I have usually put on about six or eight two horse loads of dung previous to the first or second ploughing, as most convenient. This, however, is not necessary if the ground is naturally rich, or has been in grass for some time.

The method of sowing in rows is the best, in my opinion. I have tried various distances for the rows from two to four feet—the former is decidedly too close, and the latter distance may be thought too wide; but I have found the bulk of crop greater on four feet space than on two feet—at any rate I think it a positive loss of labor to sow closer than three feet. This leaves room for a cultivator to pass between the rows. The plants should be thinned so as to leave only one in a foot; it is important that this should be done as soon as the plants are large enough to resist the attacks of the turnip fly. The crop will be much diminished if this is not attended to, especially when vegetation is rapid. One pound of seed is amply sufficient for an acre if sown in rows—if broad cast, the same or rather less will suffice, on account of the increased difficulty of hoeing and thinning.

The common English turnip I consider but a very poor root to cultivate for cattle; but if managed as above directed for ruta бага, except to sow the seed two or three weeks later, very heavy crops could be raised; but I think mangel wurtzel is the most valuable root for cattle. It is a trifle more expensive to raise it—requires to be sown about a month earlier than ruta бага—is not so easily preserved through the winter, and requires rather a richer soil. On the other hand, it thrives best on soils too heavy for the turnip—the bulk of crop is greater—it can be sown to advantage after once ploughing, and is never eaten by insects as turnips are. Thus being a very certain crop, it received the name of root of scarcity, meaning, I suppose, that it never failed in times of general scarcity. Cattle, sheep and hogs, prefer it to any other root that I have ever seen, after they become used to it. Two pounds of seed will suffice for an acre, in rows three or four feet apart. I

have always been sensible of a loss of time and labor, when I have planted this crop closer than four feet by fifteen inches from one plant to another. It is a gross feeder, and I believe no soil can be too rich for it, but it will amply repay the labor bestowed on it. I have raised them weighing twenty-five pounds each, and I believe there was one of these roots exhibited in London weighing 42 pounds.

Lastly, I may just say how I proceed with the work of sowing the seed, which, for each kind, does not vary much—having no drilling machine, I get a piece of plank or slab six feet long, more or less, according to the distance I intend to have the rows—saw out three blunt teeth, one at each end and one in the middle—put a long handle in the centre, and draw this thing over the ground crossways of the last ploughing, letting one outside tooth go in the last marked row, thus making two rows every time. To expedite the sowing, I moisten the seed a little, and add a little lime or some white substance. This makes it easy to see how thick I sow it, and enables me by going at a quick step, to put in several acres in a day if required.

J. S.

Ouasco, 5 mo. 7, 1834.

From the Northern Farmer.

ROLLERS—SOWING GRASS SEED.

FARMERS who are in the practice of using Rollers to level and smooth the ground, are fully convinced of their great utility. How inconvenient it is to mow, when the surface is very uneven, or where small rocks lie upon it. And there is a loss of labor in being obliged frequently to grind the scythe, or in case of breaking to get a new one. In laying down the soil to grass in the spring, the roller makes "smooth work," and drives down the pebble stones and small rocks beneath the surface, and also renders the appearance of the fields more delightful. But the use of the roller is very beneficial in sowing grass seed. The harrow unless made with very fine and very short teeth, ought not to be used; because the grass seed, which the common harrow buries one, two or three inches beneath the surface does not vegetate. In sowing grass seed, I now use only the roller, and it "catches in" much better than it does by harrowing it in. After a light gravelly soil has been well ploughed and harrowed, it may often do very well to sow the grass seed upon the surface before a rain. This fact, perhaps well known to many I learned by accident. I directed my hands to lay down a field with rye and grass seed. But they forgot to sow the grass seed, as I learned after the rye had sprouted. Believing that the use of the harrow would then destroy the rye, I scattered the grass seed upon the surface and never had any catch in better. But there were several rains soon after. This experiment has induced me to use only the roller.

To make a roller some take a log, others a stone hewed round. Either is much better than none; but they often drag the small stones, &c. forward, instead of beating the same down perpendicularly into the ground.

A roller made of old truck or cart wheels is preferable. My men made one of a pair of old truck wheels in the following manner. A two-inch white oak plank was cut into short pieces, one end of each piece resting on the hub, and the other end projecting about half an inch above the felloes by wooden pins. A heavy axletree was then put

in, about seven feet in length, the ends projecting out of the hubs about five or six inches. The wheels were next covered with narrow thick pine plank, and spiked into the ends of the white oak plank.—But the planks must be hewed, so as to form a perfect circle, previous to driving the spikes.

The planks which cover the machine, must not only be very narrow, but thick, the edges being hewn obliquely, being well jointed, resting upon and supporting each other, and therefore capable of resisting a great external pressure. Narrow white oak plank, or small timbers are then to be formed in the shape of an oblong square. In the centre of the sides of this frame, a square hole is cut so that the ends of the axletree may enter, and in this frame the roller revolves. To the front end of this frame the tongue or spire is attached, so that the machine may be drawn with horses or oxen. Many farmers now use rollers of a similar construction. Should it be desirable to pick rocks while operating with the machine, it would be easy to construct a box to be attached to the frame. The strength of the roller may be increased, by nailing iron hoops round the outside. I think that large are preferable to small wheels. In order to turn the machine with the cattle with greater ease, it may be judicious to have the circumference in the middle a little larger than at the ends. But when the middle rests upon rising ground, or a little hillock in the act of turning, there is no great difficulty.

Many farmers suffer their cattle, in the wet seasons of Spring and Fall, to graze in their mowing fields. By this practice the soil is not only beaten down and rendered uneven, counteracting the good effects of the roller, but the grass roots are much injured, and, by the fall seeding are indeed more liable to be winter killed. It is a practice which ought to be discontinued. The inevitable consequence of it is, either to reduce, or else prevent the increase of the quantity of hay.

W. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, March 24, 1834.

From Hayward's Science of Agriculture.

ON HAYMAKING.

HAVING observed that in a season when there was no rain whatever, and the hay had been made with rapidity, and carted within a short time after it had been cut, that a greater quantity was destroyed and injured, by being overheated and burnt, than in a catching irregular season; that when hay had not heated in the stack, it was frequently mouldy; that as hay lost its native green color, and approached a brown, it lost its nutritive qualities; and that altogether the making of hay, as usually conducted, was a very precarious and teasing operation: I determined on trying to arrange a system on some more regular and certain principles, in which I succeeded; and by adopting a certain and regular course of operations, was enabled to make my hay of a uniform good quality; and, let the weather be as it might, at a regular expense of labor. And considering such a process not only of importance, as it ensures a more perfect quality; but as it affords a more certain protection against the injuries usually consequent on the uncertainty of the weather, and overheating in the stack; and that it thus removes two great causes of anxiety, it may be well worth the public attention.

In the first place as to the state of the weather, it generally happens at this season of the

year that there are three or four days rain and three or four days dry; therefore on beginning to cut the grass, as it is well known that during wet weather grass may be cut, and suffered to remain in the sward for several days without injury; and it being desirable, where hands are plenty, to have a good quantity, or so much as will complete a stack in a day, in the same state of forwardness; I should prefer beginning to cut during the rainy weather: however be this as it may, the swards should not be opened but on a certain fine day; and when this is done the grass should be well shaken apart and equally spread over the ground. As soon as the upper surface is dry, turn it well over; and in this operation great care should be taken to open and spread any cocks that may not have been divided in the first opening. This being done, commence raking into wind-rows, in time that the whole may be made into small cocks before night. *The second day these cocks must remain untouched; let the weather be wet or dry:* the third day, if the weather be certain and fine, throw the cocks open; but if the weather be wet or threatening, they may remain another day, or until the weather is certain to be fine for the day. The cocks should then be thrown, according to the crop, into beds of two or three rows; and after three or four hours exposure, turned over; and taking time to gather the whole into wind-rows and cocks before night, let this operation commence accordingly, *and none be left open:* the day after this, which in fine weather will be the fourth; *the cocks must again remain untouched, or not be opened, whether the weather be wet or dry.* On the fifth or next day, these cocks will only require to be opened for an hour or two, when they will be fit for the stack. The novelty of this mode consists only in suffering the hay to remain in the cock the second and third or alternate days; and at first sight it may appear that so much time in fine weather must be lost, but this is not the case. Whilst the hay remains in cocks, a slight fermentation, or what is termed sweating, will take place, and in consequence, after it has been opened on the third and fifth days, it will prove to be just as forward as if it had been worked every day. And the advantages resulting from this, are obviously the following; by shortening the time of open exposure, the color of the hay is more perfectly preserved, and consequently the quality: and the fermentations or sweatings which take place in the cocks, prove so much to have diminished that principle, or inclination to prevent its heating injuriously in the stack; and the whole operation of making, whether it takes four days or eight, requires three days labor only; and the hay being left in that state every night, in which it is the least possibly exposed to the injuries of the weather, and in which it may remain for a day or two in uncertain weather, without injurious exposure; much painful anxiety, and useless attendance of laborers are obviated.

TO PREVENT BEER FROM BECOMING ACETOUS.

THERE is a way to prevent beer from getting acetous, or what is called hard, which is as simple as it is efficacious. Reasoning on the plain principles of chemical science, we were led to try it, and have this summer found its truth and advantage. It is nothing more than to suspend a knob of marble by a piece of tape from the bung hole to near the bottom of the barrel, upon which, being

pure carbonate of lime, the acid quality of the beer acts on its incipient formation: it consequently becomes neutralized, and thus is kept from turning hard or sour. In our experiment the marble was considerably eaten away, except where the tape encircled, and the beer remained sound and fresh to the last drop. We mention this discovery as being a point of some consequence to householders, and especially to farmers and their laborers in harvest time; for it is more likely that weak beer should become sour than strong; it is much more healthy to drink it fresh than ever so little turned off, and, in the way of economy, many barrels might be saved, which are every year thrown into the hog-tub from becoming undrinkable. It will do good, however, to every species of beer, and, we expect, to any kind of home-made or even foreign wines in cask, which have or are likely to become tart or sour.—*Oxford Jour.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

CURRENT WINE.

BEING lately on a visit to one of my friends in a neighboring town, I was regaled by him with some currant wine of his own manufacture. It was so very excellent that I requested him to make known to me the process of making it—it was as follows:

Take eight or ten gallons of currant juice, to which add ninety pounds of common brown, or one hundred pounds of molasses sugar—put them into a brass kettle, which hang over a moderate fire—stir them up together well, and carefully take off all the scum which rises to the top. Particular care must be taken that the fire is not so great as to make the juice boil, no more heat is necessary than to cause the impurities contained in the sugar to rise so as to be skimmed off. When the liquor becomes pure, pour it into a clean firm barrel—then fill up the barrel with clean water, and let it stand (in the cellar) with the bung out to ferment. Let the fermentation continue as long as it will. The cask must be filled up frequently with sweetened water. When the fermentation ceases, bung up the barrel tight, the process of manufacturing the article is ended.

My friend assured me that he could by his currants, manufacture his wine, for 37½ cents per gallon, and that he had frequently sold it at one dollar per gallon.

Many a farmer has currants, which might in this way be made use of to great advantage; and those who have not, might, in little time, and with little trouble, furnish themselves with an ample supply.

W. P. W.

Milton, March 22, 1833.

☞ We do not pretend to know, never having tried the process, what advantage there may be in heating the juice and sugar. But we do know, having practised it for a number of years, without a single failure occurring, that the above proportions of currant juice, sugar and water, (without being simmered over a fire, but otherwise managed as above,) will make a clear, good, strong wine. We should have supposed, that heating the juice would have a tendency to loosen the fermentation, and therefore prove injurious.

Our plan has been to carefully strain the juice through a flannel cloth; and to completely dissolve the sugar before putting it in the barrel. By frequent mashing and stirring the sugar, light impurities will rise to the top and heavy ones sink to the bottom, the first of which we skimmed off and the

second left in the bottom of the vessel. If care is taken to keep the barrel filled up during the fermentation, "the scum which would rise to the top" by heating, will be thrown out by the fermentation.—Experience has convinced us, that it is best when making to have as much of the mixture over filling the barrel, as will keep it filled up during the fermentation. The vessel ought to be filled up two or three times a day.—*Ed. Franklin Repository.*

NATIVE GRAPE.

ALL New England abounds in the wild purple grape, some vines of which are very prolific, and some appear to be always barren. This grape has seldom been used for any purpose, except to be pickled while green, or eat when ripe; but we have the best evidence that it may be turned to account, in the manufacture of a very delicious wine. We have not the slightest doubt that the vine may be cultivated so as to yield a thousand fold more than now, of larger and finer fruit, and the product will be abundant of almost any flavored wine the manufacturer may choose: the pure juice lightly expressed, and somewhat sweetened with sugar, will furnish a wine of a most excellent flavor, similar in color and taste to a Frontignac or Muscat; and the quality may be changed by a stronger expression of the astringent quality of the skins, until the wine will, in that respect, run through all the varieties of Claret port, still retaining, however, much of the Muscat flavor.—*Lowell Jour.*

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FIREWOOD.

THE table at large shows the weight of a cord of different woods, seasoned, the quantity of charcoal each will make, and other valuable information—founded on experiments. It assumes as a standard the shellbark hickory.

| | lbs. in a cord. | Comp. value. |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 Shellbark Hickory, | 4469 | 100 \$7 40 |
| 15 Buttonwood, | 2391 | 52 3 85 |
| 15 Maple, | 2668 | 54 4 00 |
| 11 Black Birch, | 3115 | 63 4 67 |
| 17 White Birch, | 2369 | 48 3 56 |
| 10 White Beech, | 3236 | 65 4 81 |
| 4 White Ash, | 3450 | 77 5 70 |
| 2 Pignut, Hickory or } common Walnut, } | 4241 | 95 7 03 |
| 18 Pitch Pine, | 1904 | 43 3 18 |
| 19 White Pine, | 1868 | 42 3 11 |
| 20 Lombardy Poplar, | 1774 | 40 2 96 |
| 7 Appletree, | 3115 | 70 5 18 |
| 3 White Oak, | 3821 | 81 6 00 |
| 9 Black Oak, | 3102 | 66 4 89 |
| 6 Scrub Oak, | 3339 | 73 5 40 |
| 16 Spanish Oak, | 2449 | 52 3 85 |
| 12 Yellow Oak, | 2919 | 60 4 44 |
| 8 Red Oak, | 3254 | 69 5 11 |
| 13 White Elm, | 2592 | 58 4 29 |
| 5 Swamp Whortleberry, | 3361 | 73 5 40 |

So much for the purchaser—and now a word to the seller.

It is estimated that a cord of wood contains when green 1443lbs. of water. So that a farmer who brings into market a cord of green wood, has no less load for his team, than another who should put on the top of his cord of dry white oak, *three quarters of a cord of seasoned pine, or one hog-head and two barrels of water.*—*Brown's Sylva Americana.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1834.

FARMER'S WORK.

Ruta Baga. We have frequently described the modes of cultivating this plant, adopted by our best farmers. We will, however, add some particulars with regard to its culture and uses, which may be of service to some of our readers.

Arthur Young, in his *Farmer's Calendar*, has the following remarks:

"The inducements to enter freely into the culture of the Swedish turnip are many and important. 1. If he has the right stock of seed, the root yellow in flesh and rough in coat, it lasts [in England] through all frosts, and may be depended on for sheep quite through the month of April, though drawn two months before, and spread on a grass field. 2. It is an excellent and nourishing food for sheep and also for any sort of cattle. 3. It is equal to potatoes for keeping stock swine; a point of great consequence. 4. It is next to carrots the best food which can be given to horses. 5. It is sown at a season, which leaves ample time in case of a failure to put in common turnips or cabbages. All these are powerful inducements to urge a farmer to enter readily into their culture."

For the mode of cultivating the ruta бага, see Rev. Henry Colman's account of his method in obtaining a crop for which he received a premium of \$20 from the Mass. Agr. Society, *New Eng. Farmer*, vol. ix, p. 284, and Judge Buel's statement *N. E. Farmer*, vol. xi, p. 277, and page 380 of this day's paper.

Hoeed Crops. The oftener you stir the ground among corn, potatoes, &c. the less they will suffer from drought. Stirring the ground renders the soil more open and porous, so that it will the more readily receive and retain the dews and rains. Earthing or hilling of plants should be done with caution. Heaping the earth too much about plants is hurtful, as it does not permit the roots to have so much benefit from the rains, and too much hinders the influence of the sun on the lower roots. Whatever hilling is done should be performed by a little at a time, that the roots may gradually and easily accommodate themselves to their change of condition.

Advantages of row-culture, or growing crops in drills.

N. B. Rose, in the *Gardener's Magazine*, observes, "The plan I adopt for growing all garden-crops usually raised from seeds, and not transplanted afterwards, such as turnips, carrots, onions, lettuce, radishes, &c. &c. is to sow them in drills of different degrees of width and depth, according to the size of the seeds and of the plants produced. As soon as they rise through the ground I commence thinning and hoeing, repeating the operation several times, especially the hoeing between the rows. The advantage of frequently stirring the ground about plants is known; but it may not be obvious to every one that the soil can be stirred much deeper, when the hoe works along a continued straight line, as it does between rows, than it can be when it works in curves or irregular roundish spaces of limited extent, as it does among crops sown broad cast. I sow my onions in rows six inches apart, and I can stir between them to the depth of nine inches or a foot if I choose; but if they were sown broad cast, and every plant six inches from every other, I could not stir between

them, with a common hoe, deeper than one or two inches.

Stirring deep and frequently renders watering unnecessary, because a porous surface is less impervious to the heat of the sun than a solid one, and therefore keeps the ground beneath both cooler and moister. Any gardener, who doubts this being the case, may convince himself of the fact by covering part of a bed of onions with three inches of rotten tan, and comparing the soil beneath the tan with that left bare, as to heat and dryness."

Tobacco for destroying Insects. **Thos. McLaurin** in the *Gardener's Magazine*, has the following observations: "I procure from the tobaccoists, liquor expressed from tobacco, to every gallon of which I add five gallons of water; this mixture, with Reed's Garden Syringe I sprinkle over trees and plants infested with insects, putting it on the finest rose, and being careful to wet all the leaves; this operation is performed only in the hottest sunshine, as the effect is then much greater than when the weather is dull. In this manner I have with five gallons of liquor, reduced as above stated, cleaned seventeen peach and nectarine trees, twelve of which average twelve feet in height. The black glutinous insect, provincially called blight, so destructive to cherry trees in the same way with equal facility. I have also found, upon trial, that the grubs, which attack the apricot may be instantly destroyed by immersing the leaves infested in this liquor.

"This is the cheapest and most expeditious manner of destroying the above insects, which has come within my knowledge, and to those who have not seen the operation performed the effect produced is almost incredible. Roses, and in fact, any plant liable to be infested with green fly, and situated where tobacco smoke cannot be used with effect, may be easily cleaned by dipping in or sprinkling with tobacco liquor, as circumstances may render most convenient.

"When trees have got so bad that their leaves are much curled, some of the flies being protected within the curl, will escape; in this case more force must be applied to the syringe, and in a day or two the trees should be looked over again, and whatever part of the leaves has not been wetted, should be washed with a painter's brush; but a careful person will render this process unnecessary, by taking them in time."

Preservation of Seeds. The late M. Zea, the Peruvian Botanist, asserted that the most delicate seeds of American plants may be sent to Europe in the highest preservation, by being enveloped in that kind of raw brown sugar, which always retains its humidity. When the seeds are to be sown it is only necessary to immerse them in lukewarm water, which will take off the sugar.—*Horticultural Register*.

Thinning Plants. Do not permit too many melon or cucumber vines to remain in a hill. Some experienced gardeners have asserted that the hills of water melons should be planted 8 feet apart, and musk melons 4 feet apart each way. And when the plants have become too large to be destroyed by bugs they should be thinned, so as to leave but one in a hill. Cucumbers should be left but little nearer together than musk melons.

Insects in Salads. To be sure that you eat no insects with your salad and greens, you may wash them first with salt water, and then rinse them with fresh water.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, &c.

Burns and Toothache. Cotton applied to burns works wonders; if difficult to keep in its place, moisten it with a little sweet oil or molasses. It is equally good to allay the burning pain of limbs that have been frost bitten. For toothache, attended with swelling, put as much as convenient in contact with the affected part of the jaw, both in and outside the mouth.

The Common Strawberry is a natural dentifrice, and its juice without any preparation dissolves tartareous incrustations on the teeth and makes the breath smell sweet and agreeable.—*Bangor Courier*.

Murrain.—A draught of alum and sulphur has been found a remedy for bloody murrain arising from cattle's swallowing leeches.

Cure for Bolls. I send you a remedy I used while our coals were brought to market in road wagons, which obliged us to use a great number of horses; and I never knew it fail of giving relief in one to five minutes, viz: Pour half a gill of spirit of turpentine into the hand, rub it on to the breast of the horse while suffering; let it be applied to the hollow or pit of the stomach, just at the point where the neck joins the breast, on a space six to eight inches in diameter. The relief is certain, if the grubs have not already cut through the coats of the stomach.—*Farmer's Register*.

Mixture for Cattle and Sheep. It has been recommended, by a gentleman who tried it, to mix salt with unleached wood ashes, in the proportion of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes, and place the mixture under cover, where the animals can have access to it. This composition, our informant said, preserves the health of the animals, increases their appetite, and he believed would preserve sheep against the rot, and horses against bolls.

To make a sick Horse drink freely.—A horse has a very sweet tooth—when he is unwell and won't drink, mix molasses or coarse brown sugar in the water; he will then drink freely.—*Old Colony Whig*.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

It has quite a melancholy influence upon the feelings, and produces reveries of a grand but painful nature, to visit the country, which surrounds this borough, and behold the richness of its budding beauty blasted, and withered beneath the destructive influence of the frosts which have fallen upon it. The grapes, apples, peaches, pears are all injured, if not destroyed; the corn and potatoes are cut off; and the forest trees, which a few days ago were putting forth their leaves in that richness and loveliness which makes the heart throb joyfully, and turns the thoughts in cheerful channel "from nature, up to nature's God," are seared and blasted. They still turn the thoughts "from nature up to nature's God," but in sad and melancholy mood.—*Penn. Republican*, of May 21st.

Fifteen houses were destroyed by fire in the city of New York, on Thursday afternoon. Most of them were of wood, and they were occupied by forty families chiefly foreigners.—*N. Y. paper*.

Carelessness. On Saturday last, as Mr. Levi Marston was standing at the window of his house, in Portsmouth, N. H. with a child about six months old in his arms, a bullet discharged from a rifle on the opposite side of the mill pond, struck the child on the side of the head, near the top, and tore off a large piece of the scalp. Mr. Marston's own life was spared by mere chance. The mischief was caused by some idle fellows, who were firing at a mark in the neighborhood.—*N. H. Gazette*.

At Huntsville, in Alabama, there has been experienced a more severe frost, and greater damages have been done by it, than has ever before been known in the country. The whole of North Alabama has been affected by it, and it is feared that the entire cotton country has sustained serious injury.—*Ibid.*

A New Continent. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has an extract from the Hobart's-town paper, giving an account of the discovery of a large body of land, somewhere to the southward of the Cape of Good Hope, the particulars of which have, they say long been a desideratum. Such of our readers as may wish a full account of the Voyage of Discovery, during which this land was first seen, taken from the "Log book of the brig Juba, commanded by Mr. John Brisbane, R. N." may find it in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, vol. the third, 1833, first part.

Colony of Pigeons. A Susquehannah, (Pa.) Co. paper mentions that immense numbers of Pigeons have taken possession of, and appropriated to their use, a territory said to be nine miles in length, and two miles in width; every foot of which, and almost every tree and branch of a tree upon it, are constantly occupied by them. It is presumable that the beech woods are indebted for this pigeon visit, to the abundant crop of beech nuts produced the last season; by which they are abundantly supplied with food.

The King of Sweden has become a temperance man, and designs to limit the working of distilleries in his dominions to six months in the year.

Rail Roads in England. There are now building in England what they term "The great Western Rail Road," which is to connect London and Bristol. Another is building between London and Southampton; another from London to Greenwich; another from London to Birmingham; another from Hull to Shelby; and the Northern Union Rail Road.

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The work is printed on the best of paper, and is intended for a Farmer's Directory, which every farmer should be possessed of; and relying upon an extensive sale will be afforded at the low price of \$1.
m 21

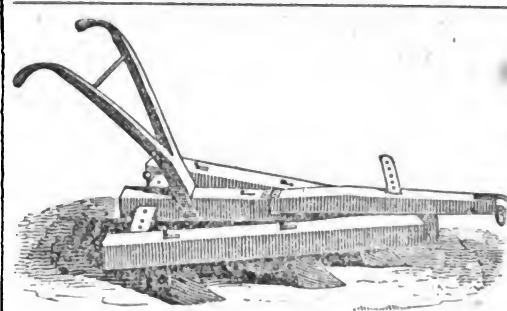
[From the New England Magazine of June 1st, 1834.]

All men love a farm and a garden, and Mr. Fessenden is better qualified than any other man in New-England to compose a good work on these practical subjects—albeit he was in his youth addicted to the less profitable pursuits of wit and poetry. This work should be on the shelf of every farmer's library: there is much in it to guide him and nothing to lead him astray. All is practical, nothing is speculative. It embraces the entire transactions of a farm. The materials for the work must have been collected through many years. Excellence is comparative—and any traveller in England may there best notice the defects of American husbandry. Still, however, it is with caution that in our soil and climate we should adopt the English modes of cultivation.

The soils are first treated of, then grasses, grain, cattle, animals, dairy, manures, harvesting, poultry, implements, &c. &c. Those who would have a choice of implements may choose among many at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse. Here is every facility for saving labor and increasing crops; and the implements that are not useful—if any such there be—are studies of ingenuity. All are made in the best manner, and they are in some sort an illustration of Mr. Fessenden's book, many being neatly delineated in it.

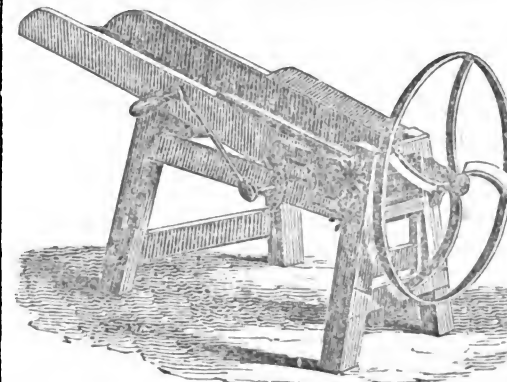
MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of this Society, will be held at their Hall, 81 Cornhill, (lately Market Street) on Saturday the 7th day of June, at 10 o'clock.
R. T. PAINE, Rec'g. Sec'y.



CULTIVATOR.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a few of Seaver's improved expanding CULTIVATORS, for weeding among Corn, Potatoes, &c. &c.
je 4



WILLIS'S IMPROVED STRAW & HAY CUTTER.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 51 and 52 North Market street. The straw or hay cutter is a machine well worth the attention of every farmer, and should be in common use with every farmer feeding stock.

From the great improvement and simplicity of these machines of Willis's, the work is done with great ease and despatch, and requires but one person to operate it, which is not the case with any other machine, every farmer who is disposed to use his fodder to the best advantage and preserve his animals in the best health will in all cases cut their fodder.
my 21

BRASS SYRINGES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a good assortment of Willis's improved Brass SYRINGES for Green Houses, Grape Vines, &c. &c.—see Complete Farmer, page 345.
je 4 J. R. NEWELL.

DAHLIAS.

A Collection of fine Double DAHLIAS, started in pots at 50 cents, for sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street.
G. C. BARRETT.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present,—and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day.
my 14

FULL BLOOD SHORT HORN HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

Four full blood Short Horn Calves for sale from Imported Stock, sire and dams, if application is made in one week to the Publisher of the New England Farmer, he will furnish particulars as to prices, ages, &c.
may 14

HALL'S IMPROVED HAY RAKES.

Just received, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 50 dozen of the first and second quality of Hall's best warranted Hay Rakes.
my 14

NEW WORK ON FLOWERS.

Just published, the Florist's Manual, with Eighty beautifully colored Engravings, being the best work adapted to American floriculture extant—price \$2.50. GEO. C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 | 3 50 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1 | " | 7 75 | 8 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 16 | 18 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 8 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 8 | 11 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 50 | 1 87 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 37 | 5 50 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 72 | 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 65 | 67 |
| white, | " | 65 | 66 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 65 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 67 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 35 | 37 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 17 | 19 |
| 2d quality | " | 12 | 14 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 7 | 84 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 15 | 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 15 | 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 25 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 | 24 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 85 | 90 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| Navy, Mess, | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (none) | " | 90 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 7 | 8 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 28 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 62 | 68 |
| American, full blood, washed | " | 58 | 62 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 48 | 52 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 42 | 47 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 37 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 53 | 57 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 47 |
| 2d " | " | 37 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| southern, | " | 8 | 9 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 64 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 12 | 14 |
| lump, new, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 18 | 20 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 53 | 57 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 1st, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 230 Beef Cattle, (including 60 unsold last week,) unsold 20; 20 cows and calves, 730 sheep and 130 swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—No particular variation from last week. The cattle generally were not so good, but about the same prices were obtained for an equal quality. We quote prime at 6 33 a 6 50; good at 5 88 a 6 25; thin at 4 50 a 5 50.

Cows and Calves.—In demand; we noticed sales at 20, 25, 27, 30, 32, 40, 45, and 50.

Sheep.—Dull—lots were taken at 2 25, 2 50, 2 75 and 3; a lot not sheared were taken at about 4 80.

Swine.—One lot 3 barrows were taken at 64, and one lot all barrows at 64; at retail 64 a 7 for sows, and 74 a 8 for barrows.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

An excellent collection of GARDEN and FLOWER Seeds of very best quality, in papers of 61 cents each, constantly on hand and for sale at New England Seed Store of

GEO. C. BARRETT.

MISCELLANY.

[From Sir Samuel Moreland's Perpetual Almanac, Ready Reckoner, and Gardener, published in the reign of Queen Anne.]

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE PURCHASING OF LAND.

First see the land which thou intend'st to buy,
Within the Seller's Title clear to lie;
And that no Woman to it doth lay claim
By Dowry, Jointure, or some other Name
That may it cumber. Know if bound or free
The Tenure stand, and, that, from each Feoffee
It be released; that the Seller be so old,
That he may lawful sell, thou lawful hold:
Have special care that it not Mortgaged be,
Nor be intayled on Posterity.
Then if it Stand in Statute bound or no,
Be well advised what Quit rent out must go,
What Custom service hath been done of old,
By those who formerly the same did hold;
And if a wedded woman put to Sale,
Deal not with her, unless she bring her Male;
Thy bargain being made, and all this done,
Have special care to make thy Charter run
To thee, thy Heirs, Executors, Assigns,
For that beyond thy life securely binds,
These things foreknown and done, you may prevent
Those things Rash Buyers many times repent,
And yet when you have done all that you can,
If you'll be sure, deal with an honest man.

LINES

—Written by the Rt. Hon. George Canning when a young man, and left by him on the table of a young lady on the morning of her marriage. She having a few days before presented him with a piece of plush to make a pair of breeches.

When all on this auspicious day
Well pleased, their grateful homage pay,
And sweetly sing, or softly say,
A thousand civil speeches.
My muse shall spread her trembling wings,
Nor scorn the lay her duty brings,
Tho' humble be the theme she sings,
A pair of shooting breeches.
Soon shall the tailor's subtle art,
Have made them neat, and strong, and smart,
And fortified in every part
With twenty thousand stitches.
Mark then the moral of my song:
O may your love but prove as strong,
And wear as well, and last as long
As these, my shooting breeches.
And when to ease the load of life
Of private care, of public strife,
The gods to me shall grant a wife,
I ask no rank nor riches:
For sense like thine alone I pray—
Temper like thine serene and gay,
One formed like thee to give away,
Not wear herself the breeches.

MARRIAGE.

Look at the great mass of marriages which take place over the whole world; what poor contemptible affairs they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a certain number of yards of white satin, a ring, a clergyman, a stage or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and the whole matter is over. For five or six weeks two sheepish looking persons are seen dangling on each other's arm, looking at water falls, or making morning calls, and guzzling wine and cakes; then every thing falls into the most monotonous routine. The wife sits on one side of the hearth, the husband on the other, and little quarrels, little pleasures, little cares, and little children,

gradually gather around them. This is what ninety-nine of a hundred find to be the delight of matrimony.

IGNORANCE vs. KNOWLEDGE.

KNOWLEDGE has the wantonness of a child, and the cruelty of an ogre. He builds up systems in one age, only to overturn them in another; he begets theories in one century, and not only exposes them to perish, but is himself the unnatural instrument of their destruction in the next. He resembles Homer's infant on the sea-shore, raising castles of sand with pains and perseverance, then with hands and feet demolishing its labors; or he may be likened still better to Titan, devouring as fast as they see the light the offspring of his own loins. Now turn we to Ignorance and what do we behold? Not content with evincing the tenderness of a parent, by defending like a lion, his own notions and opinions whenever they are attacked; he rushes forward with disinterested courage to the succor of systems and theories with the procreation of which he had nothing in the world to do, the moment he sees them deserted by their natural protectors, and in danger of being annihilated by the ruffian Improvement, or that shocking desperado Reform. This promptitude to espouse the weak, is extremely amiable in Ignorance. Let him but see a principle in any science, astronomy, geology, anatomy, metaphysics or politics, no matter how philosophical its pedigree, in danger of being roughly handled by what is called the march of intelligence, or the extension of experience; in other words hustled by a knot of ill-looking facts, like a foot passenger in Oxford street by a gang of pickpockets, Ignorance at once cries, "to the rescue!"—makes common cause with the doctrine in distress—knocks down one fact with a flat contradiction—floors another with a shout—puts a third "hors du combat" with a horse laugh, and by this chivalrous conduct not unfrequently extricates its friend, and gives some useful error, or venerable prejudice a new lease of its existence. But in the catalogue of the vices of Knowledge, although there be many blacker, there is none so contemptible as his curiosity. Ignorance it must be allowed by his best friends, is in some few particulars rather more inquisitive than becomes his dignity; he is sometimes too anxious to discover what his next door neighbor is to have for dinner; or how many thousand pounds the old lady on the other side of the street has got in the Three per Cents; or what business the gentleman who lives six houses higher up, has with the fat man in a green coat and pink cravat, who knocks at his door every day, except Wednesdays, at five minutes past two precisely; but what of this?—It is only in downright trifles that any body can justly tax ignorance with curiosity—when was he ever known to meddle with the great secrets of the world? When for instance was he ever caught like the elder Pliny, peeping into the crater of a volcano? Never; he leaves such low tricks to those Paul Prys, cycloped philosophers. He would have remained in the dark forever as to the laws of electricity, before he would have stooped to the mean artifice of Dr. Franklin, who, on pretence of flying a kite, insinuated himself into the confidence of a thunder cloud, made himself acquainted with all its private affairs, and then (to crown his baseness) published them to the whole world. Nature never leaves her wardrobe, or a drawer of one of her scrutoires unlocked, but these dirty fellows

your men of science, take advantage of the oversight to tumble her dresses, read her family papers, and often purloin her trinkets for their cabinets and museums. What are mineralogists but a gang of thieves, who have discovered the secret springs of the chest, in which Nature keeps her treasures? What are phrenologists but pick locks, who actually boast of having in their possession a key to the whole mystery of the human mind? The mathematician you swear is about nothing handsome, he is generally to be found in angles and corners. The astronomer waylays nature by night; the botanist in wild and sequestered places—

"In wood or grove, by mossy fountain side,
In valley or green meadow;"

wherever, in fact she is likeliest to be found asleep or undressed. Who then can doubt the purity of the intentions with which he pursues his cryptogamias and syngenesias? No question, Apollo's pursuit of Daphne was nothing in the world but a botanical excursion;—divinity only wanted to ascertain the nymph's class and order. Then what have the conchologists and entomologists to say for themselves? The elders in the apocryphal legend Heaven knows were filthy old fellows enough; but their obscenity was chastity compared to the conduct of these men of periwinkles and butterflies; they did not put on their spectacles—at least it is not so written—to contemplate the bathing beauty; they were content to stare at Susannah's charms with the naked eye. Not so the entomologists; not even spectacles are enough for them; they must actually have microscopes or they see nothing.—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,
1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. istf. a 16.

COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER.

One complete set of 11 Volumes of the New England Farmer bound in excellent style. For sale at the Farmer Office. This will be found to make a valuable Library for an Agriculturist.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & Sons, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1834.

NO. 48.

From the Portsmouth Journal. **BIRDS.**

It has been the ravenous practice of man to destroy all those beautiful creatures—and the more beautiful, the more furious he is to destroy them, and that too without the least gain.

Now can we be candid enough to consider the evil consequences of this practice, as well as the great benefits to be derived in forbearance of such a practice? It is my present intention to set forth some of the evils resulting from such brutal and inhuman practices, and to endeavor to bring to view some of the benefits unavoidably resulting from their discontinuance.

It is a melancholy fact in this vicinity, and probably elsewhere, at least as far as the extent of the New England States, that our songsters, who give the most delightful of all melody, are so extinct, that in our usual walks of business or of pleasure it is rare to hear or see a solitary one, especially one of those admired songsters the *navis* or *mock* bird that is so distinguished above all others of the bird tribe,—especially to see her so bold as formerly, rise to the top of a high tree, determined that every note should be distinctly heard, and there for fifteen minutes in succession, without the least intermission never repeat a single note; as soon as her song is ended, she is sure to remove to another of the loftiest tops and pitch another song in as clear and deliberate a manner as any of the human tribe possibly can. Now the poor songster, if she presumes to show her head, or sing us one of her old hundreds, even in a bush, she is immediately put to death.

The singing of birds in general, is above all music particularly at the closing of our long frozen winters, after being long shut up and excluded from most of the enlivening exhibitions of nature. The sight of a variety, and of plenty of those birds with their warbling voices around us in our walks, and in our business, would change the present melancholy scene very much. It is surprising that we notice the very great difference within a few years; I could once see a tolerable number of different species in my orchard, and about my farm; but men as they call themselves, and boys, would flock around my dwellings, and in dry seasons, when there was much danger of fire being kindled from their guns. Every bird of every description, was shot on its nest, or off, no matter, if a bunch of birds could be obtained to carry home for a show. I am not troubled with those gunners now; there are no birds on my farm save barn swallows, and a pair of Pewees, who are sure to come home every season, and breed in an out-building undisturbed.—We endeavor to protect them from guns and stones. They are as tame as we wish them; and they take off a few of the insects that infest our eyes and ears.

Besides the privation named of the sight and music of those birds, we are sensible of a great increase of insects that infest our fruit trees, and that prey upon our grain and corn fields. We may positively assert, that if birds were increased a thousand to one, hopping over our grounds in search for their food, that there would be a great diminution of those insects amounting to nearly total extinction. There are many that feed on the

insects on fruit trees, which if undisturbed, from a common course of nature, would free them from these pests which ruin the fruit. The different species of Woodpeckers used to be plenty, which are now almost extinct, from their exposed state, in searching out fruit orchards. The Cuckoo is a fine but rare bird; she exposes herself from singing her very melodious songs; also from the circumstance of her particular manner of living, which I believe is wholly on caterpillars. I have seen them light at a new nest and clear it completely.

There are many species of birds which I have not mentioned as to their beauty and usefulness, and some few that are mischievous. My design has been to show that we once were delighted with, and benefitted by those birds, and that we are now living in this dreary land, without their company, and without their great benefit. And now I will show that if we choose, we can soon enjoy their company again.

The remedy is practicable, it is only to legislate in their favor. To make the thing more perfect, every State should go hand in hand. A heavy fine should be laid against those who destroy any birds, except the most mischievous.

MANGEL WURTZEL FOR CATTLE.

By the Editor of the American Farmer.

LAST year we made an experiment with mangel wurtzel for cattle, and the result was highly satisfactory—so much so that we shall hereafter adopt it in preference to all other root crops for the purpose. Having about the sixth of an acre of ground prepared for early corn for which we had not seed enough, we determined to plant it in mangel wurtzel as an experiment, having very little confidence in its equality with ruta baga. We accordingly soaked the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, laid off furrows about two feet apart, and dropped the seed six or eight inches apart, covering it as we do corn. When the plants were up, we passed over the field with a weeding hoe, and subsequently run a small plough through it twice, clearing out the weeds with a hoe. This is all the cultivation it had, and we feel certain that all the work bestowed upon it, including the original preparation of the ground for corn, did not amount to more than two full days work for one man. We put no manure on the ground, though it had been manured the year before for potatoes, and for planting in early York cabbages, which were killed by the severity of the winter. The soil was a fair medium mold, a mixture of sand, clay and vegetable matter; high ground, but level. When the mangel wurtzel was gathered, it was estimated by every one at seventy-five bushels; some more, but none less. It was also perfectly evident that we might have taken at least one-fourth more, if not double the quantity, from the same ground, had we planted more carefully, and laid the rows fifteen or eighteen inches apart, instead of two feet. There were many places in the rows where there was not a plant for six or eight feet; and then again many places where they were so crowded that the roots could not fairly develop themselves.

As food for cattle, especially for milch cows, our

experiment was as follows: In October our best milch cow began to fail in her milk, and we cut an arm full of the tops of mangel wurtzel for her; this seemed to have a good effect, and it was repeated night and morning for a week, when she fully recovered her usual supply. The leaves were then withheld, and she immediately failed again in her milk. At that time her full quantity was about twelve quarts a day, and when the mangel wurtzel leaves were withheld, the quantity she gave was only about six quarts. She had a good pasture, with an excellent stream of water in it, and plenty of salt during the time; but at that season the grass does not afford sufficient nutritive matter.

After another week we began giving her the roots of the mangel wurtzel, cut small, and occasionally sprinkled with shorts or corn meal, and a little salt; one peck of the roots given thus, had the same effect on her milk that the tops had; and we suspended these a week, to try their effect the more certainly. The result was as above stated, a conviction that mangel wurtzel is the best and most profitable root we can raise for milch cows.

After cutting off the leaves, they very soon grow out again, so that they may be cut every fortnight. But we think it better to select the largest roots from crowded places, and give them tops and all; as we think the new growth of leaves is at the expense of the roots.

FRUIT TREES.

DR. THATCHER gives the practice of an intelligent cultivator, in pruning young trees in the nursery, which we consider very judicious:

"Mr. Cooper remarks that the side shoots should not be cut close to the stem, as the whole growth is thereby forced to the top, which becomes so weighty as to bend and spoil the tree. A better method is to cut the ends of the side shoots, which will encourage the growth of the trunk, until it acquires strength to support a good top. The side shoots may then be cut close. In forming the top Mr. C. has found it necessary to lighten the east and northeast sides, as fruit trees generally incline that way; and to encourage the branches on the opposite quarters, to keep the sun from the trunk; otherwise the rays of that luminary, when striking nearly at right angles, will kill the bark, bring on canker, and ruin the tree."

Professor Lindley says that transplanted trees "should not be headed down the first year, nor will they require to be headed down afterwards, in such trees whose growth is upright; but such as are of a pendant growth should remain till they are well established in the ground; and may then be headed down." In giving directions for the treatment of dwarf trees, he also says "they should not be cut down when planted, but should stand a year, and then be headed down."—*Genesee Farmer.*

To render Fruit Trees productive.—If the ground is richly cultivated for crops, the trees will grow thriftily, but will ripen but a little fruit. After they have acquired a sufficient size, the ground should be laid down to grass, or, when more convenient, a wide walk should be made over their roots.—*American Gard. Mag.*

From the Southern Agriculturist.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES WHILST TRAVELLING.

As it is your request, I will now endeavor to say something about the treatment of a horse upon a journey, though, I assure you, that you have travelled much more than I have. I will however, say how I would treat my nags.

It is of great importance that the horse be in good condition before the journey is commenced, not very fat; he should eat nothing but the most solid food for sometime before you start, nothing light or green, for nine out of ten horses will founder if fed on green food. Early in the morning give a few swallows of water for some horses will not eat without, particularly if feverish at night. Give three quarts of corn soon after the water; he should not be limited in fodder, but let him have it before him from the time he is put up at night till you start. Give him as much water as he will drink before you start, travel very slow for the first hour, for many horses are foundered from the body becoming suddenly hot when full of cold water, just as when the reverse happens filling the body with cold water when it is hot. Give about a gallon of water frequently, for by giving a small quantity often, the stomach is kept more cool, and there is less danger. Twice or three times a day put about a pint of corn meal and a little salt into the water, and stir it well in. Whenever you water on the road, move off the horse immediately, to stand still after drinking is very wrong. When you stop for any time, say for an hour or so, do not water till you are going off. I never give corn during the day—three or four quarts of oats may be given, and fodder or hay, for the quantity he will eat will not injure him. In hot dusty weather it is very gratifying to the horse to wash or wipe the face, and the inside of the nostrils with a sponge and cold water, and if you add a little vinegar it is better; do this at the time of, and before watering. When you stop for the night, let the horse go into a lot to wallow and walk about for half an hour, then let a few bundles of fodder or hay be given to him while he is rubbed, curried and brushed, and afterwards as plentifully as can be given. When cool have his legs washed with soap and cold water, and the feet picked out, and then let him have his fill of water, but without salt. Be careful that the horse always eats some fodder before he gets his corn; give a strong large horse eight quarts of corn at night, or as many ears as are equal to it—it is better to feed on the ear than to shell it, as the horse eats not so fast and will perhaps eat less. If the corn is new give but half the quantity; always give oats in the morning if to be got, six quarts will not injure a horse. If the horse gets galled, wash the parts with strong whiskey and water. If your horse becomes dull and heavy on the journey, or loses his appetite, tie a lump of gum assafetida on his bit, covered or wrapped in a strong rag. This may be continued for the whole journey, and I believe prevents his taking any distemper if put with sick horses, or in stables where they have been: it is also a preventive of founder. Horses sometimes get lame on the road without any apparent cause. It is generally from being improperly shod. There are such various notions as to the treatment of a horse when foundered, that it is difficult to know what to say on the subject. I would bleed freely from the neck—give a pint of whiskey with a little warm water and molasses,

with a lump of alum about the size of a nutmeg dissolved in it, and urge the horse on his journey.

I have now my good sir, said what I would do with my horse on the road, and if any part of it is worth your consideration, you are welcome to it. Hoping that you will excuse great hurry and blunders, and with my best wishes for your having a safe and pleasant time of it,

I remain yours with regard, B.

GREAT EXPLOIT.

On Saturday, a pair of horses before a light wagon, trotted over the Centreville course on Long Island, 100 miles in two minutes less than 10 hours, and, of course, won the bet of 1000 dollars. Is this not unprecedented?—*New York Gazette.*

The *New York Commercial* adds the following particulars relating to this cruel treatment of these fine horses. We agree with the New-York editor that it is a fit subject for the Grand Jury:

It was a match against time by two horses belonging to Mr. R. B. Thiel, of this city, for \$1500, to trot in a light four wheel carriage, one hundred miles in ten successive hours; and was won, having two minutes thirty-five seconds to spare. If what we have heard be correct, the latter part of the match was a scene revolting to humanity. The horses performed wonders the first eighty miles, but evidently flagged the ninth hour, and on the tenth, became so completely worried, that, during a portion of that time, they were whipped with a degree of cruelty unheard of on any course in this country or in Europe. One of the morning papers states that men with whips had to drive them around the last mile, and that there is little hope of the recovery of one of these fine animals—should he even survive, he will never be fit for the road again. We shall be glad to give contradiction to this statement, if it be untrue. If it be true—and we had the story from the lips of a gentleman who was on the course—the authors deserve strong public censure, and it is the duty of the grand jury to indict them.

From the Maine Farmer.

WASHING SHEEP.

THE time of the year has commenced, when, if it is not already done, sheep must soon be washed. Now who does not know how to wash sheep? Aye, but how few there are washed as they should be. Thousands of dollars are lost to Maine annually from neglect in the single operation of washing wool as it ought to be done. The wool merchant always ready and abundantly willing to decry the article, finds that it is not so clean. He accordingly makes an allowance for the dirt, and depend upon it he makes more of an allowance than the real amount of the dirt would warrant.

Hence by the work not being thoroughly accomplished, a loss is sustained; a loss which though it may not amount to much to individuals, yet in the aggregate will swell to a large sum. Most of our farmers use no soap while washing their sheep. Others use so little that it does no good. Now a liberal use of this article would save much money to the community, not only by diminishing the allowance made for extraneous matter in the wool, but in the reputation which would be gained by always having perfectly clean fleeces. Manufacturers complain that although the staple of the wool from Maine is good, it is generally wretchedly cleansed. There is another point in this business which on the score of humanity we

would urge upon our farmers. It is care and tenderness exercised towards the animal during the operation. The work is too often entrusted to thoughtless boys and to others, who having a job to perform feel no interest in the flock and use but little gentleness towards the sheep in their hands. Many sheep receive injuries from the shaking and wrenching and slating about which they are doomed to undergo while in the hands of the washer. After having washed your sheep thoroughly be careful where you put them, if you would not lose your labor entirely. A clean smooth pasture free from sandy places, old decaying stumps, or burnt logs, should be the place for them to run in till shearing time. Many who in fact are careful in washing, are careless in this particular, and thereby lose nearly the whole of their labor. The sheep lie down in the sand, or they rub against the stumps, &c., and in a few minutes fill their fleeces with a load of dust or sand. We repeat, more care in this business will save the State much money, and not only this, but retrieve the reputation of our flocks.

FRAUD IN WOOL.

THE practice of rolling up a quantity of pulled wool, tag-locks, and filth in fleeces, has become so prevalent of late in many of the wool-growing districts, that it is proper at this time, when shearing is near at hand, to caution those who are about to purchase wool of the farmers, to examine critically the condition in which the wool is put up, and whenever fraud is discovered, the severest penalty the law will permit, should be inflicted on the perpetrator. Instances have occurred where nearly a fourth part of the weight of what was supposed to be purely fleece wool, has proved to be something of an entirely different character. Many extensive manufacturers have declared it as their determination not to purchase wool at any rate unless it is in good condition.—*Courier.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

SLIGHT COLDS.

I NOTICED in the *Pennsylvanian* of May 10, some remarks on a slight cold. This subject is certainly important, and the nostrums too often resorted to in such cases, tend more to create serious complaints than to cure. The neglect of mismanagement of these slight colds are often the means of inducing consumption, inflammation of the lungs, and other incurable disorders. We have often heard of molasses and rum, of hoarhound candy, and other nostrums. Now it is obvious that what we call a slight cold, is a stoppage of the imperceptible evacuation by the skin, and all stimulants or astringents are hurtful. To restore this tendency to the surface, is the main object, and I know nothing better than to take a tea-spoonful of ipecacuanha—pour on to it about a gill of warm but not hot water—take one tea-spoonful of this tea three or four times a day, keeping in the mouth a small piece of saltpetre about as large as a pea and swallow the spittle—this will cure in most cases.

Medicus.

To temper Large Instruments.—W. H. Raiford, in the *Southern Planter*, says, some wrought iron ploughs will last twice as long as others. This is owing, in a great measure, to the tempering. It is in vain, he says, to attempt to temper large instruments in a small quantity of impure water. The more and the purer the water the better will be the temper.

ALTERNATE HUSBANDRY

—Has been a principal means of converting one of the poorest counties of England, the county of Norfolk, into one of the most productive and wealthy. Most of this county possesses a sandy soil. Sixty years ago summer fallows, according to Young, were common there, and fields were left in grass three years. At the close of the last century, according to the same writer, no such things as summer fallows were known, and grass was left but two years. The number of horses was lessened; ploughings were not so frequent, often but one for barley; and some trusted to scarifying, and succeeded well. This change of system had the effect to increase the product one quarter and one third. The same system is coming into operation upon our sandy soils, and with equal if not greater advantages.—*The Cultivator*.

PEAS.

Those who would sow peas for seed, and who wish to raise them free from bugs, should consult the climate, and watch the time when the pea bugs deposit their eggs, note the time necessary for peas, after sowing, to arrive at that stage when bugs could deposit their eggs in the young fruit, and defer sowing until it shall be too late to have them injured.

In this vicinity, by sowing the Marrowfat about the tenth of June, and the Blue some eight or ten days earlier, they will not be injured.

Where peas are designed for feeding hogs in autumn, they should be sown early, as by that course the crop is greater than when sown late, as above, and the ground may be prepared earlier for wheat. The egg which is deposited in the young pea, does not injure it for feeding to stock in the fall.—*Goodsell's Farmer*.

AN EXPERIMENT ON OATS.

HAVING sown the same oats for several years without changing the seed, my crops became fuller and fuller every year of the black dust head or blast, until the loss from this cause, amounted to one half the crop: and when thrashed out, the black dust was so suffocating that the laborers were made sick by it. I determined in 1832 to change the seed, and got one hundred bushels of the purest seed that could be procured in Richmond; they did not quite hold out to sow all the land intended, and I had to use some of my own impure seed—which I washed effectually in very strong lime water, and allowed them to remain in the lime water the night before sowing. It proved an effectual remedy; the product was decidedly more clean on harvesting than that from the seed procured in Richmond, although that was tolerably pure.—*Farmer's Register*.

CORN.

One of the most important improvements, introduced by scientific farmers in the culture of this very important crop, within a few years, is the planting of from four to six times the usual quantity of seed; and, at the first hoeing, pulling up all but the proper number of plants, leaving the best and most thrifty ones to form the future crop. Experiment has shown the great advantages resulting from this course, if confidence is to be placed in the reports of our most successful farmers, upon this subject; or if science and the laws of analogy are to be trusted in this, as well as in other cases. Every farmer must have seen the difference in the size, appearance and thrift of the

corn-plants, in the same hill. What farmer would undertake to breed indifferently from a healthy, or a sickly race of animals? Why not apply the same principle to vegetable productions?

The additional quantity of seed, recommended in the culture of this crop, the expense of which is but trifling, enables the husbandman to select the healthy plants only, for the crop, removing all the sickly ones: and with them, the danger, if any exists, of communicating disease to such as remain. Within a few days, an intelligent farmer who had seen the experiment tried, expressed to us the fullest belief, that this improvement in planting had added one fourth, to the quantity and value of his crop.—*Northern Farmer*.

NEW WAY TO CATCH FISH.

We were much pleased with a story told us the other day, respecting the method sometimes adopted to catch trouts in the lakes in the back part of this State. A steel trap is taken and a piece of pork is tied upon the plate, the trap set and lowered down in the water. His troutship, who is not always eager to bite, but often prefers smelling and nibbling a little before he makes the fatal grab, comes up to reconnoitre, and while according to his custom he is turning the pork over with his nose, he springs the trap upon himself and is drawn up nabbed like an unlucky rat, by his head and shoulders.—*Maine Farmer*.

NEW MODE OF GROWING ONIONS.

AFTER the beds are formed and the seed planted in rows, in the usual way, the spaces between the rows are covered with strips of board of such width as will leave from two to two and a half inches between them for the rows. These boards are suffered to remain until the growth of the onion is considerably advanced, and until it begins to bottom; when they are removed and laid up for another year. This covering prevents the growth of weeds; keeps the ground from becoming too dry or too wet; screens it from the cold night air, and is said greatly to promote the growth of plants, as well as to save much labor in keeping down the weeds. If the boards are whitewashed, they will permit less heat to pass off during the night.—*Northern Farmer*.

Chickweed.—Some farmers have said that if they could cover up the open spaces in their fields which occur between their crops, with boards, they would want no other manure. Now if this opinion be adopted, it may follow that although chickweed abstracts some nourishment from the soil, yet its leaves and stems, acting in lieu of the boards, may completely counterbalance that loss.—*G. Farmer*.

Rochester, N. Y. The young men of Rochester have had Temperance meetings in all the wards of that Village. Young men in every part of the union can greatly advance the cause by setting themselves zealously to work.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A STATED meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society was held at their rooms, No. 81 Cornhill, on Saturday, June 7th, the Vice President presiding.

The Secretary being absent, Chas. M. Hovey was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The Chairman of the committee chosen at a former meeting to take into consideration the expediency of the Society's having a public exhibition

of fruits and flowers in the ensuing autumn, made a report, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed at a former meeting to take into consideration the propriety of a public exhibition the ensuing autumn, be authorized to proceed with the same if it shall appear to them practicable; and in case the receipts shall fall short of the amount of expenses attending the same, the deficiency shall be reimbursed from the funds of the Society.

Voted, That a committee be chosen for the purpose of carrying into execution the above resolution.

Messrs. Geo. W. Pratt, J. P. Bradlee, Wm. E. Payne, J. G. Joy, Jona. Winship, David Haggerston, Samuel Walker, Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Thos. Mason, Chas. Senior, R. L. Emmons, C. M. Hovey, Wm. Kenrick, were appointed the committee.

Voted, That the Secretary be authorized to notify the chairman of the said committee of his election, with a copy of the resolution passed at this meeting, and requesting a meeting of the committee at the rooms of the society on Saturday the 14th inst.

Messrs. Wm. T. Andrews and Lorenzo Prouty of Boston, and Frederic Hayden of Lincoln were admitted Subscription Members.

The following letter was received from H. J. Finn, Esq. of Newport, R. I.

Boston, June 7th, 1834.

Dear Sir—In reply to your polite communication, which honors me with the title of "Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society," I request that you will present my best acknowledgments to the President and Directors of the Institution; and assure them, that as far as my humble efforts and example may extend, they shall be exerted to promote the interests of that Science, which may date its present powerful influence from the formation of the Society, and the practical superiority of its distinguished members.

With sentiments of great respect for them, and personal regard for yourself, I remain, your obliged friend,

HENRY J. FINN.

Z. Cook, Jun. Esq.

Adjourned to Saturday, June 14th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. M. HOVEY,

Secretary pro tem.

EXHIBITED.

Pæonia moutan Bankse (or tree *Pæony*), from Hon. Jona. Hunnewell, Roxbury.

Pæonia moutan Bankse, *P. rosea*, Scotch roses, &c. from Mr. Wm. Kenrick.

Azalea nudiflora, and *flammea*, *Pæonia moutan Bankse* and *aristina*, Early white Italian Honey-suckle (*Lonicera caprifolium album*), *Magnolia cordata* and Scotch roses, from Mr. John Kenrick, Newton.

A bouquet of Flowers, consisting of Roses, Geraniums, &c. from Mr. Thomas Mason, Charlestown.

Pæonia officinalis rubra, and Guilder Roses (*Viburnum opulus*), from Messrs. Hovey.

For the Committee, CHAS. M. HOVEY.

A handsome specimen of the Mackay Sweeting Apple, in good preservation, was presented by Capt. Mackay of Weston.

For the Committee, E. VOSE.

From the Penny Magazine.

THE LOCUST.

THE locust belongs to that class of insects which naturalists distinguish by the name of *gryllus*. The common grasshopper is of this genus, and in its general appearance resembles the "migratory locust," of which we have to speak. The body of this insect is long in proportion to its size, and is defended on the back by a strong corslet, either of a greenish or light brown hue. The head which is vertical, is very large, and furnished with two antennæ of about an inch in length; the eyes are very prominent, dark, and rolling; the jaws are strong and terminate in three incisive teeth, the sharp points of which traverse each other like scissors. The insect is furnished with four wings, of which the exterior pair, which are properly cases to the true wings, are tough, straight and larger than those which they cover, which are pliant, reticulated, nearly transparent, and fold up in the manner of a fan. The four anterior legs are of middling size, and of great use in climbing and feeding, but the posterior pair are much larger, and longer, and of such strength that the locust is enabled by their means to leap more than two hundred times the length of its own body, which is usually from two to three inches. Locusts, as the writer of this article has seen them in the East, are generally of a light brown or stone color, with dusky spots on the corslet and wing cases; the mouth and inside of the thighs tinged with blue, and the wings with green, blue, or red. These wings are of a delicate and beautiful texture; and in the fine fibres by which the transparency is traversed, the Moslems of western Asia fancy that they can decypher an Arabic sentence which signifies "We are the destroying army of God."

The female locust lays about forty eggs, which in appearance are not unlike oat-grains, but smaller. She covers them with a viscid matter, by which they are sometimes attached to blades of grass, but are more usually deposited in the ground. For this purpose she prefers light sandy earths, and will not leave the eggs in contact with moist or cultivated grounds, unless she has been brought down on them by rain, wind or fatigue, and rendered incapable of seeking a more eligible situation. Having performed this, the female dies; and the eggs remain in the ground throughout the winter. If much rain occurs, the wet spoils them by destroying the viscid matter in which they are enveloped, and which is essential to their preservation. Heat also seems necessary to their production, for the little worm which proceeds from the egg, sometimes appears so early as February, and sometimes not until May, according to the state of the season. This, in the usual course becomes a nymph, in which state it attains its full growth in about twenty-four days. After having for a few days abstained from food, it then bursts its skin, comes forth a perfect animal, and immediately begins to unfold and trim its wings with the hinder feet. The insects which first attain this state do not immediately fly off, but wait in the neighborhood for those whose development is more tardy; but when their army is formed they take their flight from the district.

To those who have not seen a flight of locusts, it is difficult by description to convey an idea of the appearance it presents. As seen approaching in the distance it resembles a vast opaque cloud, and as it advances a clattering noise is heard, which is occasioned by the agitation and concus-

sion of wings in their close phalanxes. When they arrive they fill the air, like flakes of thick falling snow; and we have known the bright and clear sky of Chaldea, become darker than that of London on some heavy November day.

Wherever they alight every vegetable substance disappears with inconceivable rapidity before them. The most beautiful and highly cultivated lands assume the appearance of a desert, and the trees stand stripped of all their leaves as in the midst of winter. After devouring the fruits, the herbage, and the leaves of trees, they attack the buds and the bark, and do not even spare the thatch of the houses. The most poisonous, caustic, or bitter plants, as well as the juicy and nutritive, are equally consumed; and thus "the land is as the Garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness." It seems as if nothing could appease their devouring hunger, and the energy and activity they exhibit, and the rapidity of their operations, almost exceed belief. Their depredations are not confined to the open air; they scale the walls, and penetrate to the granaries and houses. They swarm from the cellar to the garret, and within doors, and without, they are a terrible nuisance, for they are continually springing about, and often, in consequence, give a person startling raps, on different parts of the face, affording very sensible evidence of the force with which they leap; and as the mouth cannot be opened without the danger of receiving a locust, it is impossible to converse or eat with comfort. When they have settled themselves at night, the ground is covered with them to a vast extent; and in some situations, they lie one above another several inches thick. In travelling they are crushed beneath the feet of the horses; and the animals are so terribly annoyed by the bouncing against them in all directions of the insects they have disturbed, that they snort with alarm, and become unwilling to proceed.

It is not merely the living presence of these insects which is terrible, but new calamities are occasioned by their death, when the decomposition of their bodies fills the air with pestilential miasma, occasioning epidemic maladies, the ravages of which are compared to those of the plague. Thus famine and death follow in their train; and instances are not of rare occurrence in the East, in which villages and whole districts have been depopulated by them.

Under these circumstances it necessarily becomes an object of anxious attention, in the countries they are most accustomed to visit, either to prevent them from alighting on the cultivated grounds, or to drive them off or destroy them after they have descended.

The impression is very general that noise frightens these insect devastators, and prevents them from alighting. When therefore, the people are aware of the approach of their armies, every kettle or other noisy instrument in the place is in requisition, with which, and by shouts and screeches, men, women, and children unite in the endeavor to make the most horrible din in their power. The scene would be truly laughable, from the earnestness which every one exhibits in this strange employment, were not all disposition to mirth checked by the consciousness of the fearful consequences of the invasion which it is thus endeavored to avert.

How far noise may really operate in preventing their descent in ordinary circumstances, it is not

easy to ascertain; but on the approach of evening, or when exhausted by their journey, nothing can prevent them from alighting. They will then descend even on the seas and rivers, of which some striking instances are recorded.

When a swarm has actually alighted, the means employed to drive them off, are much the same as those to prevent their descent. But this is never attempted in wet weather, or until the sun has absorbed the dew, as the locust is quite incapable of flying while its wings are wet. When the swarm is large, or when it has come down on cultivated grounds, no measure of destruction is practicable without sacrificing the produce; but when the depredators have been driven to waste grounds or happened in the first instance to descend upon them, various modes of extirpation are resorted to, of which the following is most effective: a large trench is dug from three to four feet wide, and about the same depth; the off-side is lined with people furnished with sticks and brooms, while others form a semi-circle, which encloses the extremities of the trench and the troop of locusts, which are then driven into the grave intended for them by the clamorous noise already described. The party stationed on the other side push back such insects as attempt to escape at the edges, crush them with their sticks and brooms, and throw in the earth upon them.

These insect devastators have fortunately a great number of enemies. Birds, lizards, hogs, foxes, and even frogs, devour a great number; a high wind, a cold rain, or a tempest destroys millions of them. In the East they are used as an article of food. In some parts they are dried and pounded, and a sort of bread is made, which is of much utility in bad harvests. They are sold as common eatables in the Bazaar of Bagdad, and the cooks of the East have various ways of preparing them for use.

SOOT DESTROYS CUT WORMS.

Soot destroys or drives off from all plants of the cabbage tribe, from pinks, and from other plants, those common and voracious grubs of gardens, the larvæ of the moths of the family Noctuidæ. After being annoyed almost to despair, by the ravages of this grub, I resorted to the use of soot, and thus applied it:—I laid it dry, and near an inch thick over the ground, and had it dug in.—The plants were then planted from 20 to 25 in a row, and so effectual was the soot that instead of losing eight or ten plants in one row, as I before had done, I think I did not lose more than that number in a bed of 200 or 300. In the grub's attacks on plants of the cabbage family, its habit is to eat some nearly and others quite asunder, a little below the heart: it often greatly annoys the farmers in their turnip fields. I have made use of the same remedy, since and have never found it to fail. Last summer I was troubled with the grub in a bed of pinks; I then made some soot water, and watered the bed well, and the bed was soon freed from the grubs. The precise mode of the soot's action on the grubs I cannot state: but I believe that the ammoniacal matter which it contains destroys some and disperses the remainder. I have not found the soot injure the soil at all; and I name this because I had been told it would.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Three Important Things.—The three things most difficult are—to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.

MANGOLD WURTZEL OR FIELD BEET.

We are happy to find that farmers are awake to the cultivation of this crop; and so great has been the increase of demand for seed, that it has been impossible at all times to procure a supply. We have already had calls for ten times as much as was called for the last season, and all who cultivated it the last season are anxious to increase the quantity this. One farmer who has been longest in the cultivation of it, is putting in sixteen acres—and speaks of it as the most profitable crop he has ever cultivated.—*Goodsell's Farmer.*

PROGRESS AND EFFECT OF THE SEASON.

The frost about the middle of May destroyed most of our fruit. The forests have not yet recovered, and many trees look as brown, and dry, as if they had been girdled.

The week past has been very warm, and the Curculio, that enemy of all stone fruit in this country, has made its appearance, and wherever a plum or cherry escaped the frost, these little insects are sure to find them, and at once insert into them the seed of destruction. With all their industry, we think some of them will be disappointed in finding a proper place for depositing their eggs, which may diminish their numbers another year.—*Ibid.*

ROTATION OF CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A FARMER gives, in the Farmer's Reporter, a concise view of the mode of Agriculture in Pennsylvania. The corn is always planted on sward ground, carefully ploughed once, two or three weeks before time of planting. It is well harrowed without disturbing the sod; marked off into furrows three feet apart, in which the corn is planted in hills, one and a half or two feet apart. A little plaster is sprinkled on the hills when well up—barrowed and ploughed once—when too thick, the stalks are thinned. By this method, "we now raise," says the writer, "forty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre, where twelve or fifteen years ago, it was thought a crop of corn could not be obtained at all."

The next crop is oats, sown the succeeding spring. Wheat succeeds the oats, when barnyard manure is carted on. A rye crop follows the wheat. Cloverseed is sown on the rye in March. The clover is allowed to remain two or three years, and plastered; when the same rotation commences again.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

THE SHEEP—HEEDLESSNESS.

Cows and sheep possess much less of the instinctive apprehension of danger than horses. In a marshy country it is by no means uncommon for cows to be bemired, or *laired* as it is termed in the northern counties; and this is still more common with sheep, though so much lighter in weight.

In mountainous and rocky districts, the sheep is by no means to be trusted in places of danger, having none or little of the instinct which enables the goat and the chamois to make their way amongst the steepest precipices. It is remarkable that even upon seeing accidents befall their fellows they are not deterred from following heedlessly in the same track. The heedlessness of the animals in such cases, may probably arise from their being so much accustomed to follow others in the same track,—(a habit which causes a sheep grazing district to be every where intersected with sheep paths about a foot in breadth,)—and when the leader falls over a precipice, the next follows in the same way, as Suwarrow's Russians marched into a trench till it was filled with their dead bodies.—*Penny Magazine.*

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A SUBSCRIBER asks our opinion concerning this tree as a hedge plant. We answer confidently that it will not answer for a hedge. Cattle are extremely fond of it, and would soon "eat up the fence" if made of so delicious a material. Its extraordinary value as food for silk-worms begins to be understood. Compared with the white mulberry, it will become fit for use 50 per cent. sooner, will yield 50 per cent. more food for the worm, and of a quality 33 to 50 per cent. better at the same time.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

VEGETABLE SILK.

THERE is at present considerable activity in a new branch of industry at Paris. We allude to the manufacture of carpets, and various other articles of general use, from a substance first imported into France by M. Pavy, to which he has given the name of vegetable silk. This substance has, in fact, an appearance very similar to silk, and can be employed as its substitute in a variety of cases. It is white, and can receive dye of any color. This vegetable is gathered in shoots of from 15 to 20 feet in length, and is of such strength that four of these shoots plaited together, will bear a weight of 40 pounds.

A GOLD TERRAPIN.

A GENTLEMAN from Booker's Gold Mine reports that he saw a small gold terrapin, taken from the mine, for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peale's Museum in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge's egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather thongs that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine, which had been under water two hundred years. From such observations, we may infer that silver is sometimes in a gaseous state, and so gold may be; and in that way this curious little terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal. The extraordinary price offered for this non-descript will no doubt lead to its careful preservation.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

CROCODILE BIRD....From Heroditus.

Now as the crocodile lives much in the water, he has his mouth within quite covered with leeches. All other birds and beasts shun the crocodile; but there is peace between him and the trochilus, inasmuch as he is benefitted by that bird; for when the crocodile goes out from the water upon the land and opens his jaws, which he is wont to do, in order to receive the cool breeze, the trochilus then entering his mouth devours the leeches; and he, delighted at the advantage he thus receives, never injures the trochilus.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW YORK.

It appears from the Report of the Executive Committee of the New York City Temperance Society, made at the meeting held on Friday evening last, that the number of individuals who have signed the pledge within the last year, ending Feb. 25th, amounts to 15,873—to which add 14,471, being the result of previous efforts, and the whole number who have pledged themselves to total abstinence is 30,345 in the City of New York.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, &c.

Agriculture—says Sir John Sinclair, though in general capable of being reduced to simple principles, yet requires, on the whole, a greater variety of knowledge than any other art.

Salt and lime are said to be very useful for destroying slugs, snails and grubs which infest garden and other plants. For this purpose quick lime should be sown with salt when there is a prospect of a continuance of dry weather. The mixture also operates as excellent manure.

Charcoal sown on the top of the earth, and mixed with it, is stated to be very useful where onions are to be raised. It will protect them from insects and increase the amount of the crop. The charcoal dust is also said to prevent cabbages from becoming club rooted,—and it will increase the warmth of cold soils.

Manner of making Castor Oil very palatable to Children.—Take the quantity of oil you purpose for the dose, and boil it for a few minutes in an equal quantity of milk; then sweeten it with a little sugar. When the mixture has cooled, stir it well, and give it to the child. There will be no necessity of giving the child any thing to drink after taking the mixture, for the taste of it is more pleasant than any drink you can give.

To Wool Growers.—They are particularly requested by the manufacturers not to use cotton twine in doing up the fleeces; the particles of cotton that will inevitably adhere to the wool take a different color, which makes specks in the cloth. Marking sheep with tar of turpentine is also very objectionable.

Curious Fact.—The *Shaddock* contains generally thirty-two seeds, two of which only will reproduce Shaddocks; and these two it is impossible to distinguish; the rest will yield some sweet oranges, others bitter ones, others again forbidden fruit, and in short all the varieties of the orange; but until the trees are actually in bearing, no one can guess what the fruit is likely to prove; and even then the seeds which produce shaddocks, although taken from a tree remarkable for the excellence of its fruits, will frequently yield only such as are scarcely eatable.—*Lewis's Journal.*

Tame Bees.—That bees may be so tamed as not to hurt persons to whom they are accustomed, I have in many instances, heard exemplified, but most remarkably in the following account: A gentleman residing at Bury St. Edmunds, could do with impunity any thing he liked with his bees; he knew every one of them; could distinguish each bee from his fellow, as a shepherd is said to individualize his sheep by the physiognomy of each; and, if he wanted to show a particular bee to a friend, he would have the hive to which it belonged turned out into a cloth, roll the insects about with his hands, like so many peas, and unharmed, select from them the one required! This feat he has often been seen to perform.

One Animal preys on Another.—A large Hake was lately taken on the coast of England in which was found a clever sized Codling. On opening the codling a small Ling was found, sepulchred in his maw. On opening the Ling, an angle worm and several marine insects were found established in close quarters.

The seventeenth year locusts have made their appearance at the South in immense numbers. A letter from Forsyth county, Georgia, says they cover the country in "countless millions," and their noise is perfectly deafening. They are so numerous that the swine have fattened on them.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1834.

FARMER'S WORK.

Wood Ashes for Manure. Wood ashes are not only a valuable manure, but an excellent antidote to worms and other insects. They should, therefore, be used for plants liable to suffer by worms, bugs, &c.; such plants for instance as cabbages, turnips, cucumbers, melons, peas, &c. Deane observed that "a handful of ashes laid about the roots of a hill of Indian corn, is good to quicken its vegetation. But it should not much if any of it be in contact with the stalks. The best time for giving corn this dressing, is thought to be just before the second or third hoeing: But some do it before the first, and even before the plants are up. Like other top dressings, it is of most service when applied at the time when the plants need the greatest quantity of nourishment. This happens, in Indian corn, at the time when the plants are just a going to send out ears, or spindles." Ashes, however, will have the better effect in preventing worms if laid on before the plant is up.

Ashes in their full strength are, no doubt, best for manure; and they lose some of their value as manure unless they are kept dry; besides, if they are damp they adhere together, and it is not easy to spread them properly. Dr. Deane observed that "ashes should not be spread on land long before there are roots to be nourished by them, lest the rains rob them of their salts, by washing them into hollows, or sinking them to too great a depth in the soil. A few bushels on an acre are a good dressing for grass lands, that are low, and inclining to be mossy. But ashes from which *lie* has been drawn have no small degree of virtue in them. The earthy particles are but little diminished; and some of the saline particles remain in them, especially in *soaper's* waste, which has lime mixed with it."

Leached ashes are much used on Long Island as manure. From a paper in the first vol. of *New York Agr. Soc. Trans.* by M. E. L. Hommidieu, it appears that "ashes were found to succeed best on dry loamy lands, or loam mixed with sand. It is considered as the cheapest manure that can be procured. Ten loads of this manure, on poor land will produce ordinarily twenty-five bushels of wheat. The land is then left in a state for yielding a crop of hay of between two, and two and a half tons, to the acre, which it will continue to do for a great number of years. No manure continues so long in the ground as ashes."

A writer for the *New England Farmer*, from Catskill, N. Y. observed that "The use of wood ashes, when applied on a light but warm loam, (though many are not acquainted with its worth) will repay the first year three times their cost, in the rearing of a crop of turnips. Let the ground be well ploughed in the spring, once at least more before sowing the turnips, twice would be better. After the last ploughing, which should be immediately before the seed is sown, spread on an acre from 50 to 100 bushels of leached or unleached ashes; then harrow down the furrows, sow the seed and give the ground a thorough harrowing [and pass it over with a good heavy roller]. After the turnips are up, and the third leaf formed, give a dressing of plaster. One hoeing will pay well. Pursuing this method for the last seven years, I have not failed of a good crop, any one year."

J. Spicer, a writer for *Goodsell's Farmer*, recommends the application of plaster and leached ashes as follows:

"From my own experience, I am much in favor of plaster. I use from three to five tons yearly; and when I apply it to corn, which I have done for three years past, I use it with one half leached ashes as they are leached for common family use; put it in a cart, and shovel and mix it well. I then put one gill to the hill immediately after the first hoeing. I have tried the same quantity of clear plaster, side and side, twice, and find the mixture to produce the greatest effects. The two ingredients, when mixed, appear to produce a much greater power of attraction. My neighbors tried it last season, to great satisfaction, and will hereafter use them mixed, even if the cost were the same."

Another writer for the same paper, with the signature "R. M. W." says "A very general prejudice exists among farmers against leached ashes for manure. Vast bodies of them are suffered to go waste or lie idle in every direction about the country. I know by experience that they are excellent manure. I have tried them in my garden, and likewise in field culture, and always with satisfactory results. They are brought in vessels from Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York, and deposited at the landing, on Long Island, sold at from 12 to 25 cents per bushel, carted from six to ten miles, and used as manure by the farmers of Long Island.

"About twenty-five years ago I was on a visit to an uncle, and saw him receive four dollars for fourteen bushels of leached ashes. I remarked that the man could never hope to see his money again by spreading them on his land. He replied, *I know not how it is, but we grow rich by it.* I know many thousand acres of land on the Island, which are now producing fine crops of grass and grain, which were formerly too poor to produce any thing but *sorrel* and *mullen*. These have principally been made fertile by means of leached ashes, at this enormous cost of money and labor; and I am much at a loss to know why they are considered worthless among us, while they are in such request on the Island. They should be spread on the soil, and intimately mixed by the plough, or used in compost. In either way, I believe they would be found equally useful to us."

Dr. Deane's description of the soil to which wood ashes may be properly applied as manure is entirely different from the soil to which ashes are recommended by the other writers above quoted. Dr. Deane advised their application to *low and moist land*; and we believe they have generally been so applied in New England. But they are successfully used on Long Island as an application to "*dry loamy lands, or loam mixed with sand.*" Sir John Sinclair observes that wood ashes "are peculiarly well adapted for *gravelly soils and loams.*" Perhaps it is owing to the *mis-application* of this manure that the opinion prevails in some parts of New England that leached ashes ultimately leave the land cold and lifeless, and almost incapable of resuscitation. "Wood ashes consist principally of the vegetable alkali united to carbonic acid; and as the alkali is found in almost all plants it may be an essential constituent in the organs of the greater part. *The vegetable alkali has a strong attraction for water.*"* Ashes then have an attraction for

* *Treatise on Soils and Manures*, appended to the Philadelphia edition of *Davy's Agricultural Chemistry*.

moisture, and if applied to a soil naturally wet must increase its defects and diminish its fertility.

From the *Rohway Advertiser*.

NEW INVENTION.

We have examined the drawing of a machine to gather grain as it stands in the field without cutting. It is called the Locomotive Thresher, intended to be moved by horse power, and with the assistance of three men or boys of fifteen years of age, is calculated to go over ten acres of wheat or other grain per day, and gather say two hundred bushels, leaving the straw standing on the ground threshed as clean as is generally done in the ordinary way, thereby saving all the expense of harvesting; and by ploughing in or burning the straw, it is supposed the ground may be tilled *ad infinitum* without diminishing its fertility. Should this invention succeed, it will afford another inducement for farmers to inhabit and cultivate those beautiful prairies which abound in the far West. The ingenious inventor is Mr. John T. Vail, of La Porte, Indiana, formerly of this town.

Bones of the Mammoth.—We learn that in excavating a water passage in New Britain a few days since, a joint of the back bone of the Mammoth was dug up by the workmen. Further searches are making, and new discoveries are expected to be made.—*Hartford Review*.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Dromedaries. The French are, it is stated, endeavoring to introduce dromedaries from Algiers, into the *Landes* about Toulouse, where it is thought they may be very usefully employed.

Hail Storm. The Greenville Mountaineer states that a most unprecedented hail storm occurred in Spartanburg District, S. C. Some of the hail stones measured 7 and a half inches in circumference.

A New Counterfeit. Counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation. The impression of the die is pretty good, but they are said to resemble pewter in appearance and touch, and therefore may readily be distinguished from the real hard money article.—*Balt. Patriot*.

A Virginia paper relates, as a singular fact, that a mule owned by a gentleman near Norfolk, had lately brought forth a colt.

A letter from Manchester, Mississippi, states that 116 deaths from cholera, had taken place upon a plantation six miles from that place.

Important. The Editor of the Geneva Courier has made the important discovery that *hams* should be smoked with the *shanks downwards*! By attending to this, the thick joint of the ham will not become surcharged with oleaginous matter as at present. This must be looked to.

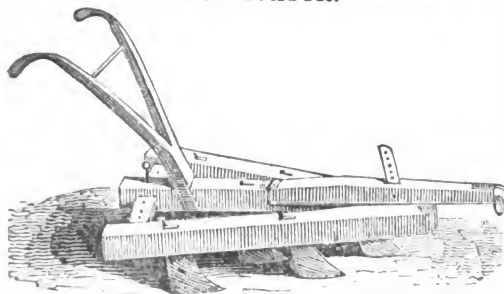
Tornado. The counties of Nottoway, Dinwiddie, and Prince George, Virginia, were visited by a terrific tornado, in the afternoon of the fifth inst which occasioned the loss of many lives, and the destruction of a large amount of property. It appeared in the shape of an inverted cone—its width varying from two hundred yards to half a mile—and the extent of its destructive march is estimated at not less than seventy miles. Every thing which came within its range was more or less injured; and on many plantations, not a single edifice of any description, was left standing. The number of persons killed or wounded in this war of the elements is supposed to exceed fifty.—*O. S. Journal*.

Interesting Fact. A few years ago a very worthy laboring man, in this town, who had been so unfortunate as to acquire a habit of drinking spirit, becoming con-

vinced of its ruinous tendency, had strength of mind sufficient to form an effectual resolution of future abstinence. At that time he had a wooden box made, with a hole in the lid, and labelled "RUM," into which he every day dropped as much money as he had been in the habit of spending for liquor. The box was never opened till very recently, when, on counting the sum, in it was found no less amount than *one hundred and eighty dollars*, with a part of which he purchased a good house lot, and the remainder will go towards putting a neat and comfortable new house upon it. Such examples are above all praise.—*Salem Gazette*.

Baron Hagal, the Austrian botanist, who lately visited the Neilgherry Hills, in India, declares that the unknown varieties of trees and shrubs, existing there alone, exceed 10,000. The wild rose runs up to the top of the highest trees, and grows to the thickness of four or five inches.—A delicious specimen of orange but not exceeding a filbert in size, is also found there. In the orange valley below Kotagherry, about 4500 feet above the level of the sea, numerous fruit trees are found, amongst which are the wild fig and lemon tree, the latter bearing fruit little inferior in size and flavor to that of Spain.

CULTIVATOR.



Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a few of Seaver's improved expanding CULTIVATORS, for weeding among Corn, Potatoes, &c. &c. je 4

VALUABLE NEW WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This day Published, by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Office of the N. E. Farmer,—The

COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST,
By THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Containing a compendious epitome of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy, and the following subjects arranged in order:

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| Soils, | Wheat, | Beans, | Mangel Wurtzel, |
| Grasses, | Rye, | Swine, | Rota Baga, |
| Grain, | Oats, | Lime & Gypsum, | Potatoes, |
| Neat Cattle, | Barley, | Fences, | Haymaking, |
| Barns, | Millet, | Hedges, | Ploughing, |
| Dairy, | Hops, | Sheep, | Poultry, |
| Hemp, | Peas, | Horses, | Wood: |
| Flax, | | | |

and to which is added—Descriptions of the most approved Implements and Machines, with Engravings.

The work is printed on the best of paper, and is intended for a Farmer's Directory, which every farmer should be possessed of; and relying upon an extensive sale will be afforded at the low price of \$1. m 21

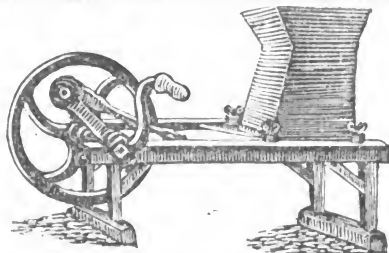
[From the *New England Magazine* of June 1st, 1834.]

All men love a farm and a garden, and Mr. Fessenden is better qualified than any other man in New-England to compose a good work on these practical subjects—albeit he was in his youth addicted to the less profitable pursuits of wit and poetry. This work should be on the shelf of every farmer's library: there is much in it to guide him and nothing to lead him astray. All is practical, nothing is speculative. It embraces the entire transactions of a farm. The materials for the work must have been collected through many years. Excellence is comparative—and any traveller in England may there best notice the defects of American husbandry. Still, however, it is with caution that in our soil and climate we should adopt the English modes of cultivation.

The soils are first treated of, then grasses, grain, cattle, animals, dairy, manures, harvesting, poultry, implements, &c. &c.

Those who would have a choice of implements may choose among many at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse. Here is every facility for saving labor and increasing crops; and the implements that are not useful—if any such there be—are studies of ingenuity. All are made in the best manner, and they are in some sort an illustration of Mr. Fessenden's book, many being neatly delineated in it.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING FODDER.



THE simplicity of the construction of this Machine, and the small probability of its getting out of repair, together with the neat and rapid manner that it performs its work, certainly renders it a desirable article for the purposes for which it is intended. It is constructed on an entire new principle from any heretofore invented, and will cut an hundred weight of hay in ten minutes, two inches long, can also cut any length from three inches to one-fourth of an inch; it is fed by placing the fodder in a hopper that stands perpendicular, the knife playing horizontally underneath, by which means all the complicated machinery for feeding and the power necessary to drive it is avoided.

The Subscriber having become the proprietor of the right of making, &c. said machine, in and for the State of Massachusetts, solicits the public to call and examine for themselves. Said Machine is for sale at the store of PROUTY & MEARS, No. 12 Commercial street, Boston. DAVID P. KING,

Who is also Agent for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island. cow6w a 2.

BRASS SYRINGES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a good assortment of Willis's improved Brass SYRINGES for Green Houses, Grape Vines, &c. &c.—see Complete Farmer, page 345. je 4 J. R. NEWELL.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present,—and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day. my 14

FULL BLOOD SHORT HORN HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

Four full blood Short Horn Calves for sale from Imported Stock, sire and dams, if application is made in one week to the Publisher of the New England Farmer, he will furnish particulars as to prices, ages, &c. may 14

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

300 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised from selected roots and not imported. This article cannot be too highly recommended for Stock, yielding 40 tons to the acre, and being a most profitable crop. Sow 2½ lbs. to the acre. For sale at New England Seed Store. GEO. C. BARRETT.

HALL'S IMPROVED HAY RAKES.

Just received, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 50 dozen of the first and second quality of Hall's best warranted Hay Rakes. my 14

BOSTON TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES P. FOSTER, Successor to the late John Beath, at the sign of the Eagle and Truss, No. 338 Washington street. Trusses made to order and fitted to the patient. All sorts of repairing done to Trusses in the best manner.

Among the variety of Trusses made and sold by J. F. Foster, are Patent Elastic Spring Trusses, with Spring Pads—Trusses without steel springs. These give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved Hinge and Pivot Trusses, Umbilical Spring Trusses, and Trusses with ball and socket joints.

Suspensory Trusses for individuals troubled with Hydrocele are always kept on hand, together with all the other kinds made by Mr. Beath, formerly.

The former friends and customers of Mr. Beath are respectfully invited to call as above, where they will be faithfully and personally attended to by Mr. FOSTER. LYDIA BEATH.

N. B. Ladies wishing for either Trusses or Backboards will be waited upon by Mrs. Beath, at her residence, 585 Washington street. L. B.

BOX PLANTS.

From Seven Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Prime BOX in good order for Planting. To be taken up at any time when ordered. Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office, or apply to THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard. It may be had on fair terms by the Yard or Hundred. m 7

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 1 75 | 3 50 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 50 | |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 7 75 | 8 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 13 | 13 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 16 | 13 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 8 | 11 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 50 | 1 87 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | cash. | 5 12 | 5 37 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 37 | 5 50 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 72 | 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 65 | 67 |
| white, | " | 65 | 66 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 65 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 67 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 35 | 37 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 17 | 19 |
| 2d quality | " | 12 | 14 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 19 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 7 | 24 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 15 | 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 15 | 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 13 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 25 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 | 24 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 85 | 90 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | barrel | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (none) | " | 20 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 7 | 8 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 25 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 62 | 68 |
| American, full blood, washed | " | 58 | 62 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 48 | 52 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 42 | 47 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 37 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, | " | 55 | 57 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 55 | 57 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 47 |
| 2d " | " | 37 | 40 |
| 3d " | " | 28 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

| | RETAIL PRICES. | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 9 10 |
| southern, | " | 8 9 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 64 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 15 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 12 14 |
| lump, new, | " | 18 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 18 20 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 33 37 |
| CIDER, (according to quality.) | barrel | 2 00 3 00 |

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 9, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 230 Beef Cattle, 165 of which were from Ohio and Kentucky; (one lot were fed by Henry Clay, not U. S. Senator;) 12 cows and calves, 720 sheep, and 110 small pigs. 50 Beef Cattle remain unsold, all of which are prime.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—The warm weather caused the butchers to hold back, and sales were effected very slow, but at prices nearly equal to last week. We quote prime at 6 17 a 6 37; good at 5 50 a 6; thin at 4 50 a 5 25.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at 22, 26, 27, and \$32.

Sheep and Lambs—Lots of lambs were taken with a few old sheep, at 1 75, 2, 2 25, and 2 50; wethers at 3, 3 50 and 3 84.

Swine—Those sold were taken at 2 50 a 4 each. Several contracts for lots were made, which are to be in market next week.

NEW WORK ON FLOWERS.

Just published, the Florist's Manual, with Eighty beautifully colored Engravings, being the best work adapted to American floriculture extant—price \$2.50. GEO. C. BARRETT.

MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies' Magazine.

THE THREE TWILIGHTS.

How glorious is the hour, when first
The world from sleep is waking—
When in the east a few faint rays
Denote that day is breaking!
And then, when from the Ocean's verge
A broader light is gushing,
And brilliantly the sea and sky
With vermil dye are blushing;
When stars withdraw their gentle light,
The moon her brightness veiling,
And, tinged with glory to the south
The clouds of night are sailing;
When birds pour forth their melody
To hail the early dawning,
And all the world doth seem to greet
The twilight of the morning!
When winter days have passed away,
And loosed the ice-locked fountains—
When trees put forth their tender leaves,
And verdure clothes the mountains;
When in the valley or the plain,
The first fresh flowers are springing,
And joyously the lightsome bird
From branch to branch is winging;
When cheerfully along their way
The woodland rills are flowing,
And with a pleasant melody
The western winds are blowing—
How much of gladness fills the world!
How happy every creature!
How doth the twilight of the year,
Bedeck with smiles all nature!
How much the twilight of the year,
And twilight of the morning,
Are like that happy time in life—
Our childhood's early dawning!
When unknown care, and unknown pain,
The heart is free and lightest,
And every hope, and every joy,
And all things shine the brightest!
When all the past hath no regret—
The present void of sorrow—
And not an anxious thought is there
Of what may come tomorrow:
O, well it were if thus through life—
All care and woe at distance,
We could live on, as free as at
The twilight of existence.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

CURE OF BITES OF RATTLESNAKES.

Philadelphia, November 20th, 1834.

FROM my earliest youth, I have been familiar with the account of a negro in South Carolina, having been set free by the Colonial Legislature of that State, as a reward for his discovery of a remedy for a bite of the rattlesnake; but in Carey's American Museum, vol. v, p. 435, the perscriptions of two negroes are given for this object, and one of them adds a remedy for "poison" generally, without specifying whether it be animal, vegetable or mineral. Both these men are reported to have experienced the generosity of the Legislature, by being made free, and by a pecuniary compensation. If such events ever took place it is reasonable to suppose, that a record was made of the occasion in the minutes of the Legislature, and of the grounds upon which their liberality was exercised. Unfortunately no dates are given in the statement in the Museum, but I should suppose that not much trouble would attend the ascertaining the facts in relation to the

subject, and as it is not uninteresting, I take the liberty to suggest the setting on foot an inquiry respecting it. A reference to the books of the Treasurer, might probably lead to the discovery of the year when the rewards, if any, were bestowed, and to all the facts connected therewith. These when ascertained, would form the materials for a useful paper in your work.

I am very respectfully, JAMES MEASE.

"The cure for the bite of a rattlesnake, as discovered by Sampson, a negro; for which discovery, the province of South Carolina purchased his freedom, and allowed him an annuity.

Take Heart Snake-root, both root and leaves two handfuls, Polypody leaves one handful, bruise them in a mortar, press out a spoonful of the juice, and give as soon as possible after the bite; then scarify the wound, and take the root of the herb Avena, bruise it, pour a little rum over it, and apply to the part, over which is to be put the Heart Snake-root and Polypody, which remains after the juice is squeezed out. These medicines and applications must be repeated according to the violence of the symptoms, so as in some dangerous cases it must be given to the quantity of eight spoonfuls in an hour, and the wound dressed two or three times a day.

The above herbs may also be bruised and beat up into a paste with clay, and when necessary may be scraped down to the quantity of half a common spoonful, and given amongst a little rum and water, and repeated as the doses of the juice above mentioned. A little paste may be wet with rum, and rubbed over the wound.

N. B. He always used this method when he could not find the green herb. Sometimes the cure is entirely performed by the patient's chewing the Heart Snake-root, and swallowing the juice, and applying some of the same herb bruised to the wound. When the part is greatly inflamed and swollen, all the herbs in the following list are taken to the quantity of some spoonfuls of each, and boiled into a strong decoction, with which it is to be fomented several times a day.

The herbs presented last by Sampson, are:—1. *Asarum cyclimini folia*, or Heart Snake-root of this province. 2. *Polypodium vulgare*, or common Polypody. 3. *Caryophyllata Virginia radice inodora*, or *Virginia avens*, called here Five fingers. 4. *Loachitis aspera*, or Rough spicewood. 5. *Hypnum julacum*, or small erect Clubmoss. 6. *Gnaphalium humile*, or creeping Goldlocks.

Sampson frequently went about with rattlesnakes in calabashes, and would handle them, put them into his pocket or bosom, and sometimes their heads into his mouth without being bitten. In proof of the efficacy of his medicine, he several times suffered himself to be bitten by the most venomous snakes, and once let his wounds come so near mortification, that it was doubted whether he could recover—yet he cured himself with them; he disarmed any snake of its venom with some one of the herbs. It is said chewing the Heart Snake-root, and spitting the juice upon a snake will instantly kill it."—From an old Almanac, published in 1780, by John Tobler.

The negro Cæsar's cure for poison, for discovering which the Assembly of South Carolina purchased his freedom, and gave him an annuity of one hundred pounds.

1782.—Cæsar's cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Take of the roots of Plantain or Hoarhound, (in

summer roots and branches together) a sufficient quantity, bruise them in a mortar and squeeze out the juice; of which give as soon as possible, one large spoonful; if the patient is swollen you must force it down his throat; this generally will cure, but if he finds no relief in an hour afterwards, give another spoonful which never has failed. If the roots are dried they must be moistened with a little water. To the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco moistened with rum.

For the New England Farmer.

THE TEETH.

MR. EDITOR—An article in the last Farmer says, it has been thought a gargle of vinegar may be useful to clean and preserve the Teeth, being destructive to animalcules, &c.; but I believe any liquid that can remove tartar will affect the enamel. Those teeth which are least used are hardest to keep clean, and not chewing food sufficiently may therefore be one cause of foul teeth.—Rubbing the gums hard with salt and water keeps them in a healthy state; washing frequently behind the ears with cold water is said to prevent the aching, though not the decay of teeth: Hollow teeth are worth preserving when, not having become painful, the decay can be entirely scraped and wiped out and strips of gold leaf crowded in by the dentist's tool. TYP.

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ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. istf. a 16.

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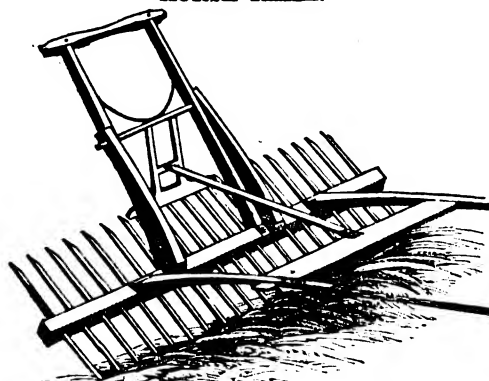
BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1834.

NO. 49.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

PIERCE'S IMPROVED PATENT REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, the proprietors of this establishment having the right of disposing of these improved rakes, now offer them for sale, and recommend them to the public as deserving high estimation among the improvements of the day. They are in very general use in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and are found to rank with the most important labor saving machines now in vogue. One man and horse with this implement will rake on an average from 10 to 12 acres per day.

For the New England Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK, AND THE MORUS MULTICAULIS, OR NEW CHINESE MULBERRY.

THE cultivation of the Mulberry tree, for the purposes of silk, is of high antiquity in China. Its history there extends, to 2700 years before the Christian era. From China its cultivation extended to Persia, and the Isles of the Archipelago; from thence during the reign of the Emperor Justinian, it extended to Greece. Its cultivation commenced in Sicily and Italy in 1540, and from thence, finally, it was introduced to Provence in France.

Yet in France, although they raise so much silk, they still import annually to the amount of 30,000,000 francs of raw silk, or one-third of all they consume, for the supply of their manufactures.

In England, the climate, from its humidity, or other causes, is said to be unsuited to its growth; yet from the year 1821 to 1828, according to a late and authentic work on the Silk Trade, they imported of raw silk, 24,157,568 lbs., worth \$120,787,580. Of this amount, \$59,881,283, came from Italy alone.

In Tuscany, so fine is their climate, that two successive crops of silk are annually produced; and so extensive is its cultivation throughout Italy, that according to the Count Dandolo, two-thirds of all their exports consist of silk.

Yet in our own country, so highly favored in all respects by nature, its successful introduction is mainly due to individual exertion. But how much soever has been done and still is doing, the importations seem increasing. The imported silks left for annual consumption in the United States,

in the year ending 30th September, 1834, amounted to ten millions, with a trifling variation, and from the extreme beauty, added to the great usefulness of this material, the whole quantity consumed must very shortly be double this amount.

Wherever the Mulberry finds a congenial climate and soil, there also the silk worm will flourish. Such a climate and soil, and such a country is ours, throughout its whole extent, from its eastern to its western shores.

The cultivation of the Mulberry, and the raising of silk, may each with advantage be conducted as separate branches of the same department. The avenues of the Mulberry tree, on the plains of Reggio, with the habitations for the insects which are on either side, are the property of wealthy citizens who reside in Reggio; these furnish to another class the leaves, and every necessary requisite, receiving in return two-thirds of the product. Thus, too, in France, the plantations of the Mulberry constitute there, in many places a part of the real estate of the landed proprietors, the leaves being annually sold on the trees.

Of all the various mulberries for silk, the *Morus Multicaulis* or *Chinese Mulberry*, seems that which is most adapted to our wants. It originated in a country famous from antiquity for its silk, and renowned for its industry—a parallel to our own in its climates and divers latitudes—a country, a climate bounded and controlled by an eastern ocean. To the qualities which have been elsewhere stated, and to the very important reduction of labor in gathering the leaves, from their extraordinary size, we have still to add, that they appear to be preferred by the insects to all others; at the establishment of Madame Parmentier, they are stated to have left seven other species of the Mulberry to feed on this.

The sudden and extraordinary extension of the silk manufactures, both in France and in England, during the last ten years, has been mainly ascribed to the machine invented in France, by M. Jacquard; and the powerful impulse thus given, has been assigned to the *Jacquard Loom*. This loom is stated to perform all those labors, which had heretofore been exclusively confined to the most skilful hands, with important economy of time and labor in the preliminary steps, and is so decidedly superior to all other looms, for all the curious varieties of figure-silk weaving, that it has superseded them all, both throughout France and England.

Those resources, the millions we now annually expend for silks, the productions of foreign industry, and of foreign policy, draining our country of its treasures—those vast sums should be preserved to our citizens. This industry and resource of wealth, must not be compromised nor bartered, nor sacrificed to rival and particular interests, or to the interests of rival nations. The cultivation of silk being in no wise exclusive, but a great and general interest, alike adapted to every region of our country, from the north to the extreme south; from the Atlantic to our territories which are bounded on the Pacific ocean—it demands that equal share of protection which has been bestowed on cotton, on iron, on tobacco, and on the productions of the sugar cane. But the encouragement

of the cultivation of the Mulberry, and of the growth of silk, in the United States, as a resource of Agriculture seems not to have formed any part whatever of what is called "THE AMERICAN SYSTEM."

The enterprise, the fertile invention, the noble efforts of individual exertion, have already accomplished much; but the field is very broad and of vast extent; much yet remains to be done. That industry which still slumbers; that portion, which unawakened is now lost, being alone more than sufficient to accomplish all, if once aroused and rightly directed—more than sufficient to recover again those very considerable sums, the millions so prodigally expended, with interest an hundred fold.

By those unceasing toils and mighty efforts, and matchless labors, for which our people are so distinguished; the millions thus recovered, will not only be their just reward, but will add to the substantial wealth of the nation, and to the glory of the whole Republic.

Of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, or Many-stalked Mulberry.

CHINESE MULBERRY.

PEROTTET MULBERRY.

By these several titles we have distinguished a highly ornamental tree from China—a fruit tree—a new and most valuable species of Mulberry, for the nourishment of silk worms, a tree which is represented as possessing such decided superiority over all others, that it will be speedily substituted for them all, in every region of the globe.

The tree grows vigorous, upright and beautiful; the leaves in a light, friable, rich, and humid soil, are large and cordate; but in a dry and arid soil, they are of less size, elliptical, and without the heart-shaped indentation, their breadth being six inches, and their length eight; but in rich and humid soils, their dimensions are sometimes far greater, extraordinary specimens having sometimes measured more than a foot in breadth, and fifteen inches in length. They are curled or convex on their upper surfaces, of a deep and beautiful shining green.

These are the main qualities, which alone have been deemed sufficient to render this precious plant an invaluable acquisition to any country. While it was yet unknown even to Europe or America to be also a valuable fruit tree till in 1830, the tree bore fruit for the first time, and abundantly, in France. The fruit is long, black, and of sufficiently beautiful appearance; its flavor good, being intermediate between that of the red and that of the black Mulberry.

The introduction of this plant from Asia, is due to M. Perottet, Agricultural Botanist, and traveller of the marine and colonies of France. And according to M. Poiteau, the name of the zealous traveller should in justice be affixed to the precious tree which has given him celebrity, and which will contribute so much to the prosperity of French industry. It was brought by him to France [we believe in 1824] in that vast collection and variety of productions which he had during thirty-four months, procured in the seas of Asia, or gathered on the coast, or in the land of Cayenne.

The *Morus Multicaulis* appears to have originated in the elevated regions of China, from whence it has been disseminated throughout the low plains near the sea-shore. Among the number of Mulberries cultivated by the Chinese, for the nourishment of silk worms, the *Morus Multicaulis* appears to be the most esteemed of all, not only for the facility with which it is propagated and grown, but still more for the essentially nutritive qualities which the leaves possess. Chinese inhabitants assured M. Perotter, that to this tree the disciples of Confucius are indebted for the prosperity and solidity of their empire.

The first discovery of this tree by M. Perotter, took place at Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Isles. In descending the river which traverses that city, and on its banks, M. Perotter discovered the garden of a Chinese Inhabitant, where for the first time he saw the *Morus Multicaulis* which was there found growing with a vast variety of other precious plants, which had here been congregated from India, from Ceylon, from Sumatra, and from other sources, and from China.

In August, it was brought by M. Perotter from Manilla, and first introduced into the Isle of Bourbon; from thence into Cayenne and France. At a later period, it was sent from Cayenne to Martinique, and from France to Guadaloupe; also to Senegal. The numerous plants which are already disseminated in the divers climates of Africa, America and Europe, have all been produced by the two individual plants brought by M. Perotter from Manilla.

Besides what has been already stated, the characteristics which distinguish this Mulberry from others are those which result, 1st. From the remarkable property which the roots possess of throwing up numerous flexible stalks; the facility with which it is propagated from layers, or even from cuttings. 2d. The great length which these stalks acquire in a short space of time. 3d. From the remarkable development which the thin, soft and tender leaves speedily acquire, and the promptitude with which they are renewed.

This Mulberry should be cultivated in hedge rows, and never suffered to rise higher than seven or eight feet. M. Perotter has assured us, that but a few years are sufficient to raise considerable fields of them in full vigor, sufficient to support a immense quantity of silk worms; and regular plantations can without difficulty, be formed by planting the shrubs at a distance of from six to eight feet asunder, a space sufficient for the extension of the branches; sufficient also for cultivation, and to facilitate the gathering of the leaves. This last operation he further informs us, is so much facilitated by the flexibility of the stalks, and the superior size of the leaf, that a child is sufficient for gathering the food of a large establishment of silk worms.

The *Morus Multicaulis* according to M. Perotter, will be readily acclimated, inasmuch as it originated in a climate analogous to that of France. It appeared neither to suffer from the excessive cold of the northern, or the intense heat of the intertropical regions; as the plant left in the government gardens of Cayenne had acquired during eight months, a truly remarkable development, being clothed at that time with leaves of extraordinary size. Those also which were cultivated in Senegal, although planted in an arid soil, and situated beneath a dry and scorching sky, exhibited an appearance sufficiently satisfactory; yet

in all respects they had acquired less development than those which were planted in the humid climate of Guiana. A humid, rather than a dry soil seems best to suit this plant.

This Mulberry braves the most rigorous winters of France, not having suffered in the least even during the severe winter of 1829-30. I have taken particular pains to ascertain how they have fared in the extreme north of that country, and have very lately been informed by letter from M. Eyries, a gentleman of Havre, that they have supported well during ten years, the most rigorous winters of the extreme north of France. He has cultivated them to considerable extent, from their first introduction to that country.

And we are lately assured that, by the information received from all quarters, this Mulberry is destined (in France,) to replace the common White Mulberry every where, for the nourishment of silk worms, and that the silk which the worms form from the food afforded by this plant, is of the first quality. And from the experiments of Dr. Deslongchamps of Paris, it appears to have been ascertained, that the cocoons produced by the worms fed exclusively on this plant, are even rather heavier than other cocoons.

In our own country there may yet perhaps be some, who would advance the question whether this most desirable plant will endure the winters of northern climates. At New York, on Long Island, this Mulberry has sustained unprotected, the rigors of seven winters, as I am informed, and the extraordinary winter of 1831-2 which destroyed so many trees hitherto deemed hardy even to the root.

I have indeed sanguine expectations, that the *Morus Multicaulis* may prove as hardy in our climate, as the Peach tree, which was originally from Persia—or the cherry tree, when once their roots have become established. Its vegetation being rapid and luxuriant, and prolonged to a later period in autumn than that of most other trees, or till the tender and yet vegetating tips of the twigs, are checked by the frost; these extreme ends will generally be lost, as they always are of the common White Mulberry, when young.

In our climate there are many kinds of trees, which need protection during the first winter, though they may never require any afterwards. Such are the young seedling plants of but a single summer's growth, of the *Cherry*, *Plum*, *Pear*, the *Quince*, and the *White Mulberry*, &c. all which require to be carefully, compactly placed in cellars during winter, their roots buried in soil; or occasionally for protection, may be laid in out of doors compactly and in a slanting position, their bodies being in part protected by soil. For all these species are liable to be killed occasionally to the root by the first winter, or to be utterly destroyed by being thrown out by frost, yet in the second winter it is far otherwise; their roots becoming strong and firmly established, the well ripened wood of the second year, and the wood of two years growth, becomes indestructible by any but very extraordinary winters. I have taken the same precautionary measures with the young and tender plants of this Mulberry so valuable—the layers of but a single summer's growth, which are separated in autumn.

I will offer some further evidence of the hardiness of this plant, in addition to what I have stated in a former number, (see N. E. Farmer of the 15th of January, last.) But the experiments which

are now in progress elsewhere, as well as here, on a more extensive scale will, as I trust, soon enable us to put this subject more fully at rest.

Very late in the spring of 1833, more than an hundred young trees of the *Morus Multicaulis*, were set out on the Place of S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. in Bolton, Worcester County. The soil springy, the exposition cold, and sloping to the north; Mr. Joseph Breck, a distinguished botanist of Lancaster, the town adjoining, having especial charge of these plants, has lately very critically examined them. Thus unfavorably situated, and unprotected, they have borne the last winter without injury, except only the very tips of the twigs. Mr. Breck is persuaded that they are even hardier than the common White Mulberry, since some hundred of the latter, which stood very near, were killed half way down to the ground by this same winter.

I have just received a letter of the 30th ult. from John Gordon, Esq. a public spirited gentleman, who has during the last year, made trial of the *Morus Multicaulis* at Hampstead, N. H. These plants grew well during the summer, and have borne well the winter, and are now luxuriantly vegetating to within two or three inches of the tips. Mr. Gordon is now making trial of the White Mulberry, and the *Morus Multicaulis* in the city of Portland, in exposed situations; also of the silk worm, confident that they will all succeed well, and that the culture of silk will answer well in that climate.

Although the Mulberry flourishes most luxuriantly in a moist and rich soil, and protected situation, yet as your intelligent correspondent, R. of Hingham has before observed, (see N. E. Farmer, page 211 of the 15th of January last,) the leaves in such soils and situations, are more crude, and not of a quality so nourishing. Besides, the growth of the tree in such situations, being much more rapid, the wood is consequently more tender and more liable in northern climates to be killed by winter; and authors seem to be agreed, that the proper soils for the Mulberry tree, are dry sandy, or stoney; and trees on dry, light soils, and situated on the open plains, and on hills the most exposed to cold winds, will generally be found to suffer least of all from the effect of winter. Such appears to have been the case in 1831-2; the ravages of that destructive winter seem to have been generally confined to trees growing in particular situations and soils. Even delicate trees and plants the natives of more southern climes, become more hardy, and capable of supporting the northern winters by being planted on the north side of buildings and fences, and in their shade. The exposure to the most intense degree of cold, in such situations, is more than compensated by the protection which is thus afforded to the plants during winter, from the pernicious and far more destructive rays of the sun.

The prediction, in 1830, of the late Dr. Felix Pascalis, that, "after the discovery of this plant, a doubt no longer exists, that two crops of silk may be produced in a single season;"—this prediction has since been fulfilled—its truth confirmed by experiment—the soil and cultivation, the habitations for the successive generations of insects being yet the same; all thus converted to a double use, and the whole production doubled. It must be obvious, that the actual profit thus augmented must be manifold.

The honor of the discovery of this plant, its history and uses, belongs to M. Perotter. And much

that I have here stated has been before brought to light by the indefatigable researches of Gen. Dearborn. On this, as on other subjects, much is due to his exertion. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Newton, June 7th, 1834.

For the New England Farmer.

PRESERVING FRUIT TREES FROM MICE.

MR. FESSENDEN, In your paper No. 45 of the present volume is an article on the "injury to fruit trees from mice;" written by a or taken from the Northern Farmer. The writer says he "has within a few years lost trees to the value of \$500." He desires to be informed if there is "no means of destroying this mischievous race." Of the means of destroying mice, except on a small scale I know nothing, but to preserve trees from their destruction is easy, and costs nothing; I say nothing, because there is nothing to be done, but what should be done, were there not a mouse in creation. Viz: while in the nursery, keep the ground clear of weeds, grass, and rubbish of every kind, by ploughing and hoeing frequently; when planted out never let a weed or spear of grass grow within three feet of them; prevent this by digging about them Spring, Summer, and Autumn, leaving the earth about them smooth as possible, particularly in Autumn. I have pursued this course with many trees both in the nursery, and planted out, with perfect success, but when I have neglected my trees (as I have in one or two cases) and have not kept the ground clear of grass, &c. the mice have destroyed some of them.

Yours with respect, NATH'L S. BENNETT.
Framingham, June 6th, 1834.

For the New England Farmer.
WHITE PINE.

MR. FESSENDEN, This is a request that some of your correspondents or yourself would communicate the best method and time for transplanting the White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*) also directions for forming a grove of these, and what trees flourish in their company, and produce a proper contrast? It is well known that fifty or sixty years since, this tree was scarcely to be found in districts where now it fills the forest. This is the case in our country, where some of the older inhabitants can recollect its extreme rarity. Though it is so forward under the hand of nature, it is nevertheless very coy of the hand of man, at least when the ordinary method of cultivation, transplanting, is used.

The books tell much concerning the proper way of making a nursery by sowing the seed, but are silent as to the transplanting, except perhaps hinting that it is not the best method of culture; but this is not true, and the tree is transplanted in this country at least with success, as may be observed in Brookline and Cambridge. The time for removing evergreens differs somewhat from that proper for deciduous trees. The *Pinus Cembra*, of which there is a notice in the N. E. Farmer, vol. x, p. 369, deserves the consideration of agriculturists, and it might be acclimated, and the soil being probably favorable it would become an important acquisition.

Duxbury, June 7th.

From the Maine Farmer.

A STRANGE THING UNDER THE SUN.

Two brothers, blacksmiths, Joshua and Thomas, both lived once in the same town. A farmer

had been to Thomas to get his ploughshare repaired, but when he tried it, to make it plough he could not. He then carried it to Joshua. Joshua took it up and looked at it gravely for some time. At length he fixes it in his tongs and lays it on the anvil and says, Here John, take that sledge and strike a blow there. It was done.—Joshua looked again. It was not quite right. He placed it again on the anvil, and told John to strike another blow, a little lighter; this was done and master Joshua looked again. It did not quite suit him, and John was ordered to strike again, but very lightly. He did so. Master looked and was satisfied. "The plough will work now" said he "but I think it is strange that Brother Thomas does not know any better."

There is a moral to this story. It teaches us to look well to little matters, and not let any thing pass our hands half finished, when a little care and judgment properly exercised would render it complete.

I have seen a farmer make his posts for bars with the holes so far apart that small sheep, goats, geese, &c. could pass through easily, when another hole or two and bars sufficient to fill all the holes, would stop all such creatures, and save a great deal labor and vexation.

I have seen a farmer make quite a decent gate, but he could not afford the time or the expense to hang it. It would do for the present. He sets it in its place with a stick against it; but it is too much to take away the stick and replace it. Of course it is soon left to stand alone, slanted a little of course. The geese and pigs, &c. with their scrutinizing eyes, soon find the vacant spaces, and walk into the garden without ceremony. The sequel I need not tell. I have seen others—yes I have done it myself—make hedge and log fences, year after year, where rocks were plenty, because the time could not well be afforded to make stone fences. The result frequently is, the logs get rotten, will settle or fall down in places, or the cattle break through weak places and occasion a deal of trouble. And not only this, but the fires every two or three years will make a general sweep, and then two or three weeks must be spent just to get up something that will do for the present. For my own part I have most heartily repented of this practice, and am determined to forsake it as fast as I can. Is it not strange that people will do so?

I have seen farmers running about all winter, speculating, or something else to little purpose—no preparation made for fence, by getting out stuff. Spring comes and finds the fences down and nothing of substance to repair them with. The poor people are in difficulty, and I sometimes think it strange they will do so.

Another thing I have thought strange—it is that any person who has no fence that he can depend upon, should keep a herd of colts and young horses, of all cattle the most unruly to torment himself and neighbors. I have sometimes seen a herd of these animals come prancing over our mountains in high glee, jumping over fences, running through cornfields, grainfields, &c. without ceremony; I protest against this, it is a public nuisance.

But perhaps you will say fine the owners; I will tell you another story by way of answer.

A certain Grand Juryman while attending court, wished to speak with the Judge after the court was adjourned. He was shewn into a chamber where the honorable Judge,—lawyers, &c. were

engaged playing cards. A little surprised to see a Grand Juryman enter so unexpectedly, one says, I suppose you will present us for gambling? My oath said he, requires me to do so, but where the whole court are criminals, to whom shall I present you? J. H. J.

Peru, May 11, 1834.

SAFE METHOD OF EXTERMINATING RATS.

LET those who wish to poison rats, instead of applying to the chemist, intimately mix a pound of plaster of Paris (in its unslacked state) with about double the quantity of oatmeal. Let them place this within the reach of the rats; they will eat it greedily, and without being deterred by any bad taste. Through the humidity contained in their stomachs, the plaster of Paris will "set," and form an indigestible hard mass, which will, in fact, present, upon dissection, a good cast of the rat's stomach, and speedily produce a kind of Aldermanic death, i. e. by irremediable indigestion.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Horticultural Hall, June 14th.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

GRAPES. A fine basket of White Chasselas grapes were exhibited by S. G. Perkins, Esq. ripe the 31st of May.

From the graperies of Jacob Tidd, Esq. very handsome clusters of the White Chasselas and White Frontignac or Muscat.

FIGS. A large and beautiful specimen of ripe figs, of excellent quality, from the Hon. John Lowell.

GREEN PEAS for premium by Col. Marshall M. Wilder of Dorchester. WILLIAM KENRICK.

An adjourned meeting of the Mass. Horticultural Society was held on Saturday, June 14th.

The Committee chosen at the last meeting, not being ready to report, the meeting was adjourned to Saturday, June 21st, at eleven o'clock.

CHA'S. M. HOVEY, Secretary pro tem.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

Mr. John A. Kenrick, Newton—Roses, Honey-suckles, Pæonies, Corchorus, Scotch broom, Spiræas, &c.

Mr. Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard—Ranuncus, Anemonies, Roses, Larkspurs, Austrian and French Yellow Roses, Fraxinella, Papaver bracteata, and variety of other flowers, with a splendid specimen of Cactus speciosissimus.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. Cambridge—Roses, Pæonies, Lilies, Geraniums, Spiræa, Sophora, Viburnum, Phlox, Pinks, Roses, &c.

Mr. S. Walker, Roxbury—Double white rocket Iris-cælestina, &c.

Messrs. Winship—various kinds of Flowers; among which were the double flowering Japan clematis, and the Cymbidium dependens, or air plant, in fine bloom.

The members of the Society who were present, with the Committee, were highly gratified with the elegant specimen of Nerium splendens, Coffea arabica finely fruited, and the full grown and delicious flavored Figs, equalling in the opinion of gentlemen present if not surpassing most of those grown in a more genial climate, by Mr. Leonard, Gardener to the Hon. Jno. Lowell. Also, with the Dahlia Flowers, presented by R. Rogerson, Esq.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

PREPARATION OF BEET SUGAR.

Paris, December, 1833.

THE beets are collected when ripe, or a little before that time, and immediately brought to the cleaning machine. This consists of a cylinder composed of ribs of wood, and revolving in a trough filled with water; into this cylinder the beets with their tops, as torn from the ground are put, and thoroughly washed; one objection to cutting off the tops before washing, is that a quantity of saccharine matter escapes. They are then brought to the rasping machine, which breaks down their cellules and reduces them to fine pulp. In some places the beets are brought dried to the manufactory. They should then be cut in transverse slices, and dried in a stove heated somewhat below the temperature of boiling water, that being sufficient to destroy the principle of organic life in the beet, and which militates against the action of affinity present in all inorganic substances. The temperature should be below 112 deg. Fahr. as it appears that at that point the coloring matter is formed readily, either from a reaction taking place between the principles contained in the beet, or during the maceration, from the water used in that process. For the same reasons the time and degree of heat used in maceration, should not exceed that requisite to extract the saccharine matter.

The quantity of fibrous matter contained in the beet is so small, in proportion to the liquid, and the cellules containing the latter, are so minute, that it requires a most complete rasping to prepare them for the press. The presses most esteemed are those which press but a small quantity at a time, and that with expedition; as by these means most juice is obtained from the pulp. They are of two kinds, the screw and the hydraulic; but the limits of this paper will not permit me to give you a description of either; suffice it to say, that the pulp, having been placed in strong closely woven cloth, is submitted to these presses, and the juice flows immediately into cauldrons (coppers), in which it undergoes the process of defecation. From good beets Dombasle obtains 85 per cent. of juice; from poor and indifferent 60 per cent. is usually got. From boiling them and then cutting them in slices, over which a current of water flows successively, he has obtained 90 per cent.; 60 lbs. of juice of good white beets yield from 4½ lbs. to 5 lbs. of raw sugar; those grown in rich wet soils give less.

The juice thus, or otherwise obtained, is subject to a spontaneous alteration, which is important to know. If exposed to the atmosphere, it gradually acquires a stringy and oil-like consistence, which, increasing in proportion to the evaporation of the liquid, at last resembles that of the white of an egg. These changes take place in less than twenty-four hours, when the temperature is at 20 deg. to 24 deg. centigrades. The mass which before this change never showed any free acid, now contains both *acetic* and *nancetique* acids, (the latter described by Braconnot in 1813—*Annales de Chimie*.) It is supposed that this alteration takes place in the beet itself when kept in too large heaps, and thus subjected to too high a temperature. It is the formation of this viscous matter which presents a great obstacle to the crystallization of sugar, and which glueing together the crystals prevents the molasses escaping. To guard against this alteration of the juice, the utensils used in keeping and in stirring the beet juice should be kept scrupu-

lously clean, and the greatest celerity possible should be used in all the necessary operations, from the grinding to the defecation. The instruments of wood must be frequently washed with the greatest care, and when laid aside, should be covered with milk of lime, and which should not be removed before their immediate use is required. One of the best means to prevent this alteration in the beet juice, is to employ small coppers, capable of containing about two hectolitres (two hundred English quarts) each; five of this size are capable to serve for the fabrication of 30,000 lbs. of beet juice per diem. Although the heat may be applied to a large copper, long before it is filled from the juice flowing from the presses, too much time passes before it is full, and arises at the temperature of 70 deg. or 80 deg. centigrades, at which temperature the juice may be considered safe from the alteration above mentioned.

I will not dwell on the *modus operandi* of the substances used in the defecation of the juice, but proceed, at once, to state the process most generally adopted. The quantity of lime varies from 2½ to 3½ "grammes" for each "litre" (quart) of the juice. As a general rule, the quantity must be increased in proportion to the quantity of saccharine matter contained in the juice. The purest lime should be used, and in its greatest degree of causticity, and it should be reduced into a clear pap by means of a little water before put into the coppers. It is best to put it in the copper as soon as a few bucketfuls of juice has flowed in, it acting in preventing the decomposition already so much insisted on, which is apt to take place to a more or less great degree before the juice arrives at the requisite degree of temperature.

Two methods are now used to complete the operation. One consists in preventing the boiling of the juice, by extinguishing the fire before it arrives at 100 deg. temperature, and then being left at rest for half an hour, when the scum rises to the surface, the liquid is afterwards drawn off by a cock placed near the bottom of the copper.

The method preferred by Dombasle, is to continue the fire under the copper, and, when near the boiling point, watch the *first bubble* which swells under the scum; immediately take a ladleful of the juice from the spot where it arises, and pour on the spot a quart of cold juice which checks the action immediately; the same operations must be repeated as often as a bubble appears (which must never be permitted to burst and spread over the scum), until, by examining the liquor taken up in the ladle, the defecation is found complete, when the fire must be extinguished, and the liquor allowed to rest for a half hour before drawn off; always guarding the bubbles, which may continue to rise, from bursting by the means already indicated. By this method the operator is rendered complete master of the work, and in those cases in which sufficient lime has not been used, he can have time to add more when he finds that complete defecation will not take place. For this purpose he has only to dilute a quantity of the milk of lime in the cold juice, which he pours into the copper. Even the introduction of the cold liquid alone sometimes produces a remarkable effect; a single quart changing the state of the liquor and causing the separation of the feces in large flakes. The complete defecation is known by the liquid in the ladle being of a fine white wine color, and perfectly transparent, and that the feces are divided into large flakes which settle

quickly to the bottom of the ladle. The liquor having been drawn off, the scum and residue are then placed in cloths extended over a table composed of wooden ribs, and having an elevated border; below this is placed an inclined plane which conveys the juice into a reservoir containing the rest of the clarified juice. The cloths should be of cotton in preference to wool, which the lime, still retained by the feces, is apt to rot.

Now, place the juice thus defecated into coppers destined to concentrate it. The form of the different coppers is not an unimportant object. Those used in defecation should be deep, viz. the depth half their diameter; and when bullock's blood is employed in defecation, they should be as deep as wide. The coppers for concentration should be as wide as one foot in depth to four or five feet in diameter, those for cooking differ from these last only in having their bottoms three "lignes" in thickness at least. The combustible matter is pit-coal or wood, and the furnaces must be adapted to each. Animal charcoal is used in the concentration; that made from bones and not horns is employed. Its action is not confined to removing the color, but it acts also in an inexplicable manner, enabling the syrup to support a higher degree of temperature; and without it, it is almost impossible to cook the syrup on an open fire, which process will now be described.

Place the clarified juice into the concentrating coppers, and saturate the excess of lime, if it exist, by diluted sulphuric acid; it should not be rendered completely neuter, only so far that the purple (toursesol) paper changes slowly blue. Then pour in the animal charcoal in the proportion of 1½ lbs. to a "quintal" (100 lbs. weight) of the liquor. Boil and continue the concentration until the hot liquor supports (*porte*) 20 deg. *a l'areometre de Beaume*. It is then withdrawn and left to deposit in deep wooden vessels and kept in a cool place, where it precipitates during cooling, a great quantity of calcareous salts, among which the malates are most abundant. When the syrup is perfectly clear, (at the end of twenty-four hours usually) it may be submitted to the action of cooking (*cuite*.)

Being placed in the cooking coppers, carry it, by a brisk fire to 32 deg. of *areometre de Beaume*. Extinguish the fire, and throw in animal charcoal, in the proportion of ¾ lb. to a quintal of the juice which has furnished the syrup, viz. half the quantity employed the first time. Let the syrup now cool to about 75 deg. stirring it occasionally to mix the charcoal well with it; then carry it into the clarifying coppers, and submit it to the usual clarification of bullock's blood; it is then drawn off clear and the cooking proceeded with. The scum, &c. is placed on woollen cloths to drip. The proceeding is considered the most difficult part of the process. The cooking coppers now receive it, and the point of concentration is told by touching the ladle dipt in the syrup and drawing out the thread. The thumb being below, when the finger is drawn from it, the thread should break at the thumb. The thermometers used for this purpose are rejected by M. Dombasle, as not to be relied on. When of the proper consistency, it is poured out into the "*raffraichissoir*," where it crystallizes.

The method recommended by Payer, is to evaporate the *defecated* juice to twelve degrees of Beaume, without adding any animal charcoal; then draw off all the liquid into a filter filled with animal charcoal; evaporate *rapidly* the filtered liquid to twenty-five degrees of Beaume, and filter

again through a filter of Dumont with fresh animal charcoal. The syrup is thus rendered ready for the cooking, it yields more crystals of a more beautiful hue, and the suppression of the bullock's blood no longer leaves a portion soluble and alterable. Payer recommends also the copper on a pivot for cooking the clarified juice, it (cooking) being in this accomplished in five or eight minutes, while the other method requires thirty or thirty-eight minutes; moreover, the alteration is six times less in syrup cooked in this than in the usual stationary coppers. The fire being brisk the ebullition is commenced in one minute in every part of the copper; frequently the syrup is too viscous and rises in a thick froth, and incompletely wetting the bottom of the boiler, hazards the burning of the sugar; to check this instantaneously, throw in a small quantity of fresh butter, four or five grammes, which Dombasle recommends to have been previously melted, as that operation prevents the sugar receiving any flavor from it; as soon as the syrup, by means of the touch, is found cooked, draw the cord, and thus canting the copper, its contents pour out at once; open the stop cock and proceed with the process; seven or eight products being thus united in the rafraichissoir, it is rolled into the rooms containing the forms, for much of the French beet sugar (raw) is in loaf form.

I have thus, my dear sir, given all the information I possess relative to the manufacture of beet sugar from the expression of the juice to the crystallization. I have drawn freely from the latest and most esteemed works, but as yet have not been in a refinery. I thank you for the hint, how I may render my stay here serviceable to my native city; and shall use my endeavors to gain admittance into a refinery before my return.

I am, with great regard, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,
F. WURDEMAN.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

EXPLANATION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS. (Continued from No. 46 of this Vol. N. E. Far.)

35. *Carbonic Acid*—is a combination of carbon and oxygen, in the proportions of eighteen parts carbon to eighty-two parts oxygen. The sources of this acid are immense: It exists in the atmosphere, it is found in abundance in many mineral waters, as at Ballston and Saratoga, in the State of New York; it is produced by the combustion of wood and charcoal; by the fermentation of liquors, and by the decomposition or putrefaction of vegetable substances; but the largest store of it is that enormous quantity solidified or rendered solid in all immense beds of chalk and limestone with which every part of the globe abounds. Of limestone, 45 parts in every 100 are computed to be carbonic acid. As before observed, when uncombined with any other substance, it always exists in the state of gas. It is heavier than atmospheric air. If this gas be poured from a wide mouthed jar upon a lighted candle, it will be as effectually extinguished as by water.

36. *Effervescence*—is a sudden disengagement of gas taking place within a liquid, and separating that with a hissing noise. We have an example of this, as before observed, by dropping a little pearlash into cider. The carbonic acid is disengaged and rises in the form of gas, producing much foam, with a hissing noise.

37. *Chemical Affinity*—is a term used to signify the attraction or tendency there is between the

particles of certain substances of different natures to unite, thereby forming a third substance possessing properties altogether different from those of either of the two substances of which it is composed. Thus, potash and oil have a tendency to unite, thereby forming soap, which is a third substance very different either from the oil or the potash of which it is composed. Those substances which are capable of uniting in this manner, are said to have an affinity for each other, as oil and potash; but oil will not unite with water, and therefore those substances which do not form a chemical union, are said to have no affinity.

38. *The primitive Earths*—are four, viz. clay, sand, lime, and magnesia. These are the only earths which enter into the composition of soil; they also enter in very minute portions into the organization of plants. Sand and clay are by far the most abundant; lime is required but in small proportion: every soil; however, is defective without it. Magnesia is found but in few soils; its place is well supplied by lime; its entire absence, therefore, is not considered any defect.

39. *Clay*—in agricultural publications, is called alumina, alumine, aluminous, or argillaceous earth. The term clay should not be given to a soil, which contains less than one-sixth part of aluminous earth.

40. *Sand*—is called silex, silica, silicious earth, or earth of flints. "The epithet sandy is not properly applied to any soil, that does not contain at least seven-eighths parts of sand, and sand soils are to be distinguished into silicious sandy, or flinty sand, and calcareous sandy, or chalky sand."

41. *Lime* as it exists in the soil, is commonly called calcareous earth. "The word calcareous is not properly applied to any soil, unless a specimen of it is found strongly to effervesce with acids; or unless water having a channel in the soil affords a white earthy deposit when boiled." "Each of these earths answer a determinate and specific purpose in the economy and growth of plants; and the perfection of soil lies in a mixture of the whole."

42. *Basis of the soil*—By this term is understood the primitive earths which enter into its composition.

43. *Vegetable Matter*—all vegetable substances in a decaying or rotten state.

44. *Animal Matter*—all animal substances in a putrifying state.

45. *Organic Matter*—is a term applied both to animal and vegetable substances in a putrifying state.

46. *Vegetable Mould*—the earthly remains of vegetable substances which have either grown and decayed on the soil, or have been conveyed thither in the progress of cultivation.

47. *Loam*—is a combination of vegetable mould with the primitive earths.

48. *Peat*—is a substance dug out of swamps; it is produced from the decay of vegetables; is of a fibrous texture, and may be cut with a spade. Peat is frequently used for fuel; it is of no use as a manure until it shall be brought into a state of fermentation, or putridity, which may be done by mixing it with other manures. Running water also extracts its antiseptic qualities, and leaves it ready to pass into a state of decomposition.

49. *Marle*—is a substance consisting of lime with a small portion of clay, and sometimes of peat, with a mixture of marine and animal remains. It is found extensively in some situations, at different depths under ground, and is distinguished into

shell, clay, and stone marle. It is useful as a manure.

50. *Putrescent Manures*—are all animal and vegetable substances in a decaying state.

51. *Excrementitious Matter*—is the manure from animals.

52. *Long Manure*—is green barnyard manure before it is rotted.

53. *Short Manure*—is barnyard manure made fine by rotting, so as to be cut easily with a spade.

54. *Fossil Manures*—are lime, marle, plaster of Paris, and other substances which operate on the mechanical constitution of the soil, but do not afford direct nourishment to plants.

55. *Compost Manure*—is that which is formed by the mixture of various substances, as turf, pond mud, weeds, ashes, lime, &c. with stable or yard manure, so as to constitute one uniform mass or substance, fit for the improvement of the soil.

56. *Irrigation*—is the turning of water from its natural channels, and carrying it by ditches over grass lands, so as to render them more highly productive.

57. *Tilth*—is the condition in which ground is left after tilling. When it is well pulverized by the plough and harrow, and made light to a sufficient depth, it is said to be in good tilth.

58. *Stumming Casks*—is burning within them matches covered with sulphur. A strip of cloth, ten or twelve inches long, and from one to two inches wide, smeared with melted sulphur, and lighted, is let down into the cask, and suspended from the bung. Some have a long, tapering bung, that may fit any cask, with a crooked wire in the small end, from which to suspend the match.

59. *Must*—is the new liquor pressed from apples or grapes, before it has worked or fermented.

60. *Lees*—is a term used to signify the gross sediment or settlings found at the bottom of casks containing fermented liquors.

61. *To rack Cider or Wine*—is to draw them from off their lees or sediment, into clean casks.

ROOKS.

From a notice of some length, on the usefulness of the rook, which has been published in the *Magazine of Natural History*, vol. vi, p. 142, 143.

"In the neighborhood of my native place, in the county of York, is a rookery belonging to Wm. Vavasour, Esq. of Weston in Wharfedale, in which it is estimated that there are 10,000 rooks, that 1 lb. of food a week is a very moderate allowance for each bird, and that nine-tenths of their food consists of worms, insects and their larvæ; for, although they do considerable damage to the fields for a few weeks in seedtime, and a few weeks in harvest, particularly in backward seasons, yet a very large proportion of their food, even at these seasons consists of insects and worms, which (if we except a few acorns and walnuts in autumn) compose at all other times, the whole of their subsistence. Here, then if my data be correct, there is the enormous quantity of 468,000 lbs. or 209 tons of worms, insects, and their larvæ, destroyed by the rooks of a single rookery."

REPELLING OF INSECTS.

TAKING the earth away from the roots of trees, and returning back earth mixed with a small quantity of sulphur, will keep insects from ascending the trees. Other repellants of insects may answer the purpose for one Spring—such as quick-lime, fine salt, old urine, strong soap-suds, a strong decoction of tobacco, onions, &c.—*Farm. Assist.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1834.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

Farmer's Work. Be so good as to see that every deposit of unhealthy and contagious matter in, upon and about your premises is removed, or so disposed of as to become food for your plants instead of the cause of disease to yourself or family. Life without health is scarcely to be desired. Indeed, the valetudinarian rather lingers than lives—his existence is a burthen to himself, and an annoyance to his friends. The chief requisites for health are exercise, tranquility of mind, good air, wholesome diet, good water and temperance in all things. If the forehanded farmer is not provided with all these, it is usually his own fault. Some drones, however, who undertake to live by farming, but are most likely to die by indolence, carelessness and inattention to their own important interests, contrive to provide for themselves and families an atmosphere, which would "all but" poison a crow or a toad, much more a human being:

"Thus, as the ancient poets learn us,
The crows, which flew o'er lake Avernus,
Were so bestench'd in one half minute
They giddy grew and tumbled in it."

If it is indelicate and unwholesome to take into the stomach water or food, poisoned with putrescence, what is it to take into the lungs the gases generated by putrefaction? Yet some farmers' barn yards, cellars, hog-pens, back houses, &c. are suffered to remain, during the summer months in such a state that, if they do not generate cholera or typhus fever, in their worst forms, which we fear is too frequently the case, they at least cause a degree of languor and debility, which embitters existence, and in a great measure disqualifies for any of the useful purposes of life.

"Ah! what avail the largest gifts of Heaven,
When drooping health and spirits go amiss,
How tasteless then whatever can be given,
Health is the vital principle of bliss."

The unhealthiness of the exhalations to which we allude is not the only argument against suffering them to go at large to poison as well as to "manure the atmosphere." It is a fact that the vapor or gases which emanate from decomposing animal and vegetable substances, which are so injurious to health in animals, are food for plants. The substances which offend the senses and injure the constitution of the farmer and his family, if arrested and properly appropriated by the hand of skilful industry, "may be so modified in the great laboratory of nature as to greet us in the fragrance of the flower, regale us in the plum or nectarine, or furnish the stamina of life in substantial viands from the garden, the field, and the stall of the cultivator."

But how is the desirable object of converting poison for animals into food for vegetables to be effected? We cannot better answer this important inquiry than by quoting a passage from "*Letters of Agricola*," attributed to John Young, Esq. of Nova Scotia:

"Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gases, which arise from putrefaction. The earth possesses not only the property of retaining the putrid steams, which are formed from the dung of decomposing bodies within itself, but also of attracting the effluvia when floating in the air. The salubrity of a country depends on the latter quality; as the practice of burying the dung in the earth is

founded on the former. The stench proceeding from the dissolution of organized matter never rises through the ground to assail the nostrils, although it is sufficiently offensive from bodies corrupting in air and water. A strongly dunged field, after being ploughed, sown and harrowed, sends forth a healthful and refreshing smell—a proof that all the putrid vapors, which otherwise would annoy us, are absorbed and retained for the nutrition of the crop. It is on this account that the poorest earth can be enriched to a very high degree by mere exposure to the gases of putrefaction. Put a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dunghill, from 12 to 13 inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will have been impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues. The composts, which of late have attracted such universal attention, and occupied so large a space in all agricultural publications, originated in the discovery of this absorbing power of the earth, and in the application of it to the most beneficial purposes. A skilful agriculturist would no more think of allowing a violent fermentation to be going on in his dunghill, unmixed with earth and other matter to fix and secure the gaseous elements than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work, without surmounting his still with the worm to cool and condense the rarified spirit, which ascends by evaporation. In both, the most precious matter is that which assumes the æiform state; and to behold it escaping with unconcerned indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance."

Rye, as long as a liberty pole. A bunch of rye, grown the present season by Mr. ISAAC STONE of Waltham, is left in the N. E. Farmer Office, which contains stalks, or culms 7 feet 4 inches in length.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Depopulated Village. Extract of a letter from a traveller, dated at St. Louis.

A few miles below Alton, on the Mississippi, I passed a deserted village, the whole population of which had been destroyed by the "Milk sickness." [A fatal spasmodic disease, peculiar to the Valley of the Mississippi. It first attacks the cattle, and then those who eat beef or drink milk.] The hamlet consisted of a couple of mills, and a number of frame houses, not one of which was now tenanted; but the dried weeds of last year choked the threshold of the latter, and the raceways of the mills were cumbered up with floating timber, while the green slime of two summers hung heavy upon their motionless wheels. Not an object but ourselves moved through the silent town; and the very crows themselves seemed to make a circuit around the fatal place when they came in view of the thickly sown burial ground on the skirts of the deserted village.

Saffron. Some of the Hatfield farmers have begun to cultivate this medical and coloring plant in the field; six or seven acres have been planted this season. It requires a good deal of labor, especially in gathering the flowers. A farmer who has cultivated it a few years past, thinks that after the flowering season commences the gathering of the flowrets from an acre of saffron will employ five girls for a month. The price of Saffron was high the last year; some sold in New York at \$1.50 per pound. It may not bring half that sum this year. A square rod, it is said, will yield a pound or more.

Saffron has been extensively cultivated in some coun-

ties of England for centuries, but the English Saffron is a different plant from ours; it does not belong to the same class. The English plant continues several years, ours is annual. The flowrets of the English Saffron are purple, ours are yellow. Ours is called bastard-Saffron by the English. This kind is imported into England from the East Indies. The English Saffron after it is dried and made into cakes, does not average over 25 pounds to the acre. Saffron is used in medicine; and in Europe by dairy-women, confectioners, painters, dyers, &c. —*Hampshire Gazette.*

A new locomotive of great power and masterly machinery has been constructed for the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, by Mr. E. A. G. Young, of Norfolk. The Beacon states, that on the first trial of the engine, notwithstanding the stiffness of the machinery, and without any headway being given to it, it ascended the inclined plane at Frenchtown, (the grade of which is 42 feet to the mile) with a load of 55 1-2 tons, at the rate of 12 miles per hour.—*Baltimore American.*

New Steam Carriage. A Manchester correspondent of the Globe says; "this day (Thursday se'night) a trial was made with a new steam carriage, built by Messrs. Sharp, Roberts & Co. of the place, carrying fifty to sixty persons; it went off in great style on the Oxford road, and did six miles in twenty minutes. This is a rate of travelling on the common road far surpassing any thing hitherto attempted, and will suggest the inquiry whether it will be necessary to go to the expense of making Rail Roads.

Experiment of Dr. Hunter. The celebrated Dr. Hunter gave one of his children a full glass of sherry every day after dinner for a week. The child was then about four years old, and had never been accustomed to wine. To another of the same family, under similar circumstances he gave a large orange for the same space of time. At the end of the week he found a very material difference in the pulse, heat of body, and state of bowels, of the two children. In the first the pulse was quickened, the heat increased, and the bowels deranged, whilst the second had every appearance of health. He then reversed the experiment, to the first he gave the orange, and to the second the wine. The effects followed as before; a striking evidence of the pernicious effects of vinous liquor on the functions of life in a full health.

Bottled Oysters. We saw a day or two since the neck of a common pint rum bottle found in an oyster bed in our harbor, and in which a number of erratic oysters had taken up their lodgings. They had most undoubtedly, introduced themselves when quite young, and had so snugly invested themselves to the inner surface, and became so firmly attached to their unnatural abode, that it was impossible to extricate them without actually breaking the bottle. In this predicament they died. They must have lived there a long time. The condition of these stupid oysters fitly illustrates the history of the tippler. He is introduced to the bottle in early life, and sucks away at its contents year after year—and becomes more and more cemented to it; it is at last the permanent abode of his unnatural appetite; in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, the rough hand of death alone can dissolve the connexion, and he dies as stupid as the oyster.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Remedy for Ringworms. A correspondent of the American Farmer writes as follows: "After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used a hundred dollars worth of tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some blood root (called also red-root, Indian paint, &c.) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the part affected with the liquid. I did so, and in a few days the scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was as whole as the other.

Asthma. We learn from an intelligent friend who has long been afflicted with this most distressing complaint, that the fumes of burning paper, saturated with a solution of saltpetre gives him perfect relief. He keeps a quantity of the paper—which has been simply soaked in strong saltpetre water, and afterwards dried—constantly on hand, and on the recurrence of a paroxysm obtains almost instant relief from burning half a sheet or a sheet in his room. Others who have been similarly affected, have tried it with a corresponding benefit. In no case has it been known to fail, so far as his information extends. We deem the testimony sufficient to warrant the publication of the prescription which certainly has the merit of simplicity. If it shall prove generally efficacious its value is beyond price. It can be readily tested.—*Newark Ad.*

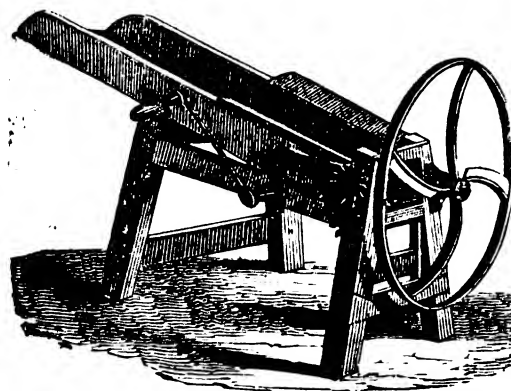
The Aerial Plant. The burning sands of hot climates, even at Karsfields of the Cape of Good Hope, which are so arid and scorched that no water can be extracted from them, are the media in which the most succulent vegetables of which we have any knowledge, flourish and evolve; so deleterious, indeed, is a wet season to their growth, that they are destroyed by it. There are also various tribes of vegetables that are destitute of roots and which can only be supported and nourished by the air, and by the moisture which the atmosphere contains. A large portion of the class *Fuci*, have no root whatever; and it is stated that the *Aerial Epidendron*, (the *Epidendron Flos Aëris*.) denominated aërial from its extraordinary properties, and which is a native of Java, on account of the elegance of its leaves, the beauty of its flower, and the exquisite odor which it diffuses, is plucked up by the inhabitants and suspended by a silken cord, from the ceiling of their apartments, from whence it continues from year to year to put forth new leaves, to display new blossoms, and enshrine new fragrance, although fed out of the simple bodies before stated.—*London Magazine.*

A Market House is to be erected in Philadelphia—the roof metallic plates, supported by iron columns.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on Friction Rollers and moved with a treader, is found to be a great improvement on the mode of hanging grindstones, the ease with which they move upon the rollers renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved and the person in the act of grinding can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work.

The above Stones may be found of a very superior kind, and hung completely as above described at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52 North Market street. je 18



WILLIS'S IMPROVED STRAW & HAY CUTTER.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 51 and 52 North Market street. The straw or hay cutter is a machine well worth the attention of every farmer, and should be in common use with every farmer feeding stock.

From the great improvement and simplicity of these machines of Willis's, the work is done with great ease and despatch, and requires but one person to operate it, which is not the case with any other machine, every farmer who is disposed to use his fodder to the best advantage and preserve his animals in the best health will in all cases cut their fodder. my21



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated *Pears alone*, 130 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the *Morus MULTICAULIS* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White, Flowering Horse Chestnuts. Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the *Pæonies*, *Moutan* and *Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

GOOSEBERRIES.

A new importation of superior kinds, just received, of all colors, by WM. KENRICK, Newton.

TURNIP SEED.

For Sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Garden Stone ditto, Yellow Stone do.; White Flat Winter do.; Long Yellow French do.; Yellow Aberdeen do.; Ruta Baga do.

The two last are excellent kinds for Cattle. je 18

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.

1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.

Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 6-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table mats. a 16

BRASS SYRINGES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a good assortment of Willis's improved Brass SYRINGES for Green Houses, Grape Vines, &c. &c.—see Complete Farmer, page 345. je 4 J. R. NEWELL.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present,—and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day. my 14

BOSTON TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES P. FOSTER, Successor to the late John Beath, at the sign of the Eagle and Truss, No. 338 Washington street. Trusses made to order and fitted to the patient. All sorts of repairing done to Trusses in the best manner.

Among the variety of Trusses made and sold by J. F. Foster, are Patent Elastic Spring Trusses, with Spring Pads—Trusses without steel springs. These give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved Hinge and Pivot Trusses, Umbilical Spring Trusses, and Trusses with ball and socket joints.

Suspensory Trusses for individuals troubled with Hydrocele are always kept on hand, together with all the other kinds made by Mr. Beath, formerly.

The former friends and customers of Mr. Beath are respectfully invited to call as above, where they will be faithfully and personally attended to by Mr. FOSTER. LYDIA BEATH.

N. B. Ladies wishing for either Trusses or Backboards will be waited upon by Mrs. Beath, at her residence, 585 Washington street. L. B.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 12 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 00 | |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 7 75 | 8 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 12 | 14 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 62 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 37 | |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 25 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 70 | 72 |
| southern yellow, | " | 65 | 67 |
| white, | " | 66 | 68 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 65 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 67 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 40 | 45 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 9 | 12 |
| 2d quality | " | 7 | 8 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 19 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 7 | 84 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 15 | 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 15 | 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 13 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 25 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 | 24 |
| best sort | cask | 85 | 90 |
| LIME, | barrel | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | " | 13 50 | 14 00 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | | |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (none) | " | | |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 7 | 8 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 28 | 33 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 7 00 | 7 60 |
| WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 58 | 62 |
| American, full blood, washed | " | 50 | 55 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 45 | 50 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 37 | 42 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 30 | 35 |
| Native washed, | " | 38 | 40 |
| Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, | " | 50 | 55 |
| { 1st Lambs, | " | 43 | 46 |
| { 2d " | " | 30 | 35 |
| { 3d " | " | 25 | 28 |
| { 1st Spinning, | " | 45 | 48 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|-------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| southern, | " | 8 | 9 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| POULTRY, (uncertain) | " | | |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 12 | 14 |
| lump, new, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 14 | 15 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 28 | 35 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

Faneuil Hall Vegetable Market, June 18, 1834.

Asparagus, 8 cents a bunch—Radishes, 3 cents—New Onions, 4 cents—Turnips, 3 cents—Lettuce, 3 cents—Cucumbers, from 12 to 17 cents a piece—Peas, \$2 a bushel—Strawberries, from 50 to 75 cents a box—Gooseberries, 12 to 17 cents a box.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 16, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 296 Beef Cattle, (including 30 unsold last week); 12 cows and calves, and 385 swine—95 Beef Cattle were left within a few miles of the market, and are not sold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Sales were but a very little lower than last week. We quote prime at 6 a 25; good at 5 50 a 5 75; thin at 4 50 a 5 25.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at 22, 24, 27, 30, and 35.

Sheep and Lambs—Lots of lambs with a few old sheep were taken at 1 75, 2, 2 17, 233, and 242.

Swine—We noticed one lot sold, nearly all barrows, at 6 1-4 at retail 6 1-2 a 7 for sows, and 7 1-2 a 8 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From Mellen's Poems.

THE HOST OF NIGHT.

Look at the host of night—
These silent stars!
What have they known of blight,
Or heard of wars!
Were they not marshall'd there,
These fires sublime,
Gemming the midnight air
Ere earth knew time!
Shine they for aught but earth,
These silent stars!
And when they sprung to birth
Who broke the bars,
And let their radiance out,
To kindle space?
When rang God's morning shout
O'er the glad race!
Are they imbedded there,
These silent stars!
Or do they circle air
On brilliant cars!
Range they in frightful mirth
Without a law—
Or stand they above earth,
In changeless awe!
Are they all desolate,
These silent stars—
Mung in their spheres by fate
Which nothing mars!
Or are they guards of God—
Shining in prayer!
On the same path they've trod
Since light was there!

STARS.

MANY stars which were marked by the ancients in their catalogues are no longer seen, but others are visible which were unknown to them. While a very few have receded, others have gradually increased in brilliancy. Some astronomers are of the opinion that the whole of our solar system is moving onward toward the constellation Hercules. If this be true, then it is very certain that the class of magnificent worlds, to which this globe belongs are revolving in an orderly manner, round some great central point of attraction, of which the human eye has never had a view. In the course of the last one hundred and fifty years some of the fixed stars appear to have moved. The star Arcturus has moved three minutes and three seconds in seventy-eight years. No fact has been more satisfactorily demonstrated, than that the law of gravity operates positively, from the sun to the planet Herschel, eighteen hundred millions of miles, and it is therefore probable, that the heavenly bodies which are discoverable with telescopes of the greatest power, are in subjection to some vast, inconceivably vast, central globe, self balanced somewhere in celestial space; and that may be the resplendent throne of God.

RESULT OF ACCIDENT.

MANY of the most important discoveries in the field of science have been the result of accident. Two little boys of a spectacle maker in Holland, while their father was at dinner, chanced to look at a distant steeple, through two eye glasses placed before one another. They found the steeple brought much nearer than their shop windows. They told their father on his return; and the circumstance led to a course of experiments, which ended in the

telescope. Some shipwrecked sailors once collected some sea weeds on the sand, and made a fire to warm their shivering fingers, and cook their scanty meal. When the fire went out they found that the alkali of the sea weed had combined with the sand, and formed glass; the basis of our discoveries in astronomy, and absolutely necessary to our enjoyment. In the days when every astrologer, and every chemist was seeking after the philosopher's stone, some monks carelessly making up their materials, by accident invented gun powder, which has done much to diminish the barbarities of war. Sir Isaac Newton's most important discoveries—concerning light and gravitation—were the result of accident. His theory and experiments on light were suggested by the soap bubbles of a child; and on gravitation by the fall of an apple, as he sat in the orchard. And it was by hastily scratching on a stone, a memorandum of some articles brought him from the washerwoman's, that the idea of lithography first presented itself to the mind of Shenfelder.—*Am. Mag.*

WORTHY EXAMPLE OF ECONOMY.

MATTHEW CAREY, speaking of his marriage, says, "My wife was about ten years younger than me. She was industrious, prudent and economical, and well calculated to save whatever I made. She had a large fund of good sense. We early formed a determination to indulge in no unnecessary expense, and to mount the ladder so slowly as to run no risk of having to descend. Happy, thrice happy would it be for thousands and tens of thousands, if they adopted and persevered in this saving course. What masses of misery would it not prevent! Some idea may be formed of the fidelity with which we observed this rule, when I state, that at a time when I did business to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars per annum, I hesitated four or five years about changing my gig for a one horse four-wheel carriage—and nearly as long about purchasing a carriage and pair. And during the whole period of our marriage, I never, as far as I recollect, entered a tavern except on a jury or arbitration, or to see a customer, or at a public dinner, or on my travels—never in a single instance for the purpose of drinking."

NATIONAL MEMENTOS.

In the English House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor is seated on a woollack, that the importance of the woollen manufacture, the great staple of that country may be indelibly impressed on the public mind.

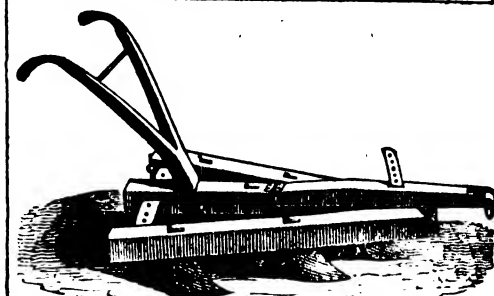
When the first Congress met after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was in contemplation, but afterwards abandoned, to have the seats of each delegation wrought with some device, descriptive of the staples of their several States, viz.

New-Hampshire to be represented by a pine-tree.
Massachusetts, by a barrel of fish.
Rhode-Island, a hamper of cheese.
Connecticut, an ox.
New-York, a hoghead of flaxseed.
New-Jersey, a bundle of flax.
Pennsylvania, a bag of wheat.
Delaware, a bag of wool.
Maryland, pig and bar iron.
Virginia, a hoghead of tobacco.
North Carolina, a barrel of tar.
South Carolina, a bag of cotton.
Georgia, a barrel of rice.—*Boston Atlas.*

CURE FOR THIRST.

Of boiling soft water take three quarters, and of fresh tamarinds one quarter—put them together in an earthen jar for three or four hours—strain off the liquor—bottle it, and in about four weeks it will be fit for use—and a wine glass full of it in hot weather is one of the most agreeable, healthful nectars, and most powerful extinguishers of thirst ever discovered.

Although the tongue has no bones, it breaks bones.



CULTIVATOR.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a few of Seaver's improved expanding CULTIVATORS, for weeding among Corn, Potatoes, &c. &c.

VALUABLE NEW WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This day Published, by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Office of the N. E. Farmer.—The

COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL ECONOMIST,
By THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Containing a compendious epitome of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy, and the following subjects arranged in order:

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| Soils, | Wheat, | Beans, | Mangel Wurtzel, |
| Grasses, | Rye, | Swine, | Ruta Baga, |
| Grain, | Oats, | Lime & Gypsum, | Potatoes, |
| Neat Cattle, | Barley, | Fences, | Haymaking, |
| Barns, | Millet, | Hedges, | Ploughing, |
| Dairy, | Hops, | Sheep, | Poultry, |
| Hemp, | Peas, | Horses, | Wood: |
| Flax, | | | |

and to which is added—Descriptions of the most approved Implements and Machines, with Engravings.

The work is printed on the best of paper, and is intended for a Farmer's Directory, which every farmer should be possessed of, and relying upon an extensive sale will be afforded at the low price of \$1.

[From the New England Magazine of June 1st, 1834.]

All men love a farm and a garden, and Mr. Fessenden is better qualified than any other man in New-England to compose a good work on these practical subjects—albeit he was in his youth addicted to the less profitable pursuits of wit and poetry. This work should be on the shelf of every farmer's library: there is much in it to guide him and nothing to lead him astray. All is practical, nothing is speculative. It embraces the entire transactions of a farm. The materials for the work must have been collected through many years. Excellence is comparative—and any traveller in England may there best notice the defects of American husbandry. Still, however, it is with caution that in our soil and climate we should adopt the English modes of cultivation.

The soils are first treated of, then grasses, grain, cattle, animals, dairy, manures, harvesting, poultry, implements, &c. &c.

Those who would have a choice of implements may choose among many at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse. Here is every facility for saving labor and increasing crops; and the implements that are not useful—if any such there be—are studies of ingenuity. All are made in the best manner, and they are in some sort an illustration of Mr. Fessenden's book, many being neatly delineated in it.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.]

Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DANRELL, who execute every description of Book and Fancy Printing in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

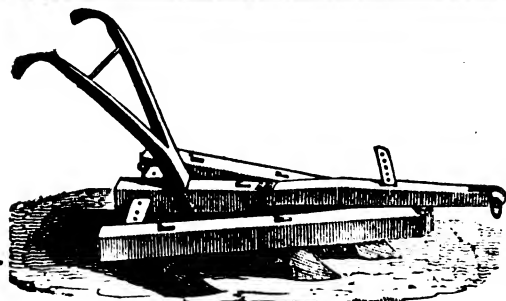
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY. EVENING, JUNE 25, 1834.

NO. 50.



THE SCARIFIER AND CULTIVATOR,

—Of which the above is a representation, is an implement of great value, is beginning to be rightly appreciated, and coming into general use in different parts of the country. It has five teeth, or scarifiers as represented in the figure; each of which answers most of the purposes of the coulter and share of a plough as well as supplies the place of the hoe with less labor and greater effect. These scarifiers are so constructed as to raise and pulverize the ground, leave it level, and in fine tilth, and at the same time destroy weeds.

Implements for similar purposes have been invented and recommended by European farmers. Among these are the Scotch Scarifier, Parkinson's Cultivator, Hayward's Cultivator, and Beatson's Cultivator. Cuts and descriptions of these may be seen in Loudon's Encyc. of Agr. pp. 381, 2, 3. It is obvious, however, at the slightest glance, that these machines are more expensive, complicated, and we should believe less effective than the above, which is called Seaver's Cultivator, from the name of its ingenious inventor, of Pennsylvania.

Loudon in describing the above named European implements makes the following observations:

"The use of pronged implements as substitutes for the plough, is comparatively a recent invention. They differ from the plough, in stirring the soil without reversing its surface, or altering its form, unless, indeed, they in some cases tend to even or level inequalities; they act both as the plough and harrow at the same time, and on suitable soils, and at proper seasons, much more labor is effected with less expense of men and cattle. Wherever, therefore, lands require to be stirred for any purpose, excepting that of reversing the surface or laying them into beds or ridges, recourse may be had to pronged tillage implements."

Seaver's Cultivators are well adapted to stirring the soil between rows of hops, likewise is a good substitute for a harrow in covering grain after sowing. The facility with which it is expanded and contracted, so as to be adapted to different widths of spaces between rows of vegetables, &c. is an improvement which adds greatly to the value of the implement.

The above Cultivator is for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52 North Market street. The proprietors of this establishment having the right of this improved patent Cultivator now offer it for sale with all its improvements: as they have a large supply now on hand shall be happy to supply their customers, friends and the public. They have been at much trouble and expense in introducing this new implement as well as many

other labor saving machines. They hope to meet with that support and encouragement their attention and labor demands.

ON SUCKERING CORN.

I HAD the pleasure, about four years ago, to spend a day in company with old Mr. Macon of North Carolina, when our conversation was principally on subjects of agriculture; and among others the cultivation of Indian corn. After having inquired whether I had the suckers which grew from the roots of the corn pulled off, as is the common practice, and received my answer in the affirmative, he informed me that he had suffered them to remain, having, from repeated experiments, ascertained that they did not injure the corn; but on the contrary, the suckers more frequently than otherwise produced good ears of corn; and that if they failed to do so, there was an increase of fodder. I have since tried the experiment, and witnessed the following results: That after carefully examining the ears of corn on the stalks producing suckers, they were found to be as good as the ears on the surrounding stalks not producing them—that a large majority of the suckers produced good corn, though the ears generally were smaller than those on the mother stalk, and that (of course) there was an increase of fodder. Without entering into an inquiry, whether corn ought not to be planted so thick as to prevent its producing suckers, (if thick planting will prevent it, of which I am not sure,) or whether the pulling them off may not injure the corn, by inflicting wounds on the stalks, I can now safely recommend Mr. Macon's practice, as saving the time and labor of pulling off suckers, and what is of more consequence, as producing an increase of the crop of corn and fodder. I ought to add, that none but the suckers growing from the root ought to be suffered to remain.—W. M. WATKINS. Charlotte co. March 4.—*Farmer's Register.*

From the Mechanic.

STRENGTH OF CORDAGE.

THE Boston hemp manufacturing company have lately put up a machine, at their ropery on the Milldam, for the purpose of determining the strength of their cordage, spun in the common method by hand. A great number of experiments have been made by breaking ropes of various sizes and kinds on this machine, and the following exhibits the average result of these trials. The figures show the number of pounds required, by each inch of the square of the girt of the rope to part it.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Whale line spun by hand, best that could be procured, | 776 lbs. |
| Whale line spun by machines, | 994 |
| Russia bolt rope, 1st quality, | 723 |
| Bolt rope of machine spun yarns, | 915 |
| Running rigging, 1st quality Russia, | 442 |
| Running rigging, American, spun by hand, | 631 |
| Running rigging of machine spun yarns, | 717 |
| Cotton line, | 604 |
| Coire rope, | 215 |
| Rope made of Manilla hemp | 610 |
| Rope made of New Zealand flax, <i>Phormium Tenax</i> , | 722 |
| Mean of all hand spun hemp rope, | 633 |

Mean of all machine spun hemp rope, 875 lbs.

Showing the machine spun rope to be 36 per cent. stronger than the hand spun. If however, we reject the trials on Russia cordage which is very weak, the superiority of the machine spun ropes is reduced to 24 per cent. over all others.

In no instance whatever, was the trial on machine spun ropes made on selected specimens, but the pieces to be tested were taken from common coils as made for use. Indeed it happened that the machine spun ropes, except the whale lines, were made of hemp inferior in quality to that usually wrought in the machines. The modulus of cohesion, of the strongest ropes in these experiments is 30,700; or a rope of this strength could be let down into a pit 30,700 feet, or 5-8ths of a mile before it would be broken by its own weight. A rod of iron can sustain itself according to Mr. G. Rennie, only for a length of 19,700 feet.

On the 27th of March by the politeness of Mr. Treadwell, we witnessed the operations of the machinery for preparing the hemp and spinning the yarn; and we were also shown the method of impregnating the ropes with tar, which is done uniformly throughout their whole thickness, the tar being kept at a temperature below the boiling point. The ropes made of these yarns have the appearance of being *stained* rather than *tarred*.

The superior strength of the ropes made from yarn spun by machinery, appears to consist in this, that the fibres in the middle of the yarn are nearly of the same tension as those of the outside, whereas in the yarn spun by hand, they are much more tense in the middle; and the short fibres being the first to give way, the whole stress is thrown upon the outside ones, which being fewer in number, consequently cannot bear so much strain as a rope made up of fibres of equal tension.

The machine for trying the strength of ropes, is so constructed as to try them fairly and accurately. The following experiments on the strength of three ropes were tried in our presence, and we have no doubt of their correctness.

No. 1. Whale line spun by hand—girt 2 inches; broke by 2240 pounds.

No. 2. Whale line made by Boston hemp company, spun by machinery—girt 1 7-8th inches; broke by 3520 pounds.

No. 3. Running rigging made by the Boston Hemp company—girt 2 1-8th inches; broke by 3440 pounds.

As No. 2 was one seventh smaller than No. 1 we should add 502 pounds to the weight it actually bore, making 4022 pounds, for the weight it would have borne, if it had been of the same size as No. 1. Consequently it was 64 per cent. stronger than No. 1. Again, No. 3 was one ninth larger than No. 1; we must therefore deduct from the weight it actually bore, 382 pounds leaving 3058 as the weight it would have borne, had it been as small as No. 1. It was therefore 25 per cent. stronger than No. 1.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant. The cultivation of this plant is on the increase. The stalks are put up in bunches, like asparagus, and sold in the markets at fair prices.

From the Baltimore Farmer & Gardener.

ART OF MANAGING SHEEP.

I HAVE been very desirous of ascertaining the particular method in which Mr. Barney of Philadelphia manages his sheep, that enables him so far to exceed every body else in producing fine mutton and good wool.

On his late visit to this city, I put the question to him, wherein consisted his superior management of sheep? he gave the following reply:—He said, a gentleman visited him not long since, and on going to his sheep yard, and viewing it asked him the same question. He showed at that time from 50 ewes, upwards of sixty lambs, all lively and brisk, with a loss, *I think he said, of three or four.* The gentleman observed to him that he had his shed covered with dead lambs, and asked wherein the secret in breeding lay. Mr. Barney observed to him, you stuff your sheep with dry food. Yes, as much good clover hay as they will eat, was the reply. Mr. B.—You give them no water, but suffer them to go out in time of snow and eat it as they are disposed to? Yes. Then, said Mr. Barney, there lies the secret. Your sheep fill themselves with dry hay; they get no water; and they have not a sufficient supply of gastric juice to promote the digestion of the hay in the stomach; they cannot raise it to *chew the cud*; they lose their appetite; they are thrown into a fever, and cannot bring forth their young, or they bring forth a feeble, starved lamb, that falls off and dies the first exposure to the cold or rain. On the contrary, I take care to provide my sheep with good clear water in summer and winter. I feed them regularly with hay through the winter, and give them ruta бага and mangel wurtzel every day. The ewes produce me 120 per cent. increase in lambs. You cannot, says Mr. Barney, get along without ruta бага and mangel wurtzel.

This gentleman has just sold his sheep for upwards of seventeen dollars per head to the butchers.—It is his opinion that sheep are the most profitable stock that a man can raise; and it appears he makes use of no expensive food, or increased quantity of it. But the secret of raising good stock of every kind, consists in maintaining that regular and cleanly mode of proceeding, which preserves the digestive organs of the animal in a healthy state, and enables them to convert what they eat into chyle, suitable for the nourishment of the animal.

A.

ALE FROM MANGEL WURTZEL.

By a Correspondent of the Coventry Herald.

From seeing an article in a newspaper, in the year 1829, describing how a good beverage might be produced from the mangel wurtzel, I have made a number of experiments, and have at length completely succeeded. In the article before alluded to, it was stated, that a portion of about ten pounds of the root to a gallon would make a good liquor; but with fifteen pounds weight to the gallon, an excellent ale will be produced; the addition of two pounds weight of treacle to a firkin will be a great improvement. One-third malt and two-thirds mangel wurtzel liquor will make capital ale; so that, even in this way, an important saving will be effected.

Our method is first to mash and clean the roots well, take off the top completely, scrape (rather pare) off the outer rind, slice and boil them until soft and pulpy; squeeze the liquor from the pulp as much as possible, and then boil it again with

about six ounces of hops to nine gallons, and work with yeast in the usual way. Thus a cottager, by boiling his pot over his winter fire of a night, and using the root as we have described, might seldom be without a refreshing beverage, even the greatest part of the year, for the roots may be kept in a cool place, in a proper state for use, during most of the winter. The leaves, stripped from the plants in August and September, are valuable for the cow or pig, not retarding its growth in the least; and the roots, boiled and mashed in the liquor, and either milk or a small quantity of meal added, will feed the pig at a trifling expense.

The culture of this invaluable root is very simple. Let the single seeds be put on well manured ridges, eighteen inches apart, and six or eight inches between the plant; hoeing down and keeping clean from weeds will be all that is necessary.

BOARD FENCE.

THE subject of fencing is one of much importance to the farmer; and every thing on that subject is highly interesting. The communication of *Dan. Bradley, Esq.* on the best manner of making board fence, is worthy of an attentive perusal from every farmer. A fence made in the manner he described, would undoubtedly be durable; but I would suggest whether the setting of the posts alternately on both sides of the fence would not greatly add to its strength. I have a fence in view made in this way some twenty years ago, standing in a situation exposed to high winds, yet as erect as when first built. A farmer of my acquaintance who has had much experience in this kind of fence, carried his partiality for it so far as to build a door yard picket fence in this manner; and for a plain picket fence it was the handsomest I ever saw. The posts were sawed six inches at bottom, two at top, and four inches wide. The upper rail was spiked on the posts, and the other two halved on. The pickets were two inches wide, one inch thick, and five feet in length, reaching to the ground. The bottom board was one foot wide, nailed on to the pickets, this giving a heavier finish than when the pickets are placed upon it.—The posts standing outside, instead of looking bad, were an ornament, adding an appearance of stability and firmness, always pleasing to a farmer.

To illustrate more fully the advantage of setting posts both sides of the fence, I will describe a fence I have seen made where almost the only support it had consisted in thus placing the posts. The posts were made of plank 18 inches wide, 2½ inches thick, 4½ long, sawed in two diagonally, so as to make two posts 18 inches wide at bottom and 1 inch at top—in shape a right angled triangle. These posts were placed on flat stones, and the boards nailed on in the usual manner, well battened and a good top board spiked on. As a precaution to its overturning, a strip of white oak plank three inches wide and three feet long is driven into the ground on the outward edge of each post, and nailed to it. A fence made in this manner, in situations not exposed to winds, may stand a long time—at least it will not rot—can easily be righted up, and a post set in the ground to support it when necessary. It at least shows the advantage of having the posts placed on both sides of the fence and having the bottom larger than the top. This kind of fence, if the boards are an inch thick, and well nailed, will withstand any horse or bull, and may perhaps be advantageous to those who cannot procure good timber for posts.

At any rate, set your posts on both sides of your fence, build it as recommended by *Dan. Bradley*, and if it wont stand a hard blow, I am mistaken.—*Genesee Farmer.*

We agree with the above writer, that fencing is a matter of the first consequence to the farmer and gardener; and that every hint on the subject becomes interesting. In order that we may supply our ratio in the progressing improvements, we relate the result of a mode we saw practised in that way.

The boards were made of the common yellow pine, 3-4 inch thick;—previous to their being put in the fence, they were laid for some time in a trough of the proper length, containing thin whitewash; care being taken that the boards were entirely submerged, and kept separate, by thin strips being placed between them. They were suffered to lie in this position until they were pretty well saturated with the whitewash; then taken out, and others put in their place, to undergo the same operation.

At the time we saw this fence, it had been standing seven years. One part of the string of fence was made in this way, and the other part made of materials of the same quality taken indiscriminately, but without the use of lime. That part which was taken made without lime, was at the time we speak of, undergoing repair; and at least one half the boards of which it was composed, were so far decayed, as to be unworthy of being made use of in the new fence. On the contrary, on examining the boards in the other portion of the fence, which had been treated with lime as above mentioned, it was found that it did not need repairing, and no signs of decay were perceived. On being chipped off, the boards presented the appearance, all through their substance, that may be seen in the staves of an old lye tub; and, to all appearance, would last as much longer, without needing a renewal.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

SAVOY CABBAGES.

THE green curly Savoy cabbage is one of the finest garden vegetables that is grown, and ought to take the place of every kind of cabbage put up for winter's use for the table. It is as hardy and as easily cultivated as any other kind of cabbage; it is much more delicate, sells more readily, and as many, indeed rather more, can be grown from a square in the garden, or from an acre of land.

An acre of land has 4310 square yards—equal to 43,560 square feet: two feet wide each way is enough to plant the Savoy cabbage; thus, an acre would yield 10,890 cabbages, which require as little cultivation as potatoes, after the ground is well prepared, and the plants are planted out, and which would bring, at the moderate price of one cent apiece, the enormous sum of one hundred and eight dollars and ninety cents.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

BRIMSTONE FOR CATTLE.

It is probably not known to many of our farmers that brimstone is valuable for cattle in keeping them free from ticks. These vermin are not only filthy in their appearance but an injury to the cattle. A piece of brimstone as large as a grain of corn, well pulverized, given in a little salt, will cause them to drop off, and prevent others from getting on for eight or ten days. I consider brimstone as necessary for a cow in the summer as salt.—*South. Plan.*

MAPLE. (Acer.)

There are nine sorts of this tree, enumerated by botanists, in this country; the most valuable of which is the sugar maple; of which kind only, something shall be said.

Where the farmer wishes to save his sugar maple trees, he ought not to tap them in the common way; but, instead of this, bore a hole two or three inches into the tree, out of which the sap can be drawn; and let it be plugged up after the sap has done running.

The method of making the sugar is too well known to need any minute description. It would be often well, however, if those who make this sugar, were to observe more cleanliness, in regard to the vessels in which the sap is gathered. Old troughs, which have lain for years exposed to the weather, are not very proper receptacles for the sap, if regard be had to the cleanliness of the sugar, and of course its value. Some make use of vessels made in the form of pails, which they keep for the purpose, and this is certainly more cleanly. The vessels can be laid up every year, after the time of using them is past, and be preserved many years.

In clearing pasture lands which abound with sugar maple, it would be well to preserve these trees as they do no injury to the pasture; but the difficulty is, that as soon as they become more exposed to the winds they are blown down. But let all the small maples in such grounds be left, and in a few years these will grow up with sufficient strength of root to withstand the winds, and become an article of profit, and ornamental to the farm. They may also be very easily dug up in the woodlands, and transplanted into such pastures.

This is a piece of economy which the farmer would do well to observe, if he wishes his farm to yield due supplies of sugar, when that article shall have become more scarce. Twenty trees to an acre, would do little or no injury to the pasture; and ten acres of such a maple orchard would, in a few years, yield no inconsiderable quantity of sugar. By boring the trees as above directed, no essential injury is done to them; so that they might be increasing in growth for half a century, or perhaps double that length of time.

The sugar of the maple may be grained in the manner directed for graining the sugar of the beet; or it may be done in the vessels in which the sap is boiled, if it be not too large for the purpose.

The trees may be raised from cuttings, or from the seeds.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

PLANTING FOR CHILDREN.

The strong desire existing in the human breast to provide for offspring, converts that toil which produces sweat on the brow, into pleasant and cheerful exercise. The Farmer rises early and labors until the setting of the sun, planting, sowing, and reaping—and all this to feed and clothe his family, in the hope, too, of having a little annual surplus for his children when he is gone; but, alas, how many toil in vain!—twenty, thirty, or forty years of care and labor appear to have made no provision for the rising members of the family. Had there been plantations of valuable timber or fruit trees made by the Farmer in his young days, their produce would now give a son or daughter a considerable "setting out."—*New York Farmer.*

Cream of tartar, rubbed upon white kid gloves, cleanses them very much.

CHINESE MULBERRY.

We have heard of no one in this part of the State having lost a single plant of the Chinese Mulberry; but on the contrary have seen many not in the least affected by the winter, even those that had grown the last season five or six feet from layers. We have raised them on highly manured and on poor ground. Those on the former were slightly injured in the extremities of the branches, but on the latter not at all. The White Italian Mulberry raised from seed on the above grounds, showed much greater injury from the winter.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

HOW TO DESTROY MOLES.

In the last Planter it is stated that the castor bean will destroy moles, I have tried the red Palma Christa (which some say is the same,) with success, merely by planting a few of the kernels in their paths or ploughed places; also calomel, by making holes in grains of corn, and inserting it in the holes and placing the corn in the ground for them. The calomel will not kill them till there comes a rain, when they will be found on the top of the ground.—*Southern Planter.*

PRESERVING AND PLANTING PEACH PITS.

SEEDS intended for planting should be buried in the ground immediately after the flesh is taken from them, to prevent their becoming dry, as in that case they are more sure to come up, than when they are allowed to dry and remain out of the ground until late in the fall. Whether the seeds are planted at first in the places where they are to remain, or are buried as preparatory for planting, it is important that they should be put in the ground either before they become dry, or so early in the season that they may swell again before winter, and that they should be so near the surface as to insure their being frozen, otherwise they may lie in the ground, like rose and thorn seed, one year before they will vegetate.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

MOUNT AUBURN.

This delightful place is daily visited by large numbers of gentlemen and ladies. The carriages and chaises of all, except proprietors of lots, are left at the gate while the parties promenade the grounds. Very great improvements have been made since last season, and others are in progress. The number of monuments erected, and on the ground, is very considerable, and they are seen through the trees in all directions; many of them are exceedingly neat and beautiful, and the grounds around them are laid out with much taste. In one lot the new-made grave of a child, is set round with young flowers, to bloom and die. The ponds have been neatly banked with grass, and flowering plants and shrubs set out around the borders.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society was holden at their room on Saturday, June 21st, and was called to order by the Vice President.

Mr. G. W. Pratt declined serving as chairman of the committee appointed at a former meeting.

The following members were added to the committee—Z. Cook, jr. chairman; Messrs. E. Vose, M. P. Wilder, I. P. Davis, J. Lemist, J. W. Russell, B. V. French, and G. C. Barrett.

Adjourned to Saturday, June 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following members constitute the committee to take in consideration the expediency of a public exhibition of fruit and flowers the ensuing autumn—Messrs. Z. Cook, jr. G. W. Pratt, J. P. Bradlee, W. E. Payne, J. G. Joy, Jona. Winship, D. Haggerston, S. Walker, Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Thos. Mason, Chas. Senior, R. L. Emmons, C. M. Hovey, Wm. Kenrick, E. Vose, M. P. Wilder, I. P. Davis, I. Lemist, I. W. Runcle, B. V. French and G. C. Barrett. They are requested to meet at the rooms of the Society on Saturday 28th June, at 10 o'clock, as business of importance it is expected will come before them.

CHAS. M. HOVEY, Sec. pro tem.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Horticultural Hall, June 21st.

STRAWBERRIES. By E. Vose, a basket of Early Virginia.

By Thos. Hastings, East Cambridge, two boxes of Keene's Seedling.

By S. Pond, three boxes of Mulberry.

By Thomas Mason, three boxes of Royal Scarlet. By Messrs. Hovey, Keene's Seedling and Royal Scarlet.

APPLES. By E. M. Richards, a specimen of Monstrous Pippin, (kept in paper.)

For the Committee, E. M. RICHARDS.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 21st.

Mr. Thos. Mason, Charlestown Vineyard—fine double Ranunculus, do. Anemonies, 2 elegant Bouquets.

Mr. S. Walker, Roxbury, Dianthus hortensis, Bow's Claudius, &c. &c., Pæonia Whitleji, Astrantia major, Hesperis double white, do. do. purple, Roses, &c. &c.

Mr. Wm. Kenrick, Newton—Pæonia Whitleji; Iris pallida, large pale violet; Hemerocallis flava, or yellow day lily; Blue Monkshood; Great flowering Chinese Larkspur; Chinese Pinks; Sweet Williams; varieties of Phlox; Sweet Rockets; Tradescantia, blue and white; Podolyria australis; Honeysuckles, Woodbines, Spireas, var. Roses, &c.

Mr. George C. Barrett, from Mr. Joseph Breck, of the Lancaster Garden—Adiantum pedatum (Maiden's hair), Gillia capitata (azure blue annual), Spiræa filipendula pleno (double Dropwort), Dianthus barbatus of sorts (Sweet William) among which was the double white; Centaurea of sorts (annuals), Delphinium sinensis (double blue), do. elatum (Ber Larkspur), Digitalis purpurea v. alba, Pæonia Whitleji, Papaver orientalis, Antirrhinum of sorts; Tradescantia, red, white, blue—this will continue to bloom every day in water; Kalnia latifolia.

Mr. Saml. Pond, Cambridgeport—fine specimens Pinks and other flowers.

Messrs. Hovey & Co.—fine double Ranunculus and other flowers.

Prof. Webster sent, to the gratification of all present, some superior specimens of double Ranunculus.

Also, was presented by Mrs. Archelaus Norcross, a fine specimen of the new and beautiful Macrophylla Rose, the first ever exhibited at the Society's rooms, and which justly excited the admiration of all amateurs present.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

From Goodsell's Farmer.
IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

It is but fifteen years, since the first agricultural periodical was established in the United States.—This was the *American Farmer*, a weekly paper commenced at Baltimore in March 1819, and was continued till March last, when it was discontinued. The *New-England Farmer*, published at Boston, was next in order of time, and is now extended to the twelfth volume. These publications have had an important influence on the agriculture of those sections of country where they have been circulated and read. More recently, numerous other publications devoted to the same great object, most of them of high character, have been commenced and are still progressing. The result of all this is, that men of science and wealth have had their attention drawn to this subject; and agriculture, both as a science and an employment, has greatly improved in character; and is, we hope, soon to be advanced, in this country, to the high rank, which it has so long deservedly occupied in Europe.

The benefits resulting from agricultural publications, are becoming more and more important.—The spirit of inquiry is abroad. Scientific and well conducted experiments are constantly developing new principles in the science of physics; and the authors of new discoveries and valuable improvements are more liberal than formerly, and less reluctant to give the benefit of their experiments to the public.

There is no branch of human industry, to which science could be applied with greater benefit, than to that of husbandry; and yet there is no branch for which science has done so little. The reason is, farmers have been too negligent to avail themselves of the discoveries made by others. This they can now do at a very trifling expense.

Discoveries of new and important principles of Natural Science have been made, on which new modes of husbandry have been founded, highly beneficial in their results; but these benefits have as yet been confined to a few.

There seems but one very serious obstacle to the general diffusion of these benefits, among all classes of farmers; and that is, the want of a thorough conviction that knowledge is both power and wealth to the agriculturist, as well as to the mechanic or the professional man. The truth is, though our farmers are generally industrious, their industry is not always wisely or profitably directed.

Facts are always worth more than arguments in the search after truth, and abundantly show the value of science as the means of improvement in husbandry.

During the last twenty years, while most of our farmers have been impoverishing their lands, the application of new principles has enabled others to renovate theirs. As an instance of this, Earl Stimson, the President of the Agricultural Society, for Saratoga county, N. Y. should be honorably mentioned. He has brought into a state of almost unexampled fertility, a worn-out farm; and by a course of cultivation, particularly described in a former number of the *Farmer*, has increased his crops of corn, from 15 or 20, to 80, 100, and the last year to 150 bushels per acre—wheat, barley, and rye, from 10 or 15, to 40 or 50 bushels per acre; and hay from 1 ton to 3 1-2 and 4 tons per acre. To this statement of his crops, Mr. Stimson adds, "I know from my own experience, that it does not cost one half, if it does more than one

third as much, to raise a bushel of grain by good husbandry as it does by bad." From these facts it seems perfectly clear, that the knowledge and proper application of correct principles to practical husbandry, not only greatly increases the farmer's crop, but as greatly lessens the labor of cultivation.

Among the most important improvements of the present day, which claim the attention of agriculturists, is also that of farm-stock. That there are improved breeds, greatly superior to the common live stock of the country, and from which double the net profits may be had, with the same expense of keeping, there remains no doubt. Nor let it be said, that these breeds bear too high a price to be introduced on to the farms of New-England. The price is high, only because they are in the hands of a few enterprising individuals; the very circumstance which must render their introduction profitable to our enterprising farmers, who will undertake it.

To draw the attention of agriculturists strongly, to these various and important improvements, is all that is necessary to insure their introduction.

This subject, when rightly understood, commends itself, above all others of a mere secular nature, both to the private interest and public spirit of every class in the community; and he who shall have done most to advance these great interests of the country, will justly hereafter be considered its greatest benefactor.

From the Courant.

AGRICULTURAL.

As the season for hoeing Indian Corn approaches, the writer of this article takes the liberty of suggesting to farmers in his vicinity, a few hints relative to earthing or hilling up at the second and third hoeings, or as it is commonly called, *half hilling* and *hilling*.

The practice of most farmers within my acquaintance is, at half hilling to accumulate the earth from two to four inches, and at hilling from three to five inches more, making each hill a pyramid of about seven inches elevation. The reason offered in support of this practice is, that the corn will stand firmer and more erect, and therefore be less liable to be broken down by the wind and rain.

More than fifty years' experience in this branch of agriculture has taught me that this is erroneous both in theory and practice. By accumulating earth upon the roots of the corn they are deprived of that influence of the air and sun which are necessary to a healthy and vigorous growth.* Every one acquainted with the natural growth of this plant, must have observed the peculiar formation of the *brace roots* which sprout upon the stalk in a circular form a very little below the surface of the ground, radiating from the stalk in every direction. In like manner are the stalks of wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. furnished with their brace roots, and stand in no need of hilling up to give them strength and firmness in their position. They are evidently designed to stay the stalk and hold it in an erect posture, not unlike the shrouds of a ship to sustain the mast. To render these braces sufficiently hard and strong to answer the design of nature, they must have the influence of the sun and air; but when buried by several

* It is well known where excavations are made in constructing canals and rail roads, and the earth to any considerable depth thrown upon the roots of large and healthy trees, it causes their death within a year or two, by placing their roots below the influence of the air, and warmth of the sun—the same effect is produced, and from the same cause, where timber land is flooded by water.

inches of superincumbent earth, they become soft, weak, and brittle, and nature to remedy this evil sends out another set above the former. This occasion an unnecessary waste of the nourishment of the plant, and at that advanced season of the year never become sufficiently indurated to perform their office to the best advantage.

If those farmers who may take the trouble of reading this article, should doubt the correctness of this reasoning, they are respectfully invited to test it by experiment upon a few rows or hills. For many years past the writer has practised upon the principles here recommended, and has uniformly been successful in his crop.

It may also be remarked that great injury is done both by the plough and the hoe at the time of hilling, by breaking and wounding the long fibrous roots so necessary to the growth and strength of the stalk. After the weeding or first hoeing, neither the plough or the hoe should be allowed to penetrate any deeper than is necessary to destroy the weeds and grass.

In cultivating the potato, the same reasoning so far as it respects the accumulation of earth, will apply—the bulb is formed simultaneously with the blossom bud. If, after that period there be much *hilling* up, the first formed bulbs grow but little; being out of the reach of that warmth and air which are required for a perfect growth, and another set above them is produced. Hence it is that by this mode of culture so great a proportion of the crop consists of small bulbs. Every cultivator must have observed that the largest potatoes in the hill are invariably found near the surface of the ground.

CORNPLANTER.

From the Baltimore Farmer.

PASTURING WHEAT.

PASTURING wheat closely, in the spring of the year, has been often practised to advantage in destroying the fly. It is now too late in the season to practise that method this year. If farmers would early examine their wheat, and when the fly is found committing its ravages, would turn in their stock and pasture it down closely, they would frequently save their crops. This insect deposits its eggs between the stalk and first leaf, near the root;—as the larva approaches to maturity, and increases in size, it exudes a poisonous moisture from the external covering of the larva, which causes the stalk to sphacelate; and by the increased bulk, pressing between the leaf and stalk, it obstructs the free circulation of the sap, and prevents a sufficient supply for the nourishment of the head and grain. By the disease caused in the stalk immediately in contact with the larva, the stalk is frequently broken off, and falls.

By pasturing closely, at the proper season of the year, which by the account below, corroborated by my own experience, may be as late as the 21st of May, the egg or young larva will be destroyed; and at the same time, according to the laws of vegetation, the cutting off the tops of the wheat will cause new lateral shoots, which will have no flies in them; and the roots spreading, as is always occasioned by cutting the tops, a greater supply of nourishment will be afforded to the grain.

Farmers are generally induced to sow late in consequence of the ravages of the fly in early sowed grain;—but it is worthy of their consideration, whether it would not be better to sow early and to sow less, manure more, and to have a fine pasture early in the spring, when all supply of

fodder is short; to fatten sheep, raise up poor horses, young calves, and to furnish a plentiful supply of good yellow butter for the market, at this season of the year, when it now wears such a pale, corn-stalk hue, and tastes so strongly of silver, that we poor citizens can hardly relish the taste of it.—

"To the Agricultural Society of Stark County, and Farmers generally.

The destruction of the wheat crops in this section of the country by the late severe frosts, it is presumed has been discovered by every observing wheat farmer, but if any are not apprised that their wheat is destroyed, and suppose it is safe because their fields appear green and vigorous, I would direct them to examine the inner part of the stem immediately above each joint, first divesting the stem of its double covering, and if they find the tender part of the stem, (which in a healthy state, easily separates from the joint,) is of a deep green color, all such stems I would pronounce destroyed; that although they will for some time imbibe the sap and nourishment from the root, they will perish without producing a head; therefore, that the root may not be exhausted by throwing its nourishment into the present stem, and give it an opportunity sooner to throw out new shoots, which will come forth about the same time, I am cutting wheat as near the ground as I can with the scythe. The success of this plan to save the crop is strongly supported by the following fact: On the evening of the 21st day of May, 1816, I arrived on my farm in this vicinity from the South with 200 head of cattle: on that night the whole number broke into my wheat-field, passed over two or three acres of it, and being hungry and fatigued, devoured all, bare to the ground, as far as they went. This part of the field I considered entirely lost, but it soon put forth shoots from the roots, and grew up an even and uniform crop: and now I must crave the indulgence of farmers, and particularly those who do not know me, when I state the fact that that which was eaten down, produced as good a crop or better in the opinion of some who were employed in harvesting it, than that part of the field which had not been eaten down, and though perhaps not quite so ripe was cut with the other part of the field.

The wheat that is frozen will put out shoots from the roots, whether we cut it or not; but if not, they will put out, grow up, and ripen unequally, for they will only put out as the old stock decays, and consequently will be later than when it is removed.

JOHN MYERS.

Canton, (Ohio,) 21st of May, 1834."

ON THE CULTURE OF CLOVER.

Few things have contributed more largely to the modern improvement of husbandry, than the introduction of clover in connexion with the rotation of crops. This plant serves to ameliorate and fertilize the soil, and at the same time it affords an abundance of wholesome food for every description of farm stock. Whether cut for winter stores, for soiling in the yard, or fed off by stock, but few crops surpass it in the quantity of cattle food which it affords. Although cultivated in Holland and Flanders from an early period, with great advantage, it was not introduced into Great Britain till the 16th century. At present, clovers enter largely into the succession of crops there, on all soils, and in every productive course of manage-

ment. They are principally instrumental in giving to Flanders its high celebrity as an agricultural country, greatly in advance, in improvement, of the states around it. The clover system has converted some of the poorest districts in England, into the most productive and profitable. In the United States it is comparatively of recent introduction; and even at this day its benefits are but partially appreciated or applied as they ought to be. In connexion with gypsum, clover first became a subject of notice and culture in the counties about Philadelphia, and in the county of Dutchess, some forty years ago; and we are much indebted to the example and writings of Chancellor Livingston, Judge Peters, and other gentlemen of learning, wealth and enterprise, for the improvement and wealth which it has conferred on our land. Many of our farmers have yet much to learn, before they can realize the full benefits which it is capable of affording in the profits of the farm. Although botanists enumerate nearly fifty species of the clover family, our present remarks are intended to apply merely to the common red kind (*trifolium pratense*).

There are three faults in the management of clover which we design briefly to notice in reference to alternate husbandry. Two of these are:

1. *Too little seed is usually sown.* The object of the clover crop is to procure a cheap food for animals and plants. Few if any crops surpass it in the quantity which it affords of these—and few exhaust the fertility of the soil less.—One farmer sows four to six pounds of seed to the acre, and gets in return a thin but coarse crop of hay or pasture.—Another sows ten to fourteen pounds, obtains double the burthen of the first, and at a trifling extra expense of less than a dollar to the acre for seed, while his land is doubly benefitted by the green crop to be ploughed in. From ten to fourteen pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, whether the object is to benefit the stock or the land. The product will be somewhat in the ratio of the seed sown; and the advantages of heavy stocking both in the hay and to the soil, will far outbalance the cost of the extra seed.

2. *Clover lays are permitted to remain too long before they are brought under the plough.* The common clover is a biennial, or at most a triennial plant; and if not ploughed under before the third year, its advantages to the soil, as a green crop are mostly, or wholly lost; while after the second year it adds very little to the crop of hay. But if turned under the first or second year, it furnishes to the soil a great quantity of vegetable matter, the true food of plants. It not only serves as a manure, but it benefits mechanically. Its tap roots penetrate and divide the soil, and as they decay render it friable, and permeable to heat, air, and moisture. A well set clover lay imparts to the soil as much benefit, in our opinion, as ten loads of yard manure to the acre. When a broadcast crop is to be followed by a tillage crop, as corn, potatoes, or small grain, there is manifestly a decided advantage in stocking it with clover, though it is to be turned under the ensuing fall or spring. We estimate its value as manure, to say nothing of the pasture which it affords, at from five to ten dollars per acre, while the cost of the seed does not ordinarily exceed one dollar. I have sown rye and clover, upon a piece of poor sandy land, for which I had no manure to spare, three years in succession with manifest advantage.

—*Albany Cultivator.*

DISEASES OF HOGS.

I am engaged in milling, and have kept a stock of about three hundred hogs in a large frame pen divided into twenty-four rooms, with plank floor, and lodging rooms covered and boarded, leaving open only sufficient room for them to enter. They had been fed on bran, shorts, and coarse middlings. I have lost during the last winter, about fifty—many of them were fat, and would weigh two hundred when dressed.

They are taken with weakness in the back, and lose the use of their hind parts—generally live from two to three weeks. On opening them have always found a great many slim worms, about an inch long in the leaf, and about the back bone. I have tried all medicines recommended by farmers in this section, and in no instance had a cure.

I have a neighbor, who purchased a drove last fall, and has given them seven hundred dollars worth of corn, and the stock now left are not worth the first cost in consequence of the same disease.

You, or your correspondents will confer a favor by giving me such information as you or they possess respecting a remedy.

Yours, respectfully, R. H. H.
Venice, Huron co., Ohio, April 2.

PRESERVING BACON.

THERE is much said about preserving bacon. I have noticed in all the communications on the subject, that it is recommended to have the bacon well dried; and I think this is the principal thing required. If bacon is not well dried, there is nothing that it can be packed in, that will keep it sound. When bacon is hung up for drying, boards or plank should be laid on the joints over it, in order to keep dirt or dust from falling on it, also to keep the smoke from escaping too soon. A smoke should be kept under it till it is thoroughly dry, and be continued in wet weather in the summer. Whoever will follow this plan will save their bacon.—*Southern Planter.*

From the New London Gazette.
COWS.

THE following statement of the cost, expense and the avails of a Cow for 14 months, made by a gentleman of this city, who has been a practical farmer, and who is no bad calculator, shows how profitable Cows may be with proper management. A farm of 100 acres, by such calculation and management as stated below, supposing it kept only twelve cows, would afford an annual income of at least \$1600.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Dr.—Cost of Cow and Calf, | \$20 |
| Paid for Pasturage, | 15 |
| 1½ tons Hay, at \$15, | 22 50 |
| One ton Corn-stalks, | 6 |
| 20 bushels Bran, at 20c. | 4 |
| 266 lbs. Oil Cake, at 1c. | 2 66 |
| 40 bush. Potatoes and Turnips at 20c. | 8 |
| 8 bush. Potatoes at 42c. | 3 36 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$87 62 |
| Cr.—By Calf sold, | \$5 44 |
| 10 quarts of Milk per day, for 14 months, at 5 cents per quart, | 210 |
| Cow sold for Beef, | 45 84 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$291 28 |
| Nett profit, | <hr/> |
| | \$173 76 |

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1834.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

In our last (page 398), we gave some remarks on the importance of pure air and pure water as indispensable to health, and the methods by which farmers may best convert the poisonous gases, which emanate from manure heaps, &c. into food for plants. Since writing that article, we have had our attention directed to an essay in the *Companion to the British Almanac*, which relates in part, to the same subjects, but does not fall immediately nor exclusively under the cognizance, nor within the province of the cultivator. But, as every human being has a direct and all important interest in these topics, we shall make no apology for the following extract as a substitute for less valuable matter of our own fabrication.

We are all thoroughly aware of the necessity of breathing; and the agreeable freshness and reviving influence of the pure morning air must convince us that the breathing a pure atmosphere is conducive to health; yet we as carefully exclude the air from our houses as if its approach were noxious. Intending to shut out the inclemencies of the weather only, in our care to guard ourselves against the external air, we hinder that renewal of the atmosphere, which is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant and unfit to support animal life.

Few persons are aware how very necessary a thorough ventilation is to the preservation of health. We preserve life without food for a considerable time, but keep us without air for a very few minutes, and we cease to exist. It is not enough that we have air, we must have *fresh air*; for the principle by which life is supported is taken from the air during the act of breathing. One fourth only of the atmosphere is capable of supporting life; the remainder serves to dilute the pure vital air, and render it more fit to be respired. A full grown man takes into his lungs nearly a pint of air each time he breathes; and when at rest he makes about twenty inspirations in a minute. In the lungs, by an appropriate apparatus, the air is exposed to the action of the blood, which changes its purer part, the vital air (oxygen gas), into fixed air (carbonic acid gas), which is not only unfit to support animal life, but absolutely destructive of it. An admirable provision of the great Author of nature is here visible, to prevent this exhausted and now poisonous air from being breathed a second time:—while in the lungs the air receives so much heat as makes it specifically lighter than the pure atmosphere; it consequently rises above our heads during the short pause between throwing out the breath and drawing it in again, and thus secures to us a pure draught. By the care we take to shut out the external air from our houses, we prevent the escape of the deteriorated air, and condemn ourselves to breathe over again the same contaminated unrefreshing atmosphere.

Who that has ever felt the refreshing effects of the morning air can wonder at the lassitude and disease that follow the continual breathing of the pestiferous atmosphere of crowded or ill ventilated apartments. It is only necessary to observe the countenances of those who inhabit close rooms and houses, the squalid hue of their skins, their sunken eyes, and their languid movements, to be sensible of the bad effects of shutting out the external air.

Besides the contamination of the air from being breathed, there are other matters which tend to depreciate its purity; these are the effluvia constantly passing off from the surface of animal bodies, and the combustion of candles and other burning substances. On going into a bed room in a morning, soon after the occupant has left his bed, though he be in perfect health, and habitually cleanly in his person, the sense of smelling never fails to be offended with the odor of animal effluvia, with which the atmosphere is charged. There is another case still more striking, when a person fresh from the morning air enters a coach in which several persons have been close-stowed during a long night. He who has once made the experiment will never voluntarily repeat it. The simple expedient of keeping down both windows but a single half inch would prevent many of the colds, and even fevers, which this injurious mode of travelling often produces. Outside passengers, though they may suffer a little more from cold and wet, generally escape those every day complaints of those who pay double their fare. If under such circumstances the air is vitiated, how much more injuriously must its quality be depreciated, when several persons are confined to one room, where there is an utter neglect of cleanliness; in which cooking, washing and all other domestic affairs are necessarily performed; where the windows are immovable, and the door is never opened but while some one is passing through it! On entering such a den of filth, the nose is saluted by a stench so horrible, as to make any person unused to it, recoil and pause before he ventures in; but the wretched inhabitant has his sense of smelling so blunted that he does not perceive that, with every breath he takes, he inhales a poison, which is sapping the vigor of his body, and destroying the energies of his mind.

A constant renewal of the air is absolutely necessary to its purity; for in all situations it is suffering either by its vital part being absorbed, or by impure vapors being disengaged and dispersed through it. *Ventilation therefore, resolves itself into securing of a constant supply of fresh air.*

In the construction of houses, especially in those built for the poor, this great object has been too generally overlooked, when, by a little contrivance in the arrangement of windows, and doors, a current of air might, at any time be made to pervade every room of a house of any dimensions. Rooms cannot well be ventilated that have no outlet for the air; for this reason there should be a chimney to every apartment. The windows should be capable of being opened, and they should if possible be situated on the side of the room opposite to and furthest from the fireplace, that the air may traverse the whole space of the apartment in its way to the chimney.

Fire places in bedrooms should not be stopped up with chimney boards. The windows should be thrown open for some hours every day, to carry off the animal effluvia, which are necessarily separating from the bed clothes, and which should be assisted in their escape by the bed being shaken up, and the clothes spread abroad, in which state they should remain as long as possible; this is the reverse of the usual practice of making the bed, as it is called in the morning, and tucking it up close as with the determination to prevent any purification from taking place. Attention to this direction with regard to airing the bedclothes and bed after being slept in is of the

greatest importance to persons of weak health. Instances have been known in which restlessness and inability to find refreshment from sleep would come on in such individuals, when the linen of their beds had been unchanged for eight or ten days. In one case of a gentleman of very irritable habit, who suffered from excessive perspiration during the night, and who had taken much medicine without relief, he observed that for two or three nights after he had fresh sheets put upon his bed, he had no sweating; and that after that time he never awoke, but that he was literally swimming; and that the sweats seemed to increase with the length of time he slept in the same sheets. By not permitting him to sleep in the same sheets or night clothes more than twice without their being washed, he instantly lost his debilitating affection.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

☞ *The Death of the venerable and illustrious GENERAL LAFAYETTE occurred on the morning of the 20th of May last. He was born 1st Sept. 1757.*

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that a message was on Wednesday transmitted to Congress by the President of the United States, communicating official information of the unfortunate accident at Toulon. It appears that three of the guns of the Frigate United States had been inadvertently left shotted, all of which were discharged during the salute, and most of them directly into the French ship of the line Suffren, by which two men were killed and two wounded. The President recommends to Congress that pensions be authorized for the families of the unfortunate victims of the accident.—*Mer. Journal.*

Foreign. Richard Lander who discovered the mouth of the Niger, and who accompanied the late trading expedition up that river, is said to have been murdered by the natives at a place two or three hundred miles up that river.—A treaty, it is now believed was signed at London on the 22d of April, between England, France, and Spain, to bring about a settlement of the affairs of the Peninsula. The Queen of Spain to send an army to Portugal, Miguel and Don Carlos to be excluded. England to furnish a naval force if necessary. News had been received at Lisbon of the entry of a Spanish army of 10,000 into Portugal. Parliament had voted decidedly against Mr. O'Connell's proposition to repeal the Union bill—majority 480.

The Planet Jupiter. Professor Airy, by a very masterly process has determined the mass of Jupiter, by observations of the elongations of the fourth satellite, and he has proved that the magnitude assigned by Laplace is erroneous, and finds that the mass of Jupiter is more than 323 times that of the earth, being the 1048-69th part of that of the sun; a truly valuable result in physical astronomy.—*White's Ephemeris for 1834.*

Frost. There was a heavy frost in this place on the night of Saturday last, which did much damage in the gardens and fields. Corn, beans, cucumbers, &c. are entirely cut down in many places. Some persons have been through their fields with shears, and clipp the corn even with the ground—others are planting again. Grass and English grains generally, look promising. Notwithstanding these "nipping frosts" retard the labors of the husbandman, and render his prospects of an Indian corn crop extremely dubious, he has the assurance that seed time and harvest shall never fail, and has no reason to distrust the goodness of Him who watereth the hills from his chambers, and satisfieth the earth with his works.—*Newport, N. H.*

David Sherman (who got drunk with cider brandy and murdered his wife) was executed on Friday last.

Birds. An English writer estimates the quantity of worms destroyed by 10,000 rooks annually, at 200 tons. The 10,000 are on one estate. The damage done by birds is comparatively nothing to the benefits conferred by them in the destruction of mischievous insects; and the experience of agriculturists has shown that crusades against birds have always been followed by the devastations of insects. Granting a bounty for the destruction of the agents that nature has provided to keep insects in check, is entering into a treaty with the husbandman's worst enemies, and granting indemnity to predators infinitely worse than birds can possibly be.—*Bost. Galaxy.*

Cruelty. A person was arraigned before Wm. N. Green, Esq. in this village, on Saturday last, on charge of cruelly and inhumanly beating a yoke of oxen which were in his care. After an investigation, the magistrate not having final jurisdiction in such cases, he was ordered to give bail in the sum of \$100, for his appearance to answer to said charge, at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas.—*Worcester Spy.*

Spanish Horror of Drunkenness. In ancient days there was a law in Spain which decreed that if a gentleman was convicted of even a capital offence, he should be pardoned on pleading his having been intoxicated at the time he committed it; it being supposed that any one who bore the character of gentility, would more readily suffer death, than confess himself capable of so beastly vice as drunkenness.

Burden's Steamboat. An experimental trip was made yesterday afternoon with Mr. Burden's new steamboat, the result of which was very satisfactory. A person who was on board, thinks she went twice as fast as a common steamboat. She is not yet finished.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

A Fleet. On Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, no less than thirteen steamboats started for Albany and the intermediate places—several of them with two and three tow boats attached. They were the Constellation, Constitution, De Witt Clinton, Victory, New London, Fanny, United States, Swiftsure, &c. &c. The Hudson river smoked like a tavern bar-room.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A Good Fleece. Mr. George W. Leonard, of Talbot County, Md. sheared this spring from six sheep, forty-two pounds of clean washed wool; making an average of seven pounds to each sheep. Three or four pounds we believe is a common average.—*Easton Gazette.*



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles from Boston by the City Mills, and $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.

A rare collection of Fruit trees, Trees and shrubs of ornament, Roses, Dahlias, &c. This Nursery now covers compactly, the most part of 18 acres; and includes of Trees and plants in different stages of growth, from two to three hundred thousand. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 450 kinds, a part of which having been already proved in our climate, are especially recommended. Of Peaches, a Capital Collection, for extensive numbers and fine kinds—Apples—Cherries—Plums—Nectarines—Apricots—Almonds—Quinces—Grape Vines—Currants—Raspberries—Gooseberries—Strawberries—Figs, &c.—Selections from the best varieties known.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or NEW CHINESE MULBERRY, so celebrated for the food of silkworms.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering Plants, 300 choice varieties, including the finest kinds of Peonies, and 100 splendid varieties of Double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early in Autumn, being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Je 25

DISHLEY, OR NEW LEICESTER SHEEP.

Two Rams and one Ewe, with her Ewe Lamb of four months old, of the pure breed as above—were imported from England last year from one of the most celebrated flocks, superior as a large mutton breed, and also very heavy fleeces of long combing or worsted wool.

Also, a very fine, 3 year old Bull, 3-4 blood Durham Short Horn.

Apply to JOHN PRINCE.
Jaimaca Plains, June 25th, 1834.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on Friction Rollers and moved with a treader, is found to be a great improvement on the mode of hanging grindstones, the ease with which they move upon the rollers renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved and the person in the act of grinding can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work.

The above Stones may be found of a very superior kind, and hung completely as above described at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52 North Market street. je 18

TURNIP SEED.

For Sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Garden Stone ditto, Yellow Stone do.; White Flat Winter do.; Long Yellow French do.; Yellow Aberdeen do.; Ruta Baga do.

The two last are excellent kinds for Cattle. je 18

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. istf. a 16.

BRASS SYRINGES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a good assortment of Willis's improved Brass SYRINGES for Green Houses, Grape Vines, &c. &c.—see Complete Farmer, page 345. je 4 J. R. NEWELL.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present,—and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day. my 14

BOX PLANTS.

From Seven Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Prime BOX in good order for Planting. To be taken up at any time when ordered. Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office, or apply to THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard. It may be had on fair terms by the Yard or Hundred. m 7

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed, and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c. a 16 GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

BOSTON TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES P. FOSTER, Successor to the late John Beath, at the sign of the Eagle and Truss, No. 393 Washington street. Trusses made to order and fitted to the patient. All sorts of repairing done to Trusses in the best manner.

Among the variety of Trusses made and sold by J. F. Foster, are Patent Elastic Spring Trusses, with Spring Pads—Trusses without steel springs. These give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved Hinge and Pivot Trusses, Umbilical Spring Trusses, and Trusses with ball and socket joints.

Suspensory Trusses for individuals troubled with Hydrocele are always kept on hand, together with all the other kinds made by Mr. Beath, formerly.

The former friends and customers of Mr. Beath are respectfully invited to call as above, where they will be faithfully and personally attended to by Mr. FOSTER. LYDIA BEATH.

N. B. Ladies wishing for either Trusses or Backboards will be waited upon by Mrs. Beath, at her residence, 585 Washington street. L. B.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 12 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 00 | |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 7 75 | 8 00 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 12 | 14 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 34 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 62 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 37 | |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 25 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | oushel | 70 | 72 |
| southern yellow, | " | 65 | 67 |
| white, | " | 66 | 68 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 65 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 65 | 67 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 40 | 43 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 9 | 12 |
| 2d quality | " | 7 | 8 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 7 | 8 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 15 | 17 |
| upper, | lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 15 | 17 |
| upper, | lb. | 13 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 23 | 25 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 | 24 |
| best sort | cask | 85 | 90 |
| LIME, | barrel | 17 04 | 18 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | " | 13 50 | 14 00 |
| Navy, Mess, | " | | |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (none) | " | 7 | 8 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 28 | 33 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 58 | 62 |
| WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 50 | 65 |
| American, full blood, washed | " | 45 | 50 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 37 | 42 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 30 | 35 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 38 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 50 | 55 |
| Northern pulled, | " | 43 | 46 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 30 | 35 |
| 2d " | " | 25 | 28 |
| 3d " | " | 45 | 48 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | |

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 94 | 10 |
| southern, | " | 8 | 9 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 64 | 7 |
| POULTRY, (uncertain) | " | | |
| BUTTER, (unb) | " | 12 | 14 |
| lump, new, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 14 | 15 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 28 | 33 |
| CIDER, (according to quality.) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

Faneuil Hall Vegetable Market, June 25, 1834.

Asparagus, 8 cents a bunch—Radishes, 3 cents—New Onions, 4 cents—Turnips, 6 cents—Lettuce, 3 cents—Cucumbers, from 12 to 17 cents apiece—Peas, \$1 a bushel—Early York Cabbages, 75 cents per doz. or 64 cents apiece—Strawberries, from 37½ to 50 cents a box—Gooseberries, 12½ cents a quart—Cherries, 12½ to 25 cts. per quart—Rhubarb Stalk, 8 cts. per pound.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 23, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 322 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unsold last week); 710 sheep; 18 cows and calves, and 150 swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—The cattle generally were not of so good a quality as last week, but about the prices were obtained for the goodness. We quote prime at 6; good at 5 25; thin at 4 50 a 5.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at 23, 25, 27, 30, and \$40.

Sheep—We did not obtain sufficient knowledge to give prices.

Swine—Most of those at market were small, and were sold without weighing.

MISCELLANY.

MORNING.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

How sweet the landscape! Morning twines
Her tresses round the brow of Day,
And bright mists o'er the forest pines,
Like happy Spirits, float away
To revel on the mountain's crown,
Whence the glad stream comes shouting down,
Through woods and rocks, that hang on high,
Like clouds against the deep blue sky.

The woven sounds of bird and stream,
Are falling beautiful and deep
Upon the spirit, like a dream
Of music in the hour of sleep—
And gently from the dewy bowers,
Soft murmurs, like the breath of flowers,
Are winding through the purple grove,
And blending with the notes of Lova.

The streams in veins of silver flow—
The sunrise gale o'er flower and tree
So lightly breathes, it scarce would blow
A fairy bark upon the sea—
It comes so fresh, so calm, so sweet,
It draws the heart from its retreat,
To mingle in the glories born
In the first holy light of morn.

A cloud is on the sky above—
And calmly, o'er the young year blue,
'Tis coming like a thing of Love
To gladden in the rising dew—
Its white waves with the sunlight blend,
And gentle spirits seem to bend,
From its unrolling folds, to hear
The glad sounds of our joyous sphere.

The lake unruffled by the breeze,
Smiles in its deep, unbroken rest,
As it were dreaming of the trees
And blossoms pictured on its breast;
Its depths are glowing, bright and fair,
And the far skies seem hallowed there,
Soft, trembling, as they felt the thrill
Of music echoed from the hill.

The living soul of beauty fills
The air with glorious visions—bright
They linger round the sunny hills
And wander in the clear blue light—
Off to the breathing heavens they go,
Along the earth they live and glow,
Shed o'er the lake their happy smiles,
And beckon to its glittering isles.
Oh, at this hour, when air and earth
Are gushing love, and joy, and light,
And songs of gladness at the birth
Of all that's beautiful and bright—
Each heart beats high—each thought is blown
To flame—the spirit drinks the tone
Of brighter worlds, and melts away
In visions of eternal day.

From the Tracts and Lyceum.

THE WHIPPOORWILL.

HAVING never seen any particular account of the habits of the *whippoorwill*, and being under the impression that they are not well known, I thought the following remarks might be interesting to some.

The peculiar cry of this singular bird, which resounds in all our groves during the early summer evenings, is familiar to every one; but its object in making this cry, is perhaps known to few among the acquaintances of this nocturnal visitor.

It seems that it is the call of the bird to its mate.—Having lived where they came nightly to the very door, I have had a good opportunity to watch their habits, as far as the dusk of twilight would permit.—After the call of the whippoor-

will had been repeated for sometime, another individual would frequently arrive, and then it ceased. There was then heard a kind of croaking in a low and subdued tone, or else a clucking, with intervals of over a second between each note.

From these circumstances, we have good reason to believe that the cause assigned is the true one. From the apparently solitary habits of the bird, and the time at which it comes out from its solitudes of the forest, it would seem necessary that the bird should have some means of indicating its place to its mate.

A similar provision is assigned to the glow-worm, whose winged partner would with difficulty find its creeping consort, were it not thus provided; and this is no doubt the use of the flickering taper of the fire-fly, which we all have loved from our childhood.

The whippoorwill begins to sing about the first of May, but is not much heard till near the middle. His song gradually dies away in June, and by midsummer he is hardly to be heard. He is one of our most singular birds, and, I think peculiar to our country. ORNUS.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.

Far as the earth seems to be from the sun, it is near to him when compared with Uranus; that planet is no less than 1843,000,000 of miles from the luminary that warms and enlivens the world; situated on the verge of the system, the sun must appear to it not much larger than Venus does to us. The earth cannot even be visible as a telescopic object to a body so remote; yet man, the inhabitant of the earth, soars beyond the vast dimensions of the system to which his planet belongs, and assumes the diameter of its orbit as the base of a triangle, whose apex extends to the stars. Sublime as the idea is, this assumption proves ineffectual, for the apparent places of the fixed stars are not sensibly changed by the earth's annual revolution; and with the aid derived from the refinements of modern astronomy, and of the most perfect of instruments, it is still a matter of doubt whether a sensible parallax has been detected even in the nearest of these remote suns. If a fixed star had the parallax of one second, its distance from the sun would be 20,500,000,000,000 of miles. At such a distance not only the terrestrial orbit shrinks to a point, but the whole solar system, seen in the focus of the most powerful telescope, might be covered by the thickness of a spider's thread. Light flying at the rate of 200,000 miles in a second, would take three years and seventy days to travel over that space; one of the nearest stars may, therefore, have been kindled or extinguished more than three years, before we could have been aware of so mighty an event. But this distance must be small when compared with that of the most remote of the bodies which are visible in the heavens. The fixed stars are undoubtedly luminous like the sun; it is, therefore, probable that they are not nearer to one another, than the sun is to the nearest part of them. In the Milky Way and the other starry nebulae, some of the stars that seem to us to be close to others may be far behind them in the boundless depth of space; nay, be rationally supposed to be situated many thousand times further off; light would therefore require thousands of years to come to the earth from those myriads of suns, of which our own is but "the dim and remote companion."—Mrs. Somerville.

UNWISE MEN.

The angry man—who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn up that of his neighbor.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world a right to hang him.

The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.

The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet and then eats of it.

The miser—who starves himself to death, in order that his heir may feast.

The slanderer—who tell tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity to prove him a liar.

VALUABLE NEW WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This day Published, by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Office of the N. E. Farmer.—The COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST, By THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

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[From the New England Magazine of June 1st, 1834.]

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NO. 51.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New-England Farmer.

I HAVE taken great pleasure in visiting, occasionally, the Hall of the Horticultural Society, and regret that my grounds are too extensive to admit, with what leisure is permitted me, the indulgence of more frequent contribution to those beautiful displays of Fruits and Flowers that delight the senses, and shed a perfume like "Araby the blest."

I feel, and I trust it is common to all, much obliged by the exertions, labor and spirit of the Society, of which I have the honor to be a too useless member. I, however, find it necessary to state that I had the good fortune to raise from a potato of the "Old fashioned Red," well known to ancient Farmers, one that weighed over 43 ounces. This was lately had from Maine. It would be grateful indeed to find a renewal of this, and of the cranberry, &c. formerly so much esteemed. I thought this "apple of the earth" quite worth notice, more especially as it exceeded the weight of the Long Red, according to the subjoined account, published by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.

My "Pomme de Terre," however, was smothered in the perfume of Dahlias, Geraniums, &c. and it is presumed wilted and "died of a rose in aromatic pain," and I am compelled to give this obituary notice that it *once was*, and attained this size.

Yours, &c. A DORCHESTER FARMER.

To the President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.
ON THE LONG RED POTATO.

I herewith send samples of some potatoes, denominated the "Long Red." The potatoes, in the opinion of some are very good for the table. I believe them equally valuable for stock, and on account of their prodigious yield, think them well worth the attention of agriculturists generally. Some of the samples, when first taken from the ground last fall, weighed from 2 lbs. to 2 lbs. 9 oz.

With respect, thy friend, ISAAC C. JONES.

By the Editor. We trust our Readers will be pleased with the playful remarks of "A Dorchester Farmer." They furnish a good humored hint on an important subject of production, which is made, by the facts now connected with it, quite interesting to the agriculturist.

For the New England Farmer.

MANURING CORN IN THE HILL.

MR. EDITOR—Sir, Noticing the opinion of a writer in the Genesee Farmer, as quoted in the New England Farmer of 4th inst. on the subject of manuring corn in the hill, as being injudicious and unprofitable, and stating his reason for the opinion that the plant derived its nourishment from its fibrous roots, and that the manure would not benefit the plant after its roots had extended beyond the circle where it was deposited, and that it was said they would extend to the height of the stalk above ground, and that if the season was dry they would fire fang, &c.

I cannot acquiesce in the writer's opinion, having studied the practical science of Agriculture many years, I find I am very deficient in that noble and useful science—I beg to know if the

writer's opinion applies to the general soils on which we grow corn. I am in favor of manuring in the hill, and feel persuaded if the operations are performed with judgment and skill, it will produce the best corn, both in quantity and quality. I am induced to give my practice in hope of obtaining information and correction if erring.

Early in the spring I trench plough a piece of sod ground, cutting the sod with a sharp coultter and share as thin as possible, which falls into the trench; another plough follows in the same furrow, ploughing deep and covering up the sod with soil (on which the sun has never shed its rays). As soon as the surface has received the frost, it is well harrowed down.

At the time for planting I furrow out the land three and a half feet apart both ways, with a yoke of oxen, furrowing deep to deposit the manure, putting a good shovel or dung fork full to each hill, on which I throw three times the usual quantity of seed (selecting the finest plants at the first hoeing). It is unnecessary to draw mould on the manure before the seed is deposited, but particular attention must be paid that the manure is not doubled on the seed, but covered with some fine mould with the hoe, being very careful to cover up all the dung with the soil, the gentle heat from the manure will cause the corn to spring up quick, a strong plant, and by its gradual decomposition feed the centre of its roots, which will force through the manure into the sod below and send forth its fibres with vigor and cause the plant to grow luxuriantly until it arrives to maturity. On examining the hill at corn harvest, very little of the manure can be found, consequently no fire fang is likely to take place if judiciously managed. Any information on the subject will be kindly received by

A SUBSCRIBER.

Billfield Farm, Hyde Park, Dutchess Co.

By the Editor. We believe that the expediency of Trench-ploughing, and manuring Indian corn in the hill depends on circumstances, which have been thus explained by Dr. Deane:

Trench Ploughing. "In old countries, where lands have been ploughed for a thousand years, the rich black soil has been growing deeper and deeper. So that trench ploughing by this time may be very proper in many of their fields; and even necessary to bring up the strength of manures which had subsided to a greater depth than common ploughing reaches.

"But there is only a small proportion of our land in this country, to which trench ploughing is suitable, or which will well pay the cost of it. In most of our soils, even where the hard under stratum or pan lies deep, trench ploughing would throw up so much cold hungry earth, and bury the upper mould so deep as to render the land very barren at first. The places where it would answer best, are hollows, into which much vegetable mould has been washed down from the neighboring heights, which has a black moory soil to a great depth; and such spots as have been used as gardens, and have been often dug with the spade."

Again he observes, "The depth that the plough should go is a matter that ought to be attended to. The depth should be governed in some measure by the staple of the soil. Where the soil is deep,

deep ploughing is best. But where the soil is very thin, shoal ploughing is necessary, for if the plough turn up much of the under stratum, and mix it with the soil, it will be rather hurtful, at least for some years after."

The celebrated cultivator Earl Stimson, of Galway, N. Y. in a letter to Judge Buel, published in the current vol. of the N. E. Farmer, p. 317, states as follows:

"The land I now till, at first would not produce on an average more than fifteen or twenty bushels of corn, ten or fifteen bushels of wheat, barley or rye, and from half a ton to one ton of hay per acre. I commenced making, saving and applying my manure in the most economical way on the surface, and ploughing shallow; and in ten or twelve years, I found I had brought the land back to its original state of fertility," &c.

With regard to manuring corn in the hill, Dr. Deane's rule was as follows: "If twenty loads of good manure can be afforded for an acre, it should be spread on the land and ploughed in: If no more than half that quantity, it will be best to put it in holes. In the former case, the corn usually comes up better, suffers less by drought and worms; and the land is left in better order after the crop. In the latter case the plants are more assisted in their growth, in proportion to the quantity of manure. If the manure be new dung, burying it under the furrows is by far the better method. None but old dung should be put in the hills."

Such are the opinions of the celebrated agriculturists Dr. Deane and Mr. Stimson. But they are fullible, and we would be glad to publish such views of the subject either in corroboration or contradiction of those opinions as our correspondents may be so obliging as to furnish.

For the New England Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING WHITE PINES.

MR. FESSENDEN—In your last paper is an article from one of your correspondents requesting information as to the best method of transplanting the white pine. As I have suffered much inconvenience from erroneous advice upon this subject I am very happy that I have the opportunity of giving your correspondent the result of my experience, and enabling him, if he will follow my directions, to raise a grove of pines as easily as he can raise a grove of mulberries.

I have planted them in November, March, April and May; but I believe the last of March to be the proper time to remove them successfully. The ground is then moist and the trees may be taken out without breaking the roots or injuring the trunks by wrenching them. The bark of the pine is so tender that if the earth be not first cut round with a spade, the strength necessary to pull it out will slip the bark and so injure it as to prevent its growth, although there may be no external wound or injury.

Those which I have transplanted are from three to eight feet high, and when I have taken them out of the ground, I have taken the earth from the roots with my hands. The holes for receiving them are made large enough to admit all the roots extended in their natural position, it being injuri-

ous to bend or coil them up. When the holes are about half filled, water is poured in so as to make the earth like mortar, and this process effectually covers all the roots and fibres, and leaves no part of them naked. The holes are then filled up, covering the roots about three inches deep, and stones placed near the trunk to prevent the wind from moving the roots from their position in the earth. None of the branches should be cut off.

The trees should be planted so thick as to shade the roots of each other. Natural groves of pines grow most rapidly when they grow very thick, and are more regular in their forms. Where they stand singly or alone, they rarely have a handsome shape, nor do they attain to any considerable height. This may not always be the case, but it is believed to be generally so.

A friend of mine has succeeded very well in removing the earth with the tree. His method is, to cut round with the spade and retain the earth removed with the roots, and the only objection to this mode is, that the earth falls out in the removal, which leaves in setting it into the earth a hollow place directly under the trunk. In almost every instance when I have attempted his plan and the tree has not succeeded, in taking it up, I have found that the under side of the larger roots directly under the trunk had not touched the earth.

After planting the trees I have covered the ground with hay to the depth of four or five inches. Chips would answer the same purpose. This keeps the moisture in the ground, effecting an operation similar to that produced by the falling of the leaves of the pine.

White pines grow best in a good soil; like other forest trees they will grow any where, but they are most thrifty when the soil is rich. It is a remark often made by those engaged in the lumber trade that where land bearing pines is good, the timber will be good. It is believed the banks of the Connecticut, in New Hampshire and Vermont, were covered with a heavy growth of white pine when the settlements commenced in 1764. But if I am wrong in this, you can correct me.

The laurel, which bears one of the most beautiful flowers found in New England, may be planted among pines with great certainty of success. This like the pine, must be so planted as not to have its roots exposed to the sun. I have two large roots which are now covered with blossoms and look very finely. This is the second time they have blossomed since they were transplanted, and they appear as vigorous and thrifty as when in the woods.

Your correspondent asks what kind of forest trees may be planted with the view to the best advantage. This inquiry I cannot answer.

If the information I have given shall be of any service, I shall be very grateful to your correspondent if he will tell me how I can successfully transplant the walnut and white oak. I have made several attempts at transplanting them, and have failed totally. I thought I would take a more certain course, and so planted the nuts, thinking I could raise them from the seed, but the squirrels dig them up nearly as soon as they are put down, and now I am in despair.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,
GERVASE MARKHAM.
Worcester, June 21st, 1834.

The cost of transporting the obelisk of Thebes to Paris will not be far from two millions of francs.

From the Genesee Farmer.
ON THE MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY TRANSPLANTED TREES.

WE have observed in regard to transplanting fruit trees, that we have rarely lost one that stood in cultivated ground, where the hoe was introduced several times in the course of the summer; but on the contrary where the trees were set in grassy land, or where the cultivation was neglected, our losses have been considerable. We therefore advise in order to insure the safety of such as have been planted out, either in the last autumn or this spring, to have the ground well hoed round them as often as once a month; and if it be done every fortnight, it will be still better. The labor will not differ very materially from hoeing a hill of corn. It is worthy of notice however, that the oftener it is done, the easier it is to do—because the soil will be kept loose and mellow.

To water trees in that condition may sometimes be useful; but we are not free to recommend it very highly. A loamy soil that is much watered, soon becomes hard; the surface is glazed, rendered in a great measure impermeable to the air, and consequently is no longer capable of affording in dry weather the necessary nourishment to the plant. The sources of its fertility are obstructed. This may be better understood by some of our readers, when we state on the authority of Sir Humphrey Davy, that a soil in the greatest degree absorbent, exposed to the atmosphere till it becomes dry to the touch, still contains moisture equal to one eight part of its whole weight. This is discoverable by subjecting it to a heat indicated by 300 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Now all water not chemically combined, but only adhering to parts of the soil, is in constant use in vegetation: and the one-eight part referred to is of this kind. If we estimate common fertile soils however, as containing only one-twelfth part, then in 400 pounds of soil, even when it is dry to the touch, we shall have 33 pounds of water in store for the use of vegetation; and it is particularly worthy of notice that such soils, when deprived of a portion of this by plants, procure a fresh supply by constantly absorbing water from the atmosphere, where it exists in the state of vapor. In effect, a good soil is a perpetual fountain, even in dry weather.

From these statements it must be evident that unless the ground is frequently cultivated and kept mellow, so that between its particles the air can pass in, the latter cannot impart the moisture which it holds in solution; but when the soil is freshly broken, minutely divided, and prevented from conglomerating, these invisible springs are preserved in order, and plants that drink from them will long resist the drouth. Let the hoe then, be freely and frequently used.

FRUIT TREES.

HORES have been cherished this spring, that the canker worms which have made such desolation among our orchards, for some years past, were in some measure destroyed by the late frosts of the season, or by some other cause; but this we believe is not the case—the insects only being later in their operations.

We have heard of a very simple remedy for this case, accidentally discovered, and successfully practised by an individual of this town. It has proved entirely effective in his own garden. It is nothing more or less than taking the burrs, commonly called *cuckold-buttons*, produced by the bur-

dock, and forming two rings or bands round the trunk of the tree a few inches apart. This of course should be done in the fall; and it is easily accomplished, as the burrs readily and closely adhere to each other, and will remain for a year or more. The numerous sharp points or hooks will prevent the ascent of the worm or grub. The individual who has tested it says that he never knew the insects to be able to pass the second barrier. This is a *deposit* subject worthy of consideration, and the heretofore obnoxious burdock should be protected rather than destroyed.

ON THE CURING OF CLOVER.

The common method of curing clover is bad. The object to be attained is, to cure it in the *cheapest* and *best* manner. The common practice of spreading clover from the swath, causes the leaves and blossoms to dry and crumble, ere the haulm or stocks are sufficiently cured. Thus either the finer parts of the hay are lost, or the crop is housed with so much moisture, as to cause it to heat, and often to spoil. Clover should only be spread when it has become wet in the swath and should be gathered again before the leaves dry and crumble. Both these evils may be avoided, and labor saved withal, by curing the grass wholly in the swath and cock. After experiencing the serious disadvantages of the old method, I adopted the one I am about to recommend, and have pursued it satisfactorily ten or a dozen years. My practice has been to leave the clover to wilt in the swath, and when partially dried, either to turn the swaths, or to make grass cocks the same day, so as to secure the dried portions from the dew. That which is not put into cocks the first day, is thus secured the second day, or as soon as it becomes partially dried. These grass cocks are permitted to stand one, two, or three days, according as the weather is, and as the curing process has progressed, when they are opened at nine or ten o'clock on a fair day, the hay turned over between eleven and three, and soon after turning, gathered again for the cart. Thus cured, the hay is perfectly bright and sweet, and hardly a blossom or a leaf wasted. Some care is required in making the cocks. The grass is collected with forks and placed on dry ground, between the swaths, in as small a compass as convenient at the base, say two or three feet in diameter, and rising in a cone to the height of four or five feet.

The advantages of this mode of curing clover are:

1. The labor of spreading from the swath is saved.

2. The labor of the hand rake is abridged, or may be wholly dispensed with, if the horse rake is used to glean the field when the hay is taken off, the forks sufficing to collect it tolerably clean in the cocking process.

3. It prevents in a great measure, injury from dew and rain—for these cocks if rightly constructed, (not by rolling) will sustain a rain of some days—that is, they have done this with me—without heating, or becoming more than superficially wet.

4. Clover hay made in this way may almost invariably be housed in good condition; and if rain falls after the grass is mown, the quality of the hay is infinitely superior to what it would be under the old process of curing.

The rationale is this: The outside of the clover parts with much of its moisture while in the

swath, and what is called sweating in cock is merely the passage of moisture remaining in the succulent stocks, to their exterior, and to their leaves and blossoms—it is a diffusion—an equalization of the remaining moisture in the cock. When this has taken place, evaporation is greatly facilitated, and the whole mass acquires a uniform dryness on opening the cocks to the influence of the sun, and winds, if too long an exposure is guarded against. Evaporation progresses in the cocks, after the hay is gathered for the cart, and during the operation of loading and unloading.—*Cultivator.*

From Poulson's Advertiser.

MAMMOTH SYCAMORE TREE.

I HAVE just come from viewing this stupendous vegetable production. It is a *mastodon*, and is really well worth visiting.

This tree was reared on the banks of the Mohawk, in the town of Deerfield, within a mile of the city of Utica, (N. Y.) on land owned by the late venerable Mr. Thomas Sherman. Its dimensions are in its present state, 10 feet high from its base to the commencement of its branches; its circumference 32 feet, and its interior is capable of containing between 40 and 50 common sized persons.

The following is a copy of a letter received from an old and respectable inhabitant, residing in the vicinity of the place from whence the tree was taken to the proprietor.

Deerfield, (N. Y.) March 25th, 1834.

Mr. Stevenson—Dear Sir, It is with pleasure I learn that you are about making a tour of the principal cities of the United States for the purpose of exhibiting that surprising and wonderful phenomenon in nature, the Mammoth Sycamore tree, reared on the northern banks of the Mohawk, in this town, a memorial precious to its inhabitants from many sad and pleasing recollections. It may not be displeasing to you to hear from an old man, and one who was born and bred almost under the shadow of its branches, some incidents relative to its existence. Often in my boyhood have I climbed its topmost height in search of bird's nests, or sat at its base watching the placid stream of the Mohawk as it passed. But these pleasures are fled and seem only as a dream. I re-visit the scenes of my childhood and manhood, but something is wanting—the mighty Mohawk still pursues its devious course, but the companion and shelter of my youthful days has vanished, cut down by the ruthless hand of man. But why should we repine. The incidents, sad and solemn as they are which have taken place under its once benignant shade, has made it a nation's property, and those who could not have the pleasure of visiting it where it once stood in its pristine glory, will be gratified with having it brought to their own doors.

Under this tree have assembled hordes of sanguinary savages, celebrating their infernal orgies over the bodies of our peaceable and defenceless fellow countrymen, not even sparing our women and children. But what rendered it still more dear to us is the circumstance, that the first, the fast, and firm friend of our country, the young, the gallant Frenchman, the generous, the brave La Fayette, after a fatiguing, laborious, and dangerous march through the then wilderness, which has now become a garden of Eden, reposed under its branches, and partook of his homely fare.

It is said while resting here he shed tears of anguish at the heart rending details of his older companions in arms, who had been eye witnesses to the appalling sight of the effect of sword and bayonet of the hostile Briton, and the tomahawk and scalping knife of the still more merciless savage, which had crimsoned this lucid stream with the blood of his adopted countrymen.

And why should our tree of Columbian growth be less celebrated than that of Scotia?

A tree at Ellerslie, in Scotland, nothing in comparison to the size of this, gave shelter to the valorous but unfortunate Wallace, and has since been sought and almost worshipped by those of his countrymen who could reach it.

I am extremely sorry to hear that you intend leaving these shores and crossing the Atlantic with this precious relict of our nation's growth, and it is hoped that you will before your departure, give our citizens an opportunity to view the natural curiosity. Your friend and servant,

THOMAS SHERMAN.

GARLIC.

THE medical properties of garlic are various. In dropsical complaints, asthmas and agues, it is said to have been successfully used. Some instances have occurred, in deafness, of the beneficial effects of wrapping a clove of garlic in muslin and putting it into the ear. As a medicine internally taken, it is usually administered as a bolus, or made into pills. Its smell is considered an infallible remedy against vapors, and as useful in nearly all nervous disorders to which females are subject. An oil is sometimes prepared from garlic, which is so heavy as to sink in water; but the virtues of this pungent vegetable are more perfectly and more readily extracted by spirit of wine than in any other way. A syrup also is made from it.

The juice of garlic is said to be the best and strongest cement that can be adopted for broken glass and china, leaving little or no mark, if used with care. Snails, worms, and the grubs or larvae of insects, as well as moles and other vermin may be driven away by placing preparations of garlic in or near their haunts.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Asparagus. Among the vegetables at a Horticultural Exhibition in England, were some heads of asparagus forced in four days by hot water.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN adjourned meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society was held at their room, on Saturday 28th June, the Vice President presiding—

Voted, That the committee appointed at a former meeting to take into consideration the expediency of an exhibition of Fruits and Flowers the ensuing autumn, be limited to the number of thirty.

The following members were then chosen to complete the committee—*Jacob Tidd, E. Putnam, J. Houghton, jr. E. M. Richards, E. Edwards, J. A. Kenrick, N. Davenport, James Vila, David Fossick, Thos. Brewer.*

Voted, That a sub-committee of five be appointed, to make proper arrangements, and attend to any business which may come before them—and

E. Vose, Jona. Winship, I. P. Davis, Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, G. W. Pratt—were appointed the committee.

Adjourned to Saturday, July 5th, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. M. HOVEY, *Sec. pro tem.*

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Horticultural Hall, Saturday, June 28.

Mr. THO. MASON, Charlestown Vineyard—20 varieties Roses, double Carnations, double Ranunculus, Anemonies, with two bouquets of flowers making a variety.

Mr. S. WALKER, Roxbury—Pinks var. Bow's Claudius, Ford's seedling, Major Shaw, Roses var. seedling Roxbury Belle, and a variety of other flowers.

Messrs. HOVEY—Ranunculus, Globe Dahlia, Bouquet of flowers, Delphinium Roses, &c.

Mr. G. C. BARRETT, from Lancaster Garden, —*Campanula persica, folia, var. pleno, Campanula medium, var. alba, purpurea, Gladiolus communis, Corronilla varia, Penstemon lævigata, Lamium rugosum, Zeronthemum lucida, Digitalis alba and purpurea; Phlox carnea, sauveolens, and maculata; Anchusa paniculata, Delphinium sinensis, Clematis erecta, Gillea capitata, Centaurea equus of sorts, Pæony fragrans; Tradescantia red, white and blue; double Pinks, Spiria trifoliata Antirrhinums of sorts; Delphinium elatum, grandiflora; Clarkea pulchella, Coreopsis lanceolata.*

Mr. A. HOUGHTON, Lynn—variety of flowers.

Mr. SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport—variety Roses, Pinks and other flowers.

Mr. J. A. KENRICK—variety of roses and other flowers.

Dr. SHURTLEFF, Moss Roses and other specimens.

Messrs. WINSHIPS—Improved seedling Roses, common kinds, and other flowers.

Many other gentlemen exhibited flowers, but as no names were attached the committee were unable to report on them. Those who may hereafter present flowers for exhibition at the Society's rooms, are requested to furnish lists, if they have a desire to have them reported, and the Committee would further respectfully remind the public that the exhibition of all productions for public inspection closes precisely at 12 o'clock, by a general regulation of the society.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, *Chairman.*

We were much pleased with the appearance of Winship's Seedling roses. The petals were much more numerous and beautiful than in common roses; and afforded a striking comment on a text, from which we have often held forth, to wit: Vegetables as well as animals may be improved indefinitely by renewing from the seed, and propagating from the finest specimens of the best varieties.

—*Editor.*

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Grapes. A basket containing 18 bunches of Muscadine and Sweetwater grapes, full grown and well filled, by Mr. JACOB TIDD of Roxbury.

Strawberries. 5 boxes Keen's Seedlings, 1 do. Mulberry, and a pot containing a plant of Keen's Seedling, with a profusion of fruits, by Mr. THOMAS HASTINGS, East Cambridge.

2 boxes of Royal Scarlet, by Mr. THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard.

1 box Blush Chili, by Mr. HAMILTON DAVIDSON, Charlestown.

4 boxes Methuen, 1 do. Conical Hautboy, 1 do. Southborough Seedlings, by Messrs. HOVEYS, Cambridgeport.

1 box Keen's Seedlings, and a large dish of fine Downton, by Mr. ELIJAH VOSE, Dorchester.

N. B. The specimens of Strawberries as noted above, were all excellent.

For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

From the Genesee Farmer.

HINTS ON PRUNING.

The principal objects of pruning, are to procure a good bole or trunk for timber; to form a head for the protection of fruit; and to subserve the purpose of ornament.

To effect these objects with the least trouble and greatest advantage, upon all non-resinous trees, the following rules are recommended:

1. Begin to prune the tree when it is young.
2. Cut close and smooth to the bole or limb.
3. Cut, when small, the branches which are likely to interfere, or become useless, and which if suffered to remain, will require to be removed at a more advanced period of growth.
4. Do not trim to excess. Let the branches occupy, at least a third of the entire height of a tree.
5. Do not prune when the tree bleeds. Where the preceding suggestions are observed, we may add—
6. Prune in the summer.

I proceed to offer my reasons for the rules here recommended, and

First, The food required to nourish the lateral useless branches, will go to increase the diameter and height of the plant, or swell the fruit, if these are judiciously removed. But a main consideration is, that the excision of small branches causes only small wounds, and small wounds speedily heal. The observation of this rule, therefore, facilitates growth, promotes health, and ultimately saves labor.

Secondly, This rule needs very little argument to enforce its propriety, as every observer must have frequently seen and lamented the ruinous effects of an opposite practice. The snags either send out useless spray; or, deprived of the feeble aid of these, they die and rot, and carry disease into the bole, and are thus often the cause of the premature loss of the tree. If cut close, the enlargement of the living wood soon covers the wound. In large branches where the saw must be used, the healing process is greatly facilitated, by pareing the cut, particularly the exterior edges, with the pruning knife; and it is a good precaution, before you use the saw, to notch under the intended cut, to prevent tearing the bark when the limb falls. In extirpating sprouts from the roots, and neither they nor those growing from the bole should be suffered long to remain, the like precaution of cutting close should be observed; for which purpose it is necessary first to remove the earth from about the collar, with the spade or other instrument.

Thirdly, The reasons for pruning a tree while young, apply here: It is easier to cut small than large limbs, and the wounds of the former soon heal. But the question presents, what limbs are to be cut? Generally all that are likely to cross each other, all feeble spray, the strongest on the bole, and the weakest in the top; for while the trees are in nursery, I think it serviceable to leave a few scattering laterals upon the bole, and it is beneficial, at all ages, to thin most kinds in the top. Yet the answer to the inquiry will depend principally upon the species of tree, and the design of the planter. If his object be timber, the leading shoot should be feathered up in a spiral form, and all other shoots likely to interfere with its growth be cut away. If the object be fruit, beauty and utility are to be consulted, and these are seldom incompatible in the eyes of a fruit grower, for with him productiveness constitutes

beauty. If ornament be the main consideration, no special directions can be given, as the species employed, the location, and the taste and fancy of the planter, will have a controlling influence. The rule for timber trees will not apply to either those destined for fruit or ornament.

In orchard and garden fruit, generally, the endeavor should be to obtain a low and spreading top. When a clean bole is obtained to a sufficient height, say, in the orchard, of seven or eight feet, and in the garden, according to fancy, the leading shoot should be cut in, and three or four more branches left to form the head; which, when the habit of the tree will permit it, should be pruned so as to give it a besom form, or that of a broom divested of its centre. Several advantages arise from this and a more extended form. It admits the air more freely, to mature the fruit and wood; it renders the trees less liable to be blown down; it facilitates the gathering of the fruit, and the pruning of the tree. But its principal advantage consists in its tendency to increase oviparous or fruit buds, and consequently to augment the fruit. A great growth of wood seems to be incompatible with a great crop of fruit, and vice versa. A cow that gives much milk seldom takes on much flesh during the milking season. If the secreted food is converted into milk and fruit, there can be but little reasonable hope of its adding to the flesh of the animal, or the wood of the vegetable. Erect branches produce most wood buds. Straight limbs produce less fruit than those that are curved or crooked. Whatever retards or diminishes the flow of elaborated sap, in a healthy tree, is favorable to the production of fruit. Hence wall trees, whose limbs are trained in the form of a fan, or in a horizontal direction, bear better fruit than those that grow upright as standards. Hence young trees are more apt to show blossoms the first and second year after transplanting, than in the two subsequent years. Pomologists have endeavored to render this law in vegetation subservient to their interests, by adopting artificial means for producing the production of fruit buds. These means consist in ring-barking, transplanting, cutting the roots, training, pruning, &c. The pears in the Caledonian horticultural garden are trained *en quenouille*, that is, the lateral branches are cut in to a short distance of the main stem, and kept so, and the fruit is produced on the spurs growing from these short branches. In the horticultural garden of London, the limbs of the pear are tied down in a drooping position, resembling somewhat in appearance the weeping willow. The vines cultivated at Thomery, celebrated for their superior fruit, are planted 18 inches apart, trained in the form of a T, the top horizontally, and restricted in their growth to four feet from the main stem. In this way a trellance of eight feet long, and eight feet high, is sufficient for five vines, which produce upon an average 320 bunches of fruit. These modes of training have a common object, that of restricting the growth of wood, and producing an increase of fruit. Those who wish to examine the modes of training here spoken of, in detail, are referred to Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

Fourthly, Leaves are as necessary in the economy of vegetation as roots. The sap must be elaborated in these before it can be transmuted into wood, bark or fruit. A tree cannot thrive therefore, when these organs are deficient or diseased. If sufficient leaves or branches to produce

them, are not left to concoct or digest the sap which is propelled from the roots, the tree, to use a modern term, but a just comparison, becomes *dyspeptic*; the vegetable blood is vitiated, the wood loses its texture, and a stunted growth or premature death generally ensues. Hence great precautions should be used against excessive pruning.

Fifthly, To prune when the tree bleeds tends to debilitate, by wasting what is designed as food for the tree. I have known it fatal to the vine. What is called bleeding is the flowing of the sap from wounds, before it has been converted into aliment. This sap flows most freely while the buds are swelling, and until the leaves are fully capable of discharging their office, as is strongly instanced in the maple, birch, &c. Our orchards are generally pruned in March, which is probably the most unfavorable month in the year for this operation.

Sixthly, The advantages of summer pruning are that the tree being then in vigorous growth, the wounds heal speedily; and the sap being concocted and thick, does not flow from the wounds, and thereby impair the health of the plant. Summer pruning should not be performed, however, before July, when the new growth has considerably advanced. It may be well to add, as this suggestion may seem unsound, that summer pruning is recommended by the best authorities. "As a general rule" says Pontney "summer is preferable to winter pruning;" and Sang suspends pruning, "from the beginning of February, to the middle of July, but carries it on during every other month of the year."

In regard to evergreens, which with us are confined principally to resinous trees, it is the general practice of nurserymen, and I think it a judicious one, not to prune them until they have acquired some years growth, and then but sparingly and at long intervals, displacing two or three tiers of the lower branches, every two or three years. Monteith says, "never cut off a branch until it has begun to rot, as the bleeding of a live branch will go far to kill the tree."

The implements employed in pruning, and the manner of using them, are matters of moment. If the operation is commenced when the tree is young, and judiciously followed up, a good knife, a small saw, and a chisel fixed on a six foot handle, to trim the tops and extremities of the branches, are all the tools that are required. A large saw will be occasionally wanted; but an axe or hatchet should never be employed, as they fracture the wood, bruise and tear the bark, and disfigure the tree.

Albany, December, 1830.

From the Genesee Farmer.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SWINE.

UNTIL lately I had little idea that so great a difference existed in the breed of swine. Last fall when in Albany, I bought of Mr. Bement two beautiful China spotted hogs. The female was in pig to a fine white English boar, sent to Mr. B. by Doctor Hosack; and although young, she produced a fine litter of eight pigs, the finest in shape and proportion that I ever saw. The male pigs I gave away to my agricultural friends in different parts of the country, and the females with their mother, and the China boar I sent this spring to my farm on Grand Island. They have eaten there scarcely anything but grass, and yet all keep too fat for

good breeders, so my farmer says, and lie down nearly all the time, never attempting to get into mischief or causing trouble. When we took possession of the farm, I bought ten "wood hogs," of the man who had occupied the place previously. To be sure they looked scurvy and mean, with long snouts, high thin backs, light quarters and long tails; yet I thought something could be made of them. So at it we went. I ordered the hogs to have all the slops and wash of the family, not a small one, with the skim-milk of several cows; and even my beautiful plump Chinas were turned off to pick their own way for the benefit of these graceless rooters of the woods. Well, we kept the rascals about six weeks, and fed them well, and actually, the more we fed them, the worse they looked; and finally to get rid of the nuisance which their sight occasioned me whenever I visited the farm, and to be free from their mischief, for the Vandals were continually prying about to see what harm they could do when not eating, I agreed with one of my men to put the hogs into a boat and rid the island of them at once, sell them for the most he could get, and give me half the amount. He thought *selling hogs to the haves* a good business, and forthwith despatched them to a neighboring still-yard, a worthy receptacle for such a concern.

I actually believe, that with what those ravenous beasts consumed, we can keep thirty of the China breed, well growing, fat, and quiet. They are of good size, will fat to full 400 pounds, and their pork is of most superior quality. I believe them every way superior to the Byfield or Grass breed, being longer bodied and very broad. I intend increasing the breed as rapidly as possible from my own stock, and keeping no other, unless to improve by an occasional cross from abroad, to keep up good blood and constitution. Yet strange to say, although my China boar is pronounced by excellent judges the most perfect animal of the kind they ever saw, he was kept through the last fall and winter in town by a neighbor of mine, and did not earn his keeping. So much encouragement for procuring fine animals to improve the stock of the country. I however obtained the animals for my own use, and their superior quality abundantly pays for their extra expense in purchase.

Neat Stock. We found on Grand Island among the settlers, a little breed of cattle, very hardy and active, that were accustomed to full feeding in the summers on the abundant grass and herbage of the island, and during winter starved off their flesh to pretty sorry dimensions by the return of spring. I have bought a number of these little cows, say fifteen or twenty. They are mostly excellent milkers, tolerably shaped, and may be much improved by crosses of the finer breeds. I have also purchased several of the best cows to be found in the neighboring country, and intend making a thorough trial in breeding. My improved Short Horn bull is at one farm, and the Devon at another, and we have about thirty cows in calf to the first, and twenty to the latter. I have also three Devon cows of the best blood to be found, and intend if time and opportunity offers, to make some regular comparisons of the expense of keeping, quantity of provisions consumed, and the relative profits for dairy and beef of the two breeds and their crosses. Both appear well. But to my eye the improved Short Horn bears the palm. His splendid stately figure, noble carriage, great size and fine beautiful limbs, show much in his favor;

while the compact roundness and solidity, deep mahogany color, and beautiful form of the little Devons, have much to commend them also. In fact, both breeds are good for different purposes, and cannot be too highly esteemed; yet I am free to say that further observation inclines me to prefer the improved Short Horns for a general stock.

Cattle in our neighborhood have sometimes died of the bloody murrain, supposed to be caused by sucking in leeches when drinking. We have as yet lost none. I have had constructed some heavy plank troughs, 12 or 15 feet long, and fastened on to heavy wooden blocks, to prevent being upset, for the use of the cattle. In these a coating of tar has been poured over the bottom, and sulphur and alum sprinkled on; then a considerable quantity of salt, so that the cattle can lick it up at their pleasure. Cattle will never eat more salt than they want, and the other articles serve as preventives to disease. Many people only salt their cattle occasionally. But this is apt to be neglected, and cattle get altogether too little, and cannot be kept perfectly healthy without *enough* of it. It also seems to keep them about home, and attaches them to the yard, and makes them docile, affectionate, and easy to manage. All domestic animals have good feelings and dispositions if kindly treated, and much of the sullenness and vice in which they sometimes indulge, arises from bad treatment in the first instance by their keepers. These matters should be well taken into account by every farmer and breeder of stock. Not only humanity, but economy and good thrift requires it.

ULMUS.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BEE MANAGEMENT.

THERE is no branch of rural economy connected with more agreeable associations than that of bee management. The proverbially industrious habits of the insect, and its extreme ingenuity in the construction of its domicile, and the disposition of its treasures, are such as to excite the admiration of the most unobservant. The common necessity of destroying the stock in order to obtain the produce of their labors, has been always matter of regret. Many plans have been hitherto devised for the purpose of obtaining the honey without the destruction of the bees. But they have only been attended with partial success. The object has, however, been latterly and more perfectly attained by Mr. Nutt, a practical apiarian of Lincolnshire whose system of management has given this branch of rural economy an importance and value of which it was not before considered susceptible, both in the greater productiveness of the bees, and the much superior quality of the honey.

The first part of Mr. Nutt's plan of operation is to have the hive, into which the stock is introduced, untouched. When it is filled with honey, (the contents of which are to be reserved for the use of the bees,) the capacity of the hive is increased by the addition of another box to the side communicating with the hive by apertures, which give free admission to the bees in all parts of the box.

The next important object in Mr. Nutt's system is to ensure a regular and uniform temperature in this portion of the hive, without diminishing the temperature of that which contains the stock. The ventilation necessary for this purpose is effected by the means of a perforated tin tube, extending down to a considerable distance from the top into the hive, and connected with an aperture at the bot-

tom, which may be partly or wholly closed by a tin slide, thus modifying the circulation of the air and consequent degree of temperature. The temperature of this side box, which is indicated by a thermometer introduced into the tube, ought to be 70 deg. which is the natural temperature of the working hive; but in that which contains the stock, a temperature of 90 deg. is necessary, as well for the incubation of the queen bee, as the maturity of the young. The parent hive is, then, as well the residence of the queen bee as the nursery of the young, whilst the side boxes are but additional storehouses for the reception of the superfluous honey, which may be taken away without impoverishing the stock, or robbing them of their winter sustenance.

When the thermometer placed on the side box rapidly rises to 90 or 100 deg. the necessity of again providing the bees with fresh room is indicated; and this is effected by establishing another box on the opposite side of the hive. The bees, finding an increase of room, will readily recommence their labors in this new apartment.

Then follows, in Mr. Nutt's system, the operation of separating the bees from this second hive. This is effected by the ventilator, by which the internal temperature of the hive may be reduced to that of the external atmosphere; and when on the approach of night, the bees, recoiling from the cool air, go back into the middle box, the connexion between the two may be closed, and the full hive withdrawn, without the imprisonment or destruction of a single laborer. The same arrangements are again renewed, as the bees continue their successful labors. In this system, no provision is made for swarming, which cannot occur under this arrangement, the emigration of a part of the stock being only occasioned by a want of room in which the bees may pursue their labors.

The honey furnished under this system of management is found to be far superior both in quality and quantity to that obtained under any other arrangements. The honey and wax are as white as refined sugar. This superiority in quality it owes as well to the modified temperature at which the bees secrete their products, as to its total exemption from all extraneous animal and vegetable matters, and in particular from the pollen or bee-bread, which is taken in considerable quantities into the stock-hive for the support of the young. This superiority of the honey is only equalled by the quantity of the supply; the usual annual supply from one stock is about one hundred weight of honey; whilst, in the course of one season, Mr. Nutt has procured the large quantity of 296 lbs. This increase in quantity is owing to the excellent disposition of the arrangements, by which the industrious efforts of the bees are never retarded, nor their strength weakened at the time when the fruits and flowers abound from which their treasures are obtained.—*New Bedford Courier.*

MARLE

—Is usually found at a depth of from one to three feet, and may be known by the effervescence it occasions when dropped in vinegar or other strong acid—a load of even the weakest kind well mixed with the black bog dirt found above it, is more efficacious manure than two loads of common barn-dung. Having little or no effect when first applied to wheat and rye, by afterwards covering the ground with a thick growth of white clover, it is rendered fit for producing largely of those crops.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1834.

FARMER'S WORK.

Preservation of new made Hay. It has been recommended by some agriculturists, in housing new made clover hay, especially if it happen not to be thoroughly dry, to mix layers of the hay, while depositing it in the mow, with layers of straw reserved for that purpose. In this way the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which cattle will eat greedily, when thus managed. Another way to preserve clover, or indeed any other kind of grass is to salt it, when stowed away in the mow. From 4 to 8 quarts to the ton is recommended, to be scattered, layer after layer as evenly as possible, so as to impregnate the whole mass.

Saving Seeds. Gather seeds of all the sorts, which you intend to sell or to sow from the finest, fairest and most fruitful specimens of the plants on which the seeds grew. It is a fact of much importance to be known and practised on by every cultivator, that vegetables as well as animals may be improved by propagating from the best individuals. Some have found their account in culling their seed wheat from fine plants before harvesting the general crop.

Manure from Swine. It is a good plan to keep even your hogs at work lazy as they are, they will establish a manure manufactory, if you will furnish the stock and fixtures, and charge nothing for their labor or time. The raw material may consist of brakes from swamps, weeds from fields and gardens, turf, scrapings of ditches and other refuse matter, which you had better make over to your swine, and cart to their pens, than keep on hand.

Fallen Fruit. It will be consonant with the best rules of rural economy for every farmer, gardener and orchardist to gather all his fallen and decaying fruit, as well as such as being set too thick should be picked in part, in order to make room for the remainder. These you will boil with a little Indian meal, oats, refuse rice, or other farinaceous substance. The fruit will be the more valuable as diet for hogs for having been boiled, and the worms [curculiones] which it generally contains when fallen or decayed are thus sure to be destroyed.

Pastures and Cattle. Plaster or live ashes, sown upon pasture grounds will not only repay a handsome profit by increasing the value of feed by bringing in the finer grasses, such as white clover, &c. but will greatly improve the soil for any succeeding crop. It will not be correct husbandry, when you have turned your cattle to grass to overlook or neglect them. It will be well to see every animal every day; and take care to keep salt always within their reach. We apprehend that farmers often suffer by their negligence in this particular. Good water is likewise a great accommodation in pastures. "Water," says a writer for the American Farmer, "must always be within the reach of all animals at all times, and that of the purest quality. Some farmers, having no running water in their pastures, give their cattle water twice or thrice a day by driving them to a spring or pump, or stream. They may want water at these times, and may not, just as it happens; but they certainly do not get it at all times when they do want it. Of this we can judge by ourselves. Who could possibly do with water only at certain times, and these times always the same?"

With the human species this would be insupportable. It is the same with all animals, and the whole benefit of water depends upon its being taken when the stomach calls for it. Water, of all substances that contribute to the support and nurture of animal life and health, is least capable of being regulated in its administration by times and seasons. Animals that have free access to salt require water oftener than those which have no salt; but those that are salted irregularly require constant access to water more than any others, as their thirst is fitful in proportion to the irregularity of their salting.

"Let those who have been careless in this matter try the experiment of giving salt, regularly and plentifully every other day, with constant access to pure water, and the improved condition of their stock in one month, will induce them to continue the practice hereafter. They will never again, see their cattle licking one another, and filling their stomachs with 'witch balls.'"

Some writers, however, deny the necessity of water in pastures for some sorts of stock. Dr. Deane observed that "sheep, calves and horses, unless they are worked, it is said require no water in their pastures. The want of water induces them to feed in the night, when the dew is on, and the grass the more nutritious. Cows, however, want pure water." This want of coincidence in opinion among the sages of agriculture deserves consideration, and it were well if the matter were decided by the test of experiment.

We have before stated, page 382, that a mixture of salt with unleached ashes, in the proportion of one quart of fine salt to one-half bushel of ashes, and placed where cattle and sheep can have access to it, was recommended by a practical farmer; but it is sometimes useful to give line upon line.

Hay-making. Make as much of your hay as is practicable in the early part of the season, as there is at that time a greater probability of your being favored with fair weather. The *Farmer's Guide* asserts that "it has been found by actual observation, for a number of years, that on an average more rain falls in summer after the 15th or 20th of July than before." "Grass" says Mr. Goodsell in his *Farmer* "after it is mown in wet weather is not materially injured, although it does not dry for some days, provided it is often turned over to prevent its turning white. The loss of nutritive matter does not correspond to its change of color. Timothy (herds grass) cut late, or after the seed has come to its full size, does not look as green as when cut in flower, and yet contains more nutritive matter, and is preferred by most kinds of stock."

How to preserve Peas against drought. In an article written by the conductor of Loudon's Magazine, entitled *Notes on Gardens*, &c. we find the following passage. "We were struck with the great breadth devoted to late peas, which looked so remarkably well that, considering the extraordinary dryness of the season, we could not help asking Mr. Oldacre (the gardener) if he had any particular method of watering them? His answer was, that he never watered them at all after they were above ground. He sowed them in the bottom of drills 6 inches deep, filled the drill half full of soil, and then gave them such a thorough soaking of water as to saturate all the soil under and about the seed. After this he fills in the remainder of the earth; and the whole compartments being now dry in

appearance, he rolls it quite smooth with a heavy roller, and gives no other culture of any kind till the peas are fit to stick.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Crops. Owing to the May rains the wheat fields present a more luxuriant appearance than at this period in any of the last eight years, and having thoroughly covered the ground, will prevent the rays of the sun from extracting the moisture from the root. Unless injured by mildew or some other accidental cause, wheat promises to be unusually abundant; but other crops are all in too backward a state to form an opinion of them, except pasture and meadow, which give promise of abundance, and will be excellent unless parched by hot and dry weather. If the farmers would manure their meadow lands slightly—plough the ground intended for spring crops in the fall, and plant earlier, they would run much less risk from dry summers and early frosts than they do according to their present system; they would also have weightier crops and of a better quality. Fall ploughing is quite as necessary to spring crops as summer fallowing is to fall wheat.—*Hamilton Mercury*.

Shocking Occurrence. The Norristown Herald states, that on Friday last, a daughter of Mr. B. Hoffman, near the Broad Axe tavern, of Montgomery county, who was subject to spasmodic attacks, unfortunately while engaged in feeding some hogs, fell into the pen and was partly devoured by the ravenous beasts. When found life was extinct.

Longevity. A few days since, says the Gloucester Telegraph, some gentlemen called to see Mr. Pew, of this town, who will be one hundred and two years old the third of August next, but were not successful as he was engaged in hoeing, some distance from home.

Muzzling Dogs. The Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, after due deliberation, have passed a new ordinance for the more secure fastening of dogs' mouths. It provides that after the first of July next, instead of the leather strap, now used, all dogs shall be muzzled with a substantial wire basket, placed so as effectually to enclose the mouth, and prevent snapping and biting.

A beautiful specimen of fine cloth, made from the fibres of the leaves of the pine apple, from Manilla, resembling the finest linen cambric, was presented by Miss Eliza Schreoder, at the late Horticultural Exhibition in Baltimore.

Recruiting Grass Land. We copy from the New England Farmer a communication from Mr. William Clark, jr. of this town, detailing his method of laying down land to grass. We have recently examined two pieces of grass, sown by him the last season among corn and not noticed in his communication. Both will yield good crops, but the grass on the upland piece is superior to that in the meadow. The upland, an old, worn-out sandy field, has on it one of the most luxuriant crops of clover and herdsgrass that we have seen this season. Whatever others may think of Mr. Clark's experiments, it is certain that they have been profitable to him.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

Clover Seed in Oak Casks. In this country we believe most of the clover seed sent to market is in casks made of oak. This wood injures the color of the seed, giving it a dull brown appearance, resembling old English seed. In England all kinds of clovers are kept in sacks made of hemp. Farmers would, therefore, do well to send their clovers in bags.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

A woman was frozen to death in Schoharie co. N. Y. on Thursday, 15th of May. She was going from one dwelling to another, during the snow storm, became chilled, stopped on the road, and perished.

See to your Wells. Parents, if you wish to preserve the health of your families, immediately appoint a day for the purpose of thoroughly cleansing your wells, as you will not only add to the flavor of the water, but prevent many of those contagious disorders that rage at the coming season of the year. I have recently consulted an experienced and candid Physician, who gave it as his opinion, that a strict attention to the cleansing of wells would serve as a preventive to a large proportion of the disorders which are common to the autumnal months. He gave me an example of the inattention of people to this important subject. He said, being called to examine a patient in a family of high respectability, he was persuaded that the complaint originated from using stagnant water. By his request, the well was cleaned out, when behold the skeletons of one cat and five toads were among the filth that was taken out of the well. He gave me other satisfactory evidence of the correctness of his opinion. I advise all who have not already done it, to cleanse their wells.—*Worcester Spy.*

Some ladies in Illinois have formed a butter society, for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of good butter.

A Mammoth Trout.—Gen. Cadwallader and lady of Philadelphia, being on a visit to Bethlehem, Pa. Mr. G. H. Goudie presented to Mr. Ziegler, of the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest brook trout perhaps ever known in this county, which was served up in his best style, at a dinner last Monday to the General and lady, and a party of ladies and gentlemen of Bethlehem, Pa. The trout measured 22 inches in length, 19 inches in circumference, and weighed 7 1-8 lbs. It was raised by Mr. Jacob Schneider of the Lehigh Water Gap, who had kept it for the last six years in a trough in the second story of his house. We understand Mr. C. of Bethlehem has about 400 fine trout yet in his front house, measuring from 10 to 17 inches in length.—*Easton Sentinel.*

ISLAND IN THE WINNEPESOGEE LAKE FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the seventeenth day of July (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) the Island in Winnepesogee Lake known as MERINO ISLAND.

This island is situated within the limits of Tufstonborough, N. H. about 35 miles from Concord, and one quarter of a mile from the mainland. It contains between five and six hundred acres, and is admirably calculated for a sheep and dairy farm, for which it has for several years past been very successfully cultivated. It is in two parts, connected by a neck two rods wide. One part (of which about one half is cleared, and the other in forest) contains the pasture, nearly 300 acres in extent, of very high and sweet feed—the other part, about 200 acres, (of which two thirds are cleared,) contains all the buildings, which are extensive and very convenient, having all been erected by the present proprietor within ten years. There is a comfortable farm house, of 43 by 24 feet; a barn 80 by 40, with a shed up to the eaves on three sides, of 15 feet wide for sheep; another barn of 50 by 30 feet for cattle and horses; a dairy and cheese house, with ice house connected; corn-barn, and wind-mill, nearly new.

At the same time and place, will be sold the STOCK now upon the island, consisting of about 500 Sheep and Lambs, of the best merino and Saxony blood; an imported Bull (full blood North Devon); about 30 Cows and Heifers, chiefly of the Alderney and Durham breeds; a yoke of Oxen, and two yoke of Steers. The horned stock are all very superior animals, and the butter and cheese from this dairy has commanded the highest prices in Boston for the last three years.

Also, two MARES, four and five years old, sired by Barefoot, of much promise; one other Mare—also the Swine—and all the Farming Tools.

The Steamboat leaves Alton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Centre Harbor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will land passengers on the island.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to PRESCOTT & DERBY, No. 16 Court st. Boston, and for view of the premises to Capt. PILSBURY, on the island. jy 2

TURNIP SEED.

For Sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Garden Stone ditto, Yellow Stone do.; White Flat Winter do.; Long Yellow French do.; Yellow Aberdeen do.; Ruta Baga do.

The two last are excellent kinds for Cattle. je 18



Ruta Baga.

FRUIT TREES.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles from Boston by the City Mills, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the Worcester

A rare collection of Fruit trees, Trees and shrubs of ornament, Roses, Dahlias, &c. This Nursery now covers compactly, the most part of 18 acres; and includes of Trees and plants in different stages of growth, from two to three hundred thousand. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which having been already proved in our climate, are especially recommended. Of Peaches, a Capital Collection, for extensive numbers and fine kinds—Apples—Cherries—Plums—Nectarines—Apricots—Almonds—Quinces—Grape Vines—Currants—Raspberries—Gooseberries—Strawberries—Figs, &c.—Selections from the best varieties known.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or NEW CHINESE MULBERRY, so celebrated for the food of silkworms.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering Plants, 300 choice varieties, including the finest kinds of Peonies, and 100 splendid varieties of Double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early in Autumn, being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Je 25

DISHLEY, OR NEW LEICESTER SHEEP.

Two Rams and one Ewe, with her Ewe Lamb of four months old, of the pure breed as above—were imported from England last year from one of the most celebrated flocks, superior as a large mutton breed, and also very heavy fleeces of long combing or worsted wool.

Also, a very fine, 3 year old Bull, 3-4 blood Durham Short Horn.

Apply to JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plains, June 25th, 1834.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on Friction Rollers and moved with a treader, is found to be a great improvement on the mode of hanging grindstones, the ease with which they move upon the rollers renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved and the person in the act of grinding can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work.

The above Stones may be found of a very superior kind, and hung completely as above described at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52 North Market street. jc 18

BRASS SYRINGES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a good assortment of Willis's improved Brass SYRINGES for Green Houses, Grape Vines, &c. &c.—see Complete Farmer, page 315. jc 4 J. R. NEWELL.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present,—and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day. my 14

BOX PLANTS.

From Seven Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Prime BOX in good order for Planting. To be taken up at any time when ordered. Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office, or apply to THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard. It may be had on fair terms by the Yard or Hundred. m 7

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c. a16 GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

SEEDS.

Just received direct from Holland, a large assortment of CABBAGE SEEDS, in small and large quantities. These are from a House upon which the utmost reliance can be placed, and the quality of Dutch Seed is found superior. a 30

GEO. C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 12 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 00 | |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 7 50 | 7 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 12 | 14 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 37 | 1 62 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 37 | |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 25 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 73 | 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 70 | 71 |
| white, | " | 69 | 70 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 65 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 60 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 40 | 43 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 9 | 12 |
| 2d quality | " | 7 | 8 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 8 | 8 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 17 | 18 |
| upper, | lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 15 | 17 |
| upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 21 | 23 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 | 24 |
| best sort | cask | 85 | 90 |
| LIME, | barrel | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear, | " | 10 00 | 13 50 |
| Navy, Mess., | " | | |
| Bone, middlings, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | " | | |
| Red Top, northern, (none) | pound | 7 | 8 |
| Red Clover, northern, | " | 28 | 33 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 58 | 62 |
| WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 50 | 55 |
| American, full blood, washed | " | 45 | 50 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 37 | 42 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 30 | 35 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 38 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 50 | 55 |
| Pulled superfine, | " | 43 | 46 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 30 | 35 |
| 2d " | " | 25 | 28 |
| 3d " | " | 45 | 48 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

| | | RETAIL PRICES. |
|--|--------|----------------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 9 1/2 |
| southern, | " | 8 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 1/2 |
| POULTRY, (uncertain) | " | 12 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 18 |
| lump, new, | " | 14 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 14 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 28 |
| CIDER, (according to quality,) | barrel | 2 00 |

Faneuil Hall Vegetable Market, July 2, 1834.

Radishes, 3 cents—New Onions, 4 cents—Turnips, 6 cents—Lettuce, 3 cents—Cucumbers, from 12 to 17 cts apiece—Peas, \$1 a bushel—Early York Cabbages, 75 cents per doz. or 61 cts. apiece—Carrots, 6 cents a bunch—Beets, 10 cents—Strawberries, from 25 to 37 1/2 cents a box—Gooseberries, 12 1/2 cts. a quart—Cherries, 12 1/2 to 25 cts pr quart—Rhubarb Stalk, 8 cts pr lb.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 30, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 242 Beef Cattle, 20 cows and calves, and 2040 sheep;

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were fully supported, about 70 Beef Cattle were from the neighborhood of Buffalo, N. Y. We quote prime at 6; good at 5 25 a 5 75; thin at 4 50 a 5.

Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at 19, 20, 23, 25, 28, 28 1/2, 30, and \$36.

Sheep—Dull. We noticed lots (most of which were Lambs) taken at 1 42, 1 50, 1 71, 1 88 and \$2; also lots with a larger proportion of old Sheep, taken at 2 25, 2 33 and \$2 50.

Swine—None at Market.

MISCELLANY.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

TO AN EARLY ROSE.

SAY—beautiful mingling of water, and dust,
 How?—where was thy fair form hid?
 When the branch that now bears thee, in fondness up,
 By the wintry blast was laid.
 Wert thou there, in the bark of that wither'd thing?
 Or down in the frozen earth?
 Or did part of thee lay in a wreath of snow,
 Which could boast of a cloudlet's birth?
 Wherever—sweet child of the elements,
 A lesson of truth thou dost bring;
 For much that seems dress to the human eye,
 May up into glory spring.
 But thou hast been nought save a simple bud,
 Through stormy, and sunny days—
 Now, thy tunic of green on thy stem is cast,
 And thou art all fragrance, and grace.
 So I—if unsear'd by the world's bright sun,
 And firm by its tempests driven;
 Shall throw off my vestment of changing dust,
 And bloom like thee, Rose, in Heaven.

S.

REMARK OF SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

THERE appears nothing more accidental than the sex of an infant, yet take any great city or any great province, and you will find that the relation of males and females is unalterable. Again, a part of the pure air of the atmosphere is continually consumed in combustion and respiration; living vegetables emit this principle during their growth; nothing appears more accidental than the proportion of vegetable to animal life on the surface of the earth, yet they are perfectly equivalent; and the sexes, like the constitution of the atmosphere, depends upon the same unerring intelligence.

BURYING ALIVE.

WE have been furnished by a French gentleman, with whom we happened to converse a few days ago, on the subject to which it refers, with the following facts collected from medical history. They are painfully interesting, yet proper to be known, in order to prevent if possible their recurrence. Premature interments may take place in this country as probably as elsewhere. Physical organization is nearly the same throughout the whole of the human family; and we can conceive of no self upbraiding more deep or bitter than that which must be felt from the consciousness that a dear departed one had terminated life—not by the ordinary course of mortality, but by an unnecessary, premature consignment to the grave.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

"The diseases in which a partial and momentary suspension of life most often manifests itself, are asphyxia, hysterics, lethargy, hypochondria, convulsions, syncope, catalepsy, excessive loss of blood, tetanus, apoplexy, epilepsy, and ecstasy.

Among many cases which have been recorded the following are particularly striking:

Chancellor Bacon relates that Dr. Scott, nicknamed the 'subtle,' was buried alive at Cologne, and that recovering from his apparent death, he gnawed his hands, and broke his head in his tomb.

At Toulouse a lady having been buried in the church of the Capuchin friars with a diamond ring on her finger, a servant entered the vault to steal the ring; and as the finger was swelled and the ring could not come off, he began cutting the finger; but on hearing a loud shriek from the deceased the thief fell senseless. At the time of the

morning prayers, the monks having heard some groans, found the lady alive and the servant dead. Thus death had his prey—there was but a change of victims.

A street porter in Paris having died at the Hotel Dieu, was carried with the other dead into the same grave. Recovering his senses towards 11 at night, he tore open his winding sheet, made his way to his house, knocked at the door, which was not opened to him without some difficulty, and took possession of his lodgings.

In 1756, a woman in Paris was thought to be dead, and the body put on some straw with a taper at the feet. Some young men who sat up round the corpse, in a frolic overturned the taper which set the straw on fire. The deceased whose body the flames now reached, uttered a piercing shriek. Timely assistance was rendered, and she was so well recovered that after her resurrection she became the mother of several children.

On the 21st of November, 1763, the Abbe Prevot, well known for his literary productions, was taken with an apoplectic fit as he was travelling through the forest of Chantilly. Being supposed dead, he was carried to the house of the Mayor of the village, and the magistrate directed a post-mortem examination to be commenced. A piercing shriek uttered by the unfortunate man, proved that he was alive. He however, soon expired under the scalpel.

Dr. Devaux, a surgeon of St. Come hospital in Paris, had a maid servant, who had three times been carried to burial. She did not recover her senses the last time until they were lowering the coffin into the grave. That woman having died anew, she was kept six days, lest they should have to bring her back a fourth time.

A Mr. Rousseau of Rouen, had married a young lady of fourteen, whom he left in perfect health at his starting on a short journey. After a few days he heard that unless he returned immediately he would find his wife buried. On reaching home he found the funeral ready. In an agony of grief he had the coffin removed to his room and unscrewed. He placed the body upon the bed, and ordered twenty-five incisions to be made on it. At the twenty-sixth, probably deeper than the others, the deceased exclaimed, "how severely you hurt me!" Medical assistance was immediately given. The lady had afterwards twenty-six children.

The wife of Mr. Duhamel, a celebrated lawyer, having been supposed dead for twenty-four hours, the body was placed on a table for the purpose of preparing it for burial. Her husband strongly opposed it, not believing her dead. To ascertain it, and knowing she was very fond of the cymbal, and the tunes which cymbal players sing, he had one called. Upon hearing the instrument and the voice, the deceased recovered motion and speech. She survived her apparent death forty years.

Andre Vesale, first physician to Charles V. and Philip II. after attending a Spanish grandee thought him dead; and having obtained leave to examine the body, he had scarcely thrust the bistoury into it and opened the chest, when he perceived that the heart palpitated. The relatives of the deceased prosecuted him as guilty of murder, and the inquisitor as guilty of profaneness. Through the intercession of the king he obtained to be merely condemned to a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

In the sitting, of the Royal Academy of Medi-

cine in 1827, M. Chantournelle read a paper on the danger of hasty inhumations. This led to a discussion in which M. Desgenettes stated that he had heard from M. Thouret, who had superintended the removal of the human remains of the cemetery and the charnel house Des Innocens, that many skeletons had been found in positions showing that the individuals had moved after their inhumation. M. Thouret had been so much struck with this, that he had inserted in his will an article relating to his own interment.

HOUSE FOUND IN A BOG.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquarians, Mr. Mudge commented a description of an ancient house, discovered in Drum Relin Bog, in the parish of Inver, Co. of Donegal. It was formed of rough oak logs and planks, the mortices being apparently more bruised than cut, as if with a stone chisel and an instrument of that description was in fact found in the house. Any conjecture as to the age of this building must be extremely difficult, if not impossible. It appeared to have been overwhelmed by some sudden calamity, and probably the bog turf has grown considerably over it, the top of the roof being about sixteen feet below the level of the surface.—*Dublin paper.*

To Cure a Sprained Ankle pour on frequently a stream of SALT water from the nose of a coffee pot held up at arm's length.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

An excellent collection of GARDEN and FLOWER Seeds of very best quality, in papers of 61 cents each, constantly on hand and for sale at New England Seed Store of

GEO. C. BARRETT.

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
 1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
 Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414-Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. istf. a 16.

COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER.

One complete set of 11 Volumes of the New England Farmer bound in excellent style. For sale at the Farmer Office. This will be found to make a valuable Library for an Agriculturist.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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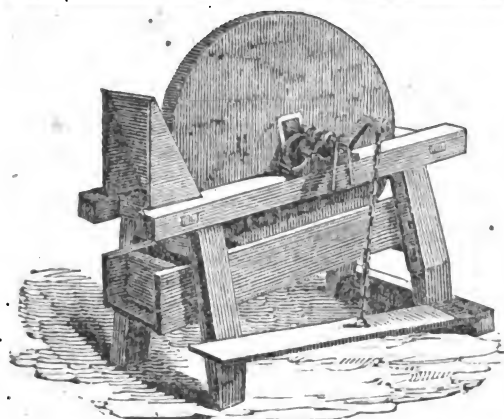
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1834.

NO. 52.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

The hanging of grindstones on Friction Rollers, and moving them with a foot-treadle is found to be a great improvement. The rollers almost annihilate friction, and as it is very easy to give them motion by the foot, the labor of one man is saved, and the person who is grinding can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work.

Grindstones, hung in this manner, are coming daily more and more into use; and from the frequency with which they are employed, the apparatus sketched above, may well be numbered with the most important implements for facilitating the labors of the farmer as well as many classes of mechanics.

Stones of different sizes, and fitted as above may be obtained at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston.

For the New-England Farmer.
SKINLESS OATS.

New York, June 28th, 1834.

MR. EDITOR, For the benefit of the agricultural interests of my native State, I enclose this slip taken from a stray paper, which, I hope may prove of some benefit to your valuable Society of Agriculture. J. BROWN.

Skinless Oats. At a late meeting of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society, a specimen of the *Avena* *Farina*, or skinless oat was produced by the Rev. Mr. Knott, which had been plucked that morning out of a piece of ground belonging to that gentleman at Wormleighton. It was produced from seed furnished to him by Mr. Trucker, of Heanton, Punchardon, near Barnstable, Devonshire. According to the account furnished by that gentleman, it was grown in the season of 1830, for the first time it was ever produced in Great Britain, by Thomas Drenzy, Esq. of Cleghem Hall, who obtained the seed through a friend of his at Rotterdam, whither it was imported from Shantung a remote district in China, and was quite unknown to Europeans till within these three years. The advantages which this extraordinary and valuable grain possesses over all other kinds of oats are numerous: When threshed from the sheaf it is exactly like oatmeal, and it is fit for immediate use for culinary purposes, and every other sort which oatmeal is consumed for, the grain being quite free from every particle of rind and husk.

The flavor is delicious, and it contains much more farinaceous matter. There is of course considerable saving of oats, and the expense of kiln-drying, &c. and one peck contains more nutritious food for a horse, than three pecks of common oats. The produce is most astonishing, the average being twenty-six barrels, of fourteen stone to the Irish acre, the exact quantity grown by Mr. Drenzy on one acre. It was not sown till the 4th of May, 1830, and was reaped early in August in the same year.—It is remarkably hardy, and well adapted to this climate.—*London Periodical.*

For the New England Farmer.

THE CICADA.

MR. FESSENDEN—Much alarm has been created among those whose reliance for a livelihood is on the fruits of the earth, by the annunciation that the land is this year to be overspread with Locusts. Many stories of the devastations committed by this fifth plague of Pharaoh have been collected and circulated; and it is doubtless impressed on the minds of multitudes, that we are, in reality, about to see this direful scourge of the East—that the earth is to be covered and the land darkened, and every herb of the land and all the fruit of the trees is to be eaten, and that no green thing is to remain in the trees or in the herb of the field. All this honest misrepresentation and consequent panic, only shows how much there is in a name. For these stories are in no important particular applicable to our insect. At your request, therefore, I offer the following, as the best account I can give of them. And why does not the entomologist do us great a service to the public, by being able to dissipate their groundless fears, as the astronomer, who by his labors, has taught us the cause, period and harmless nature of an eclipse, a phenomenon which is still regarded by the untaught savage with consternation.

The truth is, our Locust is not a *Locust*—it belongs to an entirely different order of insects. Its history, so far as I have been able to collect it is as follows.—It belongs to the genus *Cicada* of the order *Hemiptera*, section *Homoptera*. Some of the *CICADIADÆ* have long been celebrated for their musical powers; so much so, that a portion of them have been grouped together and distinguished by the name of *Cantatrices*, or singers. Their music, which is peculiar to the males, is not produced by the mouth, but by a musical instrument, something like a kettle drum in construction, situated under the chest and covered by two large scales or plates. They live on trees and shrubs, the juices of which they suck. For this purpose they are provided with a long, pointed tube, composed of several distinct pieces, which they fold underneath them when not in use. From the perforations which some of them make in a species of ash (*Ornus*) exudes the substance so well known to us under the name of manna. The female is provided with an ovipositor or auger, of a horny substance, about a third of an inch in length, usually resting in a sheath or groove in the body. This is composed of three pieces, two of which are spear-pointed and finely indented at the end with teeth like a rasp. With this she perforates obliquely the solid substance of the small twigs,

and then forming the three pieces into a tube, conveys her eggs through it into the opening. Having filled this with eggs, she moves a little, either along the limb or directly sideways, and performs the same operation until she has deposited all her eggs, which usually amount to from 500 to 700. The eggs are long, white and shining, and somewhat resemble herds grass seed. The perforations are marked by little elevations, caused by small splinters fixed at one end and detached at the other, thus serving as a lid or valve to the opening; and they look as if they might have been produced by shot, driven in at an angle of 45 deg. Virgil supposed that these grooves were actually caused by the bursting of the very shrubs from the loud and querulous music of the insect. They usually select dry twigs for this purpose, probably because the moisture of a green one would prove injurious to their eggs; and in the case of the seventeen year species, the shrub oak is most frequently sought. When the eggs are hatched, the young larvæ immediately enter the earth, which they reach either, by travelling down the tree, or according to some, by the dropping of the dead twig to the ground before they are hatched. In the earth they remain in a nymph state till the seventeenth summer, from which circumstance they receive their specific name, *Cicada septemdecem*. Of their development or mode of life in this state, little, if any thing, is known, though a course of observations is now in process from which we may hope to learn something, if the observers should be permitted to live out this insect's term of life. Probably, however, they are rather useful than injurious, by keeping down a superabundant growth of herbage.

Dr. Shurtleff, in a preceding number of your paper, by comparing the records of the appearance of the *C. septemdecem*, thinks there must be some mistake as to their period of appearance. This discrepancy is easily and satisfactorily removed. It is the same as to say that because calves may be born every month in the year, the period of gestation for the cow cannot be nine months. The seventeen year Cicada is in fact seen every year in some part of our land, and perhaps nearly every year in the same place, in small numbers. In 1831 I received specimens of it from Sandwich, Mass., in 1832 from Genesee Co. N. Y., in 1833 from Martha's Vineyard, and this year they are abundant in various parts of our land, especially at the south. Thus it will be readily seen how the same family or swarm shall appear and propagate only once in seventeen years, while members of other families may exhibit themselves at any time in the intermediate period.

There are several species of Cicada among us, to be found every year, but none of them in such vast numbers as to conceal the foliage and bend or even break down the branches on which they lodge, as does this species. Among them are the *C. pruinosa*, the most common, and the *C. tibicen*, which last measure two and a half or three inches in length, and it is said that the noise of a single individual is such that it may be heard a mile. The *C. septemdecem* may be distinguished from all the others in our land by its smaller size, being about an inch long, its black body, and the eyes

and nervures of the wings, usually of the color of brick dust or sealing wax.

As to their inclination or ability to do harm, these are both very small. What they do while under ground, as before observed, we know not. While among us, their only object seems to be, to pair, and deposit their eggs. For this purpose they live a merry day or two, subsisting on a few drops of sap, and stunning our ears with their noisy din, and then become a plentiful source of sustenance to many birds and beasts. It is said that the American savages have sometimes used them for food, but I am not aware that they are ever employed as such by civilized man. It is also said that life has been destroyed by them.—We can easily conceive them to have the power of inflicting severe wounds when confined in a hat or otherwise, by their powerful ovipositors, and these wounds may even prove fatal. But, on the whole, the Cicada is quite as harmless, and far less annoying than the mosquito. Its deafening din is far more tolerable than the shrill and quiet hum of the latter, and its hydraulic apparatus consumes a far less vital portion of our precious substance, than the sanguinary lance of the mosquito.

A short comparison of the Cicada with the true locust (*Gryllus*), will at once show the difference between the two insects, and the little reason there is to be alarmed at its appearance. The locust belongs to the order ORTHOPTERA, the cicada to the order HEMIPTERA. The form of the locust and its habits are the same as our grasshoppers, which are, indeed, our locusts;—that of the cicada, as is well known, is very different. The two grand differences, however, are, that the locust attains its whole growth above ground; and that, too, in the space of a month or two, and consequently requires a large amount of herbage to maintain its growth. While the cicada has obtained its full size and development when it first emerges from the ground, and requires little or nothing to support it during the few days of its existence. And again; the locust is furnished with powerful jaws for masticating his food, while the cicada has only a tube for taking in fluids, and is utterly incapable of devouring any thing. Apologizing for this long communication, I remain,

Yours, &c. AUGUSTUS A. GOULD.

July 3d, 1834.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Safety. THE apparatus for checking carriage wheels, invented by R. Jarvis, Esq. is worthy of public attention. It can be fitted to any vehicle, old or new, for a moderate expense, and is easily managed.

It will be useful in confining horses, or preventing them from running away, when harnessed to vehicles and left standing without being tied.

Applied to stage coaches, it will put the horses under the command of both passengers and driver; the means for checking either fore or hind wheels terminating inside of the coach, within reach of the former, and also forward within reach of the latter. Should the driver in stopping leave his horses untied, or should he attempt to race, or be thrown from his seat, or should the horses attempt to back over a bank or precipice, the wheels can be instantly checked by the passengers. So should the coach contain no passengers, and the horses attempt to back or run, the wheels can be checked by the driver.

It will be useful on fire engines, in suddenly

stopping them when necessary, and thus preventing the accidents that sometimes occur from their rapid movements.—*Boston Traveller.*

From the Cultivator.

CANADA THISTLE.

THE suggestion of our correspondent in the following communication, that frequent ploughing will destroy the Canada thistle, is in confirmation of the practice of Mr. Hillhouse, as related in the May number of the Cultivator. The object of both gentlemen was the same—to prevent the plant from vegetating; while the one used the plough, the other substituted the hoe for that purpose, and both it appears were effectual; these communications contain important suggestions, and we have no doubt they will be acted upon by some of our farmers the coming season.

We have this moment been called upon by a neighbor to the gentleman who sent us the above communication, who says the practice of killing the thistle in the above instance, as related by our correspondent, was so completely successful, that where any are now left, this plan to subdue them is invariably resorted to—that a small farm in the vicinity was sold a few years ago at the moderate price of not more than \$25 per acre, because the ground was almost covered with the thistle—that the method of frequent ploughing was adopted by the purchaser, and the thistles are so perfectly subdued that hardly a single one can now be seen, and this same farm would now readily sell at double the original price. We cannot for a moment doubt the correctness of the above statements, and if frequent ploughing is the remedy to destroy the thistle, a knowledge of the fact ought to be most extensively diffused.

A.

I am happy to perceive the attention of a subscriber is drawn to the destruction of the Canada thistle. What he writes is from actual experience, the best school extant. The gentleman's mode of destroying that most noxious of all weeds, (the Canada thistle) I conceive to be based on just principles, viz: that of totally depriving it of a top through one summer. This is an effectual mode of eradicating them; but I think we may pursue a system of management, where there are large quantities of this thistle in a more sure and effectual way, than the one in your May number of the Cultivator, signed by a Subscriber.—What I here state is also from actual experience. For the last four years I had two farms which were harassed more or less by the above named thistle, one of them being a small farm, was almost overrun with it, so much so, as to almost ruin both the grass and grain crop.—My mode of treatment is, to plant the field one year. That will subdue the sod. The next year commence as soon as the thistles come up in the spring to plough them, and continue to plough them, say once in two or three weeks, or as often as they come up or appear, until it is time to sow the field with winter grain. By this time the thistles if attended to as directed will be totally destroyed. I have killed last season full ten acres in this way; the season before as many more, and three years ago from one to two acres. Small spots may be wholly kept down in pasture fields by salting stock upon them, and at the same time see to them as often as once a week, that there are no tops left. If there are, strong brine, when the ground is moist poured upon them, will kill them, but if you kill all that are in sight to-day, in one week examine and

you will find more, so that it requires attention or else you will lose your labor; there is no half-way work about it; when they are bad in a stone wall the best way is to remove it to some other place not infected with them. The number of times of ploughing required to kill mine, has varied from five to ten times, and when the ground is bare, you can plainly see whether you have destroyed them or not.

If the above article should be the means of assisting the destruction on one square rod of ground covered with Canada thistle, the writer will be fully recompensed.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Chatham, Col'a co. N. Y. May 12, 1834.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

INSECTS ON APPLE TREES.

In many parts of the country apple trees are much injured by small insects upon the bark, which are commonly denominated lice.

These insects soon after they are hatched from the egg construct a covering over themselves, upon the bark, shaped somewhat like the one-half of a flax-seed, of a light brown color, which is capable of defending them from the weather, and also from many external injuries which might otherwise destroy them.—Beneath this shelter the parent insect supports itself, by perforating the bark through to the sap or young and tender part of the year's growth, upon which it feeds until the season arrives for its metamorphosis, when it changes shape, and deposits the eggs for the next generation and dies. These eggs hatch about the last of May, or from that time until the middle of June, according to the weather; after which they emerge from the shell made by the parent, crawl a short distance, generally upwards, fix themselves upon a smooth place on the bark, and in turn commence building each a shelter, for himself, perforating the bark and feeding upon the sap as before. By cutting beneath them with a sharp knife, a small brown speck will be discovered, indicating their perforation, and when they are very thick, the whole bark appears, when cut much injured, and of a brown color.

From the time of the hatching of the eggs, until they have formed their covering, they are easily destroyed, either by washing the trees thus infected with soap suds, or by washing and at the same time rubbing the tree with a brush, a coarse rag, or something of the kind, by which most of the insects will be destroyed by force, and those detached without being injured by force, will be destroyed by the solution.—Strong ley will answer the same purpose. Soft soap is sometimes used alone, which answers the double purpose of destroying the insects, and acting as a manure for the trees, as it is carried down to the ground by continual rains.

In applying soap or ley to fruit trees for the destruction of insects, it should be applied as far up the branches as possible, without getting it upon the leaves, as when of sufficient strength for the desired purpose leaves would be injured by it.

Some make use of lime instead of soap or ley, applying it as a whitewash; this gives the bodies of trees a very neat appearance, and no doubt prevents the ascent of many insects as well as the multiplication of others, but we do not think it so effectually destroys the small insects alluded to, as the other application.

*From the Cultivator.***THE CATERPILLAR.**

As much complaint is annually made of the ravages of the caterpillar among the farmers' fruit trees, and particularly in apple orchards, I feel desirous of rendering some service to the public by furnishing a remedy, which, from actual experiment, I am satisfied is effectual.

Place a sponge or swab made of rags, on the end of a pole, saturate it with lye made from common wood ashes; with this preparation give their nests a thorough washing early in the morning before these mischievous animals have gone abroad for their food. This will instantly prove fatal to them. Be careful to break the web of the nest because they are so constructed as to shed the rain and dews, the animal will thus escape. Not one of them can live a minute after being wet with this liquid.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID HUDSON.

J. BUEL—I see you have an article in the Cultivator, directing how to destroy the caterpillar.

I will state what I know to be a fact, that is, take a pail of soap suds, and with a swab attached to the end of a pole, swab the nest in the morning, and it will kill the worms and destroy the eggs. It is the best remedy I ever saw, and the quickest and cheapest.

A. BRIDGES.

Milford, May 17.

*From the Maine Farmer.***SPEAR GRASS.**

DURING the last season, a writer in your paper gave his brother farmers some very good and practical advice respecting spear grass. He asserted that it was a worthless grass, and easily removed, at least for the present in all arable land. From this hint one of my brother farmers informed me, that he set his plough a moving and turned in the worthless stuff, (that would not have yielded him more than enough per acre to have paid for the labor of mowing,) and sowed his land to oats and peas, and without manure. He procured a very large crop, and in addition he got rid of his spear grass at least for a number of years; for if he sowed it down to clover it would give a valuable return, and the land thus made to yield a good profit. I write to second the views of the writer above referred to, and to say that his hints have done good; and as I am not one who likes to see a farmer allow land to produce spear grass or any thing which gives him no profit, when it can be avoided at very little expense, and made to return him a handsome income, I hope all our farmers will plough up and destroy this pest, and that they will consider the difference between fencing and paying taxes for land that gives no profit, and the same soil rightly managed and giving a highly profitable crop. We farmers do not calculate enough.

A FARMER WHO SOMETIMES USES FIGURES.

LAND FOR CULTIVATION.

OUR correspondent in the following communication has touched upon an important subject. It will set farmers to thinking, and we trust lead them to important results. The writer is a practical farmer. We shall be glad to hear from him again.—*Portland Courier.*

"We believe that few farmers are fully aware of the importance of selecting the best land for cultivation. We will for example take two pieces of ground—With the same dressing and same

amount of labor, one piece will produce 25 bushels corn per acre, the other piece will produce 30 bushels corn per acre—making a difference (reckoning corn at the common price) of 5 dollars—sown to gain the different value of the crops on these two pieces will be two dollars per acre—and when laid down to grass mown for six years, the difference as above may be fairly estimated as decreasing from 2 to 1 dollar per acre. This will give an average difference of 2 dollars per acre for eighty years, a sum which at first glance would seem small and hardly worth the notice of the cultivator. But the question is, what is the difference of value in two pieces of ground! We cannot conceive the two dollars to be anything else than interest which will make the principal thirty-three dollars, the actual difference per acre between these two pieces of land. If we are right in the above conclusion (and if wrong we would solicit your correction, Mr. Editor,) it will be perceived that the relative value of land is far from being justly based, and that farmers should not be afraid of a little expense in clearing and fencing ground, where the soil is good and adapted to cultivation.

*From the Maine Farmer.***INDIAN CORN.**

I HAVE long been of the opinion that corn is the most uncertain and expensive crop our farmers attempt to raise, and that it would be well if the quantity should be limited to what is wanted for the fattening of their pork. Our seasons are not always sufficiently long to insure its perfection. Its growth, for a time is even more rapid than at the South, but does not all times arrive at maturity before the frost overtakes it. Much may be done to obviate this difficulty. An experiment was tried this season (it may not be a new one) to sprout the corn preparatory to planting; and it was attended with complete success. A hole was dug in the ground where a large heap had been burnt, to where the earth was about blood warm, four quarts of corn was put in and covered up with the warm earth taken out. The next day it was examined, and found sprouted. On the third day it was uncovered and taken out, bound together in one mass by the sprouts which were from an inch to an inch and a quarter long. In this case it was difficult to get the kernels apart without breaking the sprout, but that might be easily obviated by opening a larger surface to spread the corn in. I do not know that this has been practised by our farmers; if not it is worth trying. A pile of brushwood, the pruning of their apple trees, or even the small chips left in the door-yard, which every neat farmer ought to burn, will heat the ground sufficiently to try the experiment; but the case alluded to, was where logs had been piled and burnt off for the purpose of clearing the land; of course the ground was heated to a considerable depth.

PYRITES

—ARE inflammable substances composed of sulphur and iron or other metal, abounding probably in many parts of our country which are destitute of gypsum. In Flanders pyrites are used as manure particularly for grass lands, at the rate of about six bushels to the acre; the stone is sufficiently impregnated with sulphur to burn, when dry; when red with burning the fire is extinguished before it becomes black, and it is then easily reduced to powder.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society was held at their room on Saturday, July 5th.

There being no business before the Society, the sub-committee appointed at a former meeting made choice of the following committees, to make arrangements and preparations for the ensuing exhibition:—

To procure a suitable Hall for Exhibition, I. P. Davis, B. V. French, and J. P. Bradlee.

To solicit the loan of plants and flowers—and to ascertain the kinds and procure a list of such as it may be desirable to obtain—for Boston, I. P. Davis, Geo. W. Pratt, I. P. Bradlee, J. G. Joy, Wm. E. Payne.—For Charlestown, Lynn and Salem, David Fosdick, Thos. Mason, A. Houghton, jr. H. A. Breed, E. Putnam.—For Cambridge, Brighton, Watertown, &c. Jona. Winship, C. M. Hovey, David Haggerston, John Kenrick, J. W. Russell, Wm. Carter.—For Roxbury, Dorchester and vicinity, Saml. Walker, Thos. Brewer, John Lemist, M. P. Wilder, E. M. Richards, N. Davenport.

To attend to the financial department, procure tickets, &c. E. Vose, I. P. Davis, Dr. S. A. Shurtleff.

To conduct the necessary arrangements for the transportation of plants, to, and from the place of exhibition, Jona. Winship, Geo. W. Pratt, J. P. Bradlee.

Adjourned to Saturday, July 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M. CHAS. M. HOVEY, Sec. pro tem.

All the members named in the above committees are requested to meet at the Room of the Society on Saturday next, at the hour mentioned in the adjournment; as a prompt attendance is the only means by which the objects of the committees can be conducted with any effect.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 5th, 1834.

Mr. SAMUEL DOWNER, Dorchester—large specimens of Greville Rose of various colors and shades.

Mr. THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard—*Amsonia salicifolia*, *Papaver warratah*, variety of Larkspur, do. Roses, double *Ranunculus*, *Anemones*, *Delphinium grandiflora*, Carnations, Moss roses, *Potentilla grandiflora*, and a variety of other flowers.

Mr. J. A. KENRICK, Newton—*Lonicera Fraseri* and *Chinensis*, *Calycanthus florida*, *Pæonia fragrans*, *Glycine frutescens*, *Spirea levigata*, *Magnolia glauca*, Roses, &c.

Messrs. HOVEY, Cambridgeport—Bouquet flowers, *Delphinium*, *Digitalis*, *Lychnis*, *Campanula*, Roses, Pinks, &c.

Mr. S. WALKER, Roxbury—Multiflora Rose, open culture, and specimens of various kinds.

Mr. WM. KENRICK, Newton—a great variety of Roses and other flowers.

Messrs. WINSHIPS—variety as usual.

By order of the Committee,
JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, July 5th.

Royal Scarlet Strawberries from Messrs. HOVEY & Co.—fair quality.

Black Tartarian Cherries, from Mr. POND, Cambridgeport, and Downton Strawberries—all fine.

For the Committee on Fruit,
S. A. SHURTLEFF.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

EXPLANATION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS.

(Continued from No. 49 of this Vol. N. E. Far.)

62. *Tiller*—is a term used to signify the branching out of a single grain as of rye, oats, or wheat, into several stalks. Where the individual kernels of any grain throw up many stalks, it is said to tiller well. Each shoot thrown out in tillering may be removed and treated as a distinct plant.—A remarkable instance of this is related in the fifty-eighth volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Of some wheat sown in June, one of the plants was taken up in August, and separated into eighteen parts, and replanted; these plants again taken up, divided in the month of September and October, and planted out separately to stand the winter, which division produced sixty-seven plants. They were again taken up in March and April, and produced five hundred plants; from which grew twenty-one thousand, one hundred and nine heads, yielding three pecks and three quarters, of wheat, all produced from one single grain.

63. *Ley*—a term used in agriculture, to signify land in a state of sward or grass. We frequently read of wheat being sown on a *clover ley*, by which we are to understand land, in clover, directly after mowing being turned up, and sown in wheat on the back of the furrows.

64. *Meadow*—grass land for mowing. In this country the word is seldom used to signify upland mowing but that which is low and moist, and seldom or never ploughed. In other countries and by some writers on agriculture in this country, it is the name given to all ground.

65. *Effluvia*—are those small particles flowing out of any substance, which produce in us the sensation of smell. Thus most flowers send forth effluvia; and substances in a state of putrefaction send forth effluvia of a very different nature.

66. *Chemistry*—is the science which enables us to discover the nature and the properties of all natural bodies.

67. *A Simple Substance*—is one which cannot be decomposed; or which is not produced by the union of two or more substances, such as iron, sulphur, &c. Sir Humphrey Davy, a celebrated chemist in England, reckons forty seven known substances in nature.

68. *A Compound Substance*—is one which may be decomposed; or which is produced by the union of two or more other substances of different natures. Thus, gunpowder is a compound substance, being composed of charcoal, sulphur, and saltpetre; and these substances, or those which united together, produce a compound substance, are called its *constituent* or *compound parts*.

69. *The Elements of Matter*—are the simple substances into which all surrounding objects are capable of being reduced. All the substances about which agriculture is employed are compounds; they consist of elements into which they are capable of being resolved. Of this no farmer should be ignorant; and he ought to attain at least to so much chemistry as to know the nature, the properties, and the combination of those elements (the number of which is very small,) which are continually working such wonders before his eyes.

70. *Analysis*—is the resolution or separating of a compound substance into elements or constituent parts.

71. *Caloric*—is the name which modern chemists have given to fire; it is that extremely subtle fluid which produces in us the sensation of heat.

The sun is the grand source of caloric; it is afforded also from combustion, and in various other ways. Thus take a small phial half full of water, grasp it gently in one hand, and from another phial pour a little sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol as it is sometimes called, very gradually into the water. The phial will become hot, which is in consequence of the caloric disengaged from the mixture. This subtle matter pervades the pores of all known substances, most of which are capable of existing in *three different states*—the solid, the fluid, and the aeriform or gaseous state; and these different states depend on the quantity of caloric which may be present in any substance at *any one time*. The first of these termed the *solid state*, depends on the presence of a *small quantity of caloric*; such is water in the state of ice;—when the quantity of caloric or matter of heat is increased to a certain degree the body passes into the second or *fluid state*; such is the ice or lead when melted; and by still farther increasing the quantity of caloric or heat, it rises into vapor, called the *aeriform* or *gaseous state*, or simple gas. Almost all natural bodies are susceptible of existing from the mere expansive energy of caloric, in these three states; and the only difference among them is, that some require *less* and others *greater* portions of caloric to induce these changes. Water which usually exists in our atmosphere as fluid, can fluctuate by a very slight alteration of the thermometer, either into *solid ice*, or into aeriform vapor. All the metals exhibit the same phenomenon. If solid they melt by the application of fire into a fluid mass; and if that be carried to a given pitch of intensity, they fly off in fumes, and assume the gaseous state. The solid earth is not exempt from the dominion of this universal law. Flint and sand, when put into the furnace dissolves into liquid glass, and if exposed to a still more powerful heat, may dissipate in vapor and assume new aerial forms. Let it therefore be remembered, as an established principle in chemistry, that when different portions of *caloric* enter into combination with bodies, they pass according to the quantity, into the respective states of solidity, fluidity or aeriform vapor.

72. *Gas*—is any substance converted to vapor by the action of caloric. In other words, it is any substance reduced to the aeriform state by the action of caloric. By the *aeriform state* it must be remembered is meant a *state similar to that of air*; which is neither *tangible* nor *visible*; that is, it can neither be handled with the hands nor seen with the eyes. It may seem strange that the hard substance from which we receive so many knocks and brushes, should in any way be converted into such a state. Yet something of this is seen every day. A log which would require two men to lift, on being burnt is all converted into gas, except a residuum of ashes so small as to be collected into a measure and carried by a child. So in the putrefaction of an animal, the solid substance left is little more than sufficient to cover the ground: the rest, except some fluid parts which may have sunk into the soil, is converted into gas.

73. *Alkalies*—are substances of an acid burning taste. Their most distinguishing properties are, 1st, They change the blue juices of vegetables, as of violets or red cabbage to green. 2d, They render oils mixable with water, thus forming soap. 3d, They combine with acids, thereby forming various kinds of salts. There are only three alkali-

es; 1st, Potash, or the vegetable Alkali; 2nd, Soda or Mineral Alkali; 3d, Ammonia, or the Volatile Alkali. The two first are also called *Fixed Alkalies*: the latter, or Ammonia, is called the *Volatile Alkali*, because it exists as a gas, and is that substance which on opening a smelling bottle so effectually searches the nose and head.

74. *Acids*—are substances of a sour taste. The acids are very numerous. Their most distinguishable properties are, 1st, That they change to red those colors of vegetables which the alkalies change to green; 2d, They combine with alkalies, and thereby form a great many kinds of salts.—Thus the combination of muriatic acid with soda, forms common salt. Some of the acids are met with in a solid state: others in a fluid state, as vinegar: others in a gaseous state. Of the latter is Carbonic Acid, which requires a more particular description. The carbonic acid, when uncombined with any other substance, is always met with in a state of *gas*, and hence it is called *Carbonic Acid Gas*. It is the substance which was formerly called *fixed air*. It exists in a small proportion in the atmosphere. It destroys life and extinguishes the light of a candle when immersed in it. It is disengaged largely from liquors, such as beer, cider, or wine, when in the act of fermentation. It is this gas which produces the many unhappy accidents in some subterranean caverns, inclosed cellars containing large quantities of fermenting liquors, in some deep wells, and in bed-chambers, warmed by burning charcoal in pans. This acid combines with a great variety of substances, all which are called *carbonates of lime*, and the burning of limestone is for no other purpose, but to expel the carbonic acid, which is done by heat, in which operation the limestone loses nearly half its weight. The alkalies attract it from the atmosphere. It is present in pot and pearl ashes, from which it is disengaged by the addition of a stronger acid, as every one may have seen in throwing pearl-ash into cider, as some people do to drink in the morning. The acid in the cider in uniting with the pearl-ash, displaces the carbonic acid, which rises in the form of gas through the liquor, producing much foam with a hissing noise, called *effervescence*.

75. *Atmospheric Air*—or the air which surrounds the earth, is a mixture of two different kinds of air, called *Oxygen* and *Azote*. It likewise contains a small proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas, a substance already described. It is well known that no animal will live, or fire burn without air called *oxygen*, which is necessary for both. It is this which supports life and combustion; and when there is no oxygen, an animal will die, and a light will be extinguished as suddenly as where there is no air at all. All this may be made plain by a very easy experiment. Take a lighted candle, put it into a candlestick, and set it into a pail of water so deep that the light of the candle may rise three or four inches above the surface of the water. Then take a deep tumbler, or a wide mouthed decanter, invert it and let it down over the candle till the brim shall dip into the water. As the candle continues burning the water will be seen rising in the decanter till it shall be about one quarter full, when the candle will suddenly go out. Now the reason of water's rising in the decanter is, because the oxygen is gradually consuming by the lighted candle; and the reason the candle goes out is, that the oxygen at that instant is all gone, or has been

expended in the combustion. What is then left in the decanter, will be the other part or kind of air called *Azote*, and if a small animal should be introduced into this air, it would die as suddenly as if it had no air at all. Oxygen gas (for you must remember that every substance in the form of air must be called gas) is a very wonderful substance. It unites with iron when exposed to the atmosphere for any length of time, and converts it into rust, it unites with melted pewter or lead, and converts them into dross or oxide, as it is called; it unites with another kind of gas, called *Hydrogen* and forms water. Yes, what perhaps it may surprise you to know, *water* is not a simple as most persons suppose, but a *compound* substance, composed of Oxygen and Hydrogen gas. Both its decomposition and composition are common experiments in every chemical room. Oxygen likewise is one of the ingredients in the composition of acids, all which are compound substances; hence Oxygen has been called the great *acidifying* principle. Thus it unites with sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol as it was formerly called: it unites also with carbon or charcoal, when burning, and forms carbonic acid gas, already described; and hence we see how the carbonic acid gas, which sometimes proves fatal in close shut bed-chambers, heated with burning charcoal, is produced. The oxygen in the atmosphere unites with the charcoal or carbon in burning, and thus produces this gas, so deleterious to life when breathed without a due proportion of atmospheric air mixed with it. These four elementary substances, *Oxygen*, *Hydrogen*, *Azote*, and *Carbon* possess a very wonderful agency in nature, and every one who has any wish to look beyond the mere surface of things, cannot but be gratified in knowing more about them. It is important that the character and distinguishing properties of each should be well understood. These are given in the following concise definitions, which are not to be forgotten; viz:—

76. *Oxygen*—is one of the constituent principles of water; it is called vital or respirable air, and is essential both to the support of life and combustion. This substance performs an important part in most of the changes which take place in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms.

77. *Hydrogen*—is one of the constituent principles of water; it is very inflammable, and was formerly called inflammable air. It is the lightest of all ponderable substances. This is the substance generally used in filling air balloons. It is readily obtained by the decomposition of water. Vegetables and animals, also in a state of decay and putrefaction, afford it, and it is evolved from various mines and volcanoes.

78. *Azote*—is that part of atmospheric air which is incapable of supporting life or combustion. All combustible substances burn violently in pure oxygen gas, and if it was not diluted in the atmosphere by a large portion of azote, it would be impossible to extinguish any considerable fire when once lighted up, and something like the general conflagration of the whole world would immediately commence. Azote exists abundantly in nature, forming the greater part of the atmosphere, and is one of the principal ingredients in animal substances.

99. *Carbon*—is the pure part of charcoal. Carbon forms a large proportion of all vegetables; it exists also in animals, but its quantity is small.

From the Virginia Farmer's Register.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF POTASH.

It is remarkable that the manufacture of potash which has formed so considerable and profitable an employment for the industry of the northern States, has never been in operation in Virginia. Of course no satisfactory answer to the following letter of inquiry on this subject was to be obtained at home—and it was therefore sent to a gentleman who resides at Cayuga county, New York, whose location, as well as his general information, it was inferred would enable him to give the statements required. He has kindly complied with the request, by sending the communication inserted below.

The enormous waste of wood throughout Virginia and the southern states, induces me to inquire whether a considerable saving to the country may not be effected, by converting a portion of it into potashes, and by preparing the bark of certain descriptions of trees, for tanning and dyeing.

In clearing our lands, it is the practice to burn all the wood which is not used for fence rails, and no care is taken of the ashes. It is well known that from the branches and twigs of oak, a larger quantity of potash is obtained than from the same weight of the trunk of the tree, and that the branches are entirely lost with us in clearing land.

Now my object in addressing you is to request that you will obtain and publish the most simple and clear directions for making and preparing potashes for market, embracing the cost of all requisite apparatus, labor, &c. and the quantity produced from a given weight or measure of white oak, red oak, and other woods common to our country. The preparation of bark for exportation might also be valuable, if the mode of doing it was made known to our farmers. QUERIST.

WILLIAM CULVER, Esq. from whom the following particulars were obtained, has been concerned in the manufacture of potash for many years.

It is estimated that 450 bushels of good house ashes will make a ton of potash. Some skilful workmen can produce more. The manager of his works contracted to make a ton from every 425 bushels; and he has even made that quantity from 420 bushels; but it is more than common workmen can produce.

Of field ashes about 550 bushels are required to make a ton. This difference is owing to impurities, and a want of compactness in the ashes. Great care should be used in scraping them up, so as to exclude as much dirt as possible. It requires more care to work them.

At this time, house ashes are worth ten cents a bushel, at the ashery, and field ashes seven cents.

One man can manage an ashery, consisting of the different vessels hereafter to be mentioned. There ought to be six leaches (or leach tubs,) each ten feet long, constructed in the following manner: Lay two parallel sills, one a little higher than the other. On these the bottoms of the leaches are laid—made of boards four feet long, not grooved and tongued, but breaking joints. These should be a foot high from the ground, so as to admit a trough under the lower edge to catch the ley, and to lead it into the ley tub, which may be a half hogshead sunk in the ground, and which will serve for two leaches.

The boards four feet in length which constitute the sides of the leach, are held together by two

rectangular frames; the lower one resting on the bottom is eighteen inches, and the upper, near the top of the leach, three and a half feet wide.

On the bottom of the leach lay small sticks crossing each other, to the height of two inches, for the purpose of letting the ley run off freely. On these place straw, to be four inches thick when well pressed down, to prevent the ashes from washing through and mixing with the ley. Three bushels of lime to each leach are spread on the straw; its effect is to facilitate the melting of the potash. Every third time that the leaches are filled, new lime is to be applied, after ejecting the old.

The ashes when thrown into the leaches must be made compact by pounding it down. In this way a leach will hold 60 bushels.

The leaches are worked in pairs. One pair may be running while the second is soaking, and the third is being emptied of old ashes, or being filled with new. This arrangement prevents the workman from losing time by waiting, or from being too much hurried at another time.

Two potash kettles of 90 gallons each, are wanted for boilers, and may cost about \$35 apiece. These are set in arches. Several sugar kettles, containing about twenty gallons each, will also be wanted for coolers.

The manufacture of potash is generally commenced in the spring, when there is no longer any danger from freezing.

Ley too weak to bear an egg, is not put into the boilers, but is used for wetting such leaches as have not begun to run.

During the boiling, a dipping pan is placed in each boiler, resting on the bottom, to catch the black salts as they settle; and when the pan is full, it is emptied from time to time. By this process, the ley will not become so thick, and consequently evaporate faster.

When the strong ley (such as will bear an egg,) from the two leaches, is all poured into the boilers, then increase the fire. For this purpose, good dry wood is necessary. The black salts are now to be returned to the boilers; and there will be a danger of the liquid running over. This is prevented by dipping it up and pouring it back into the boiler. Repeat it till this disposition to rise over shall disappear. Then raise the heat still more, till the potash is perfectly melted, and becomes almost as thin as water. It is then to be dipped out into the coolers, being careful to have them very dry. Let the potash stand till next day—it will crack into four quarters. Turn it out, and it is fit to barrel.

My informant suggests that there would be a great advantage in having some person to start the works, who was well acquainted with the business.

D. T.

LOCUSTS.

We have been disposed to ridicule the reports circulated in the papers, of the death of several children from the sting of locusts. But we learn that the bite, of this noisy visitor, has, in several instances, proved fatal. A black boy, in or near Newcastle, (Del.) last week, gathered several locusts, and put them in his hat, to be carried to school. While thus confined the animals bit his head in several places; in a short time the places bitten became inflamed; the head swelled very much, and the boy died in a few hours afterwards. We saw several sores on a person's hand, caused by the bite of locusts.—*Philad. U. S. Gazette.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1834.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture held 11th June last, the following gentlemen were elected:

Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, President;
Hon. John Welles, 1st Vice President;
Hon. Peter C. Brooks, 2d Vice President;
Hon. Richard Sullivan, Corresponding Secretary;
John Heard, jr. Esq. Treasurer;
Hon. John C. Gray, Recording Secretary;
Benj. Guild, Esq. Assistant do.;
Trustees—E. Hersey Derby, Esq., Hon. William Prescott, Hon. Daniel Webster, Israel Thorndike, Esq., Henry Codman, Esq., Josiah Quincy, jr. Esq.

CLOSE OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME.

THE present number closes the third volume of the new series, and the twelfth volume since the commencement of the New England Farmer. The termination of each volume presents a stage in our progress, in which we have been accustomed to look about us, and intimate what the view affords relative to the interests of the community of cultivators as well as to our own situation and prospects as regards the work in which we are engaged.

Many causes, since the establishment of our paper in 1822, have co-operated to encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of the numerous and respectable class of mankind engaged in cultivating the earth. The progress of improvement in other arts has a tendency not only to augment the demand for the productions of agriculture, but to excite, enlighten and reward every effort to increase the quantity, enhance the quality and facilitate the means of obtaining those commodities which are indispensable to the existence of a great, active and intelligent population. Canals, rail roads, the multifarious methods and devices for employing steam, waterfalls, and other agents of super-human strength—laborers, which require no supplies of food or raiment, never suffer from fatigue, and never fail if skilfully employed to accomplish their tasks, have been set to work by mechanical ingenuity, in the service of agriculture; and made to reciprocate benefits with the great art, which is the source, support and indispensable requisite of all other arts. Agricultural implements, and the intelligence which renders them most effective have, also, since the period above mentioned been invented and brought into action in numbers and efficacy exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of the friends to improvement.

By the operation of the above mentioned and other agents in the train of causes and effects, connected with the progress of cultivation, lands in tillage have, in many instances, been made to double their products with the same amount of human labor. Improved breeds of animals, new articles and modes of husbandry, have also contributed to make the pursuits of the cultivator less laborious as well as more profitable. When Science speeds the Plough, Wealth and Honour are awarded to the Ploughman. With these considerations to cheer and encourage us, we propose to persevere in our attempts to render our journal still more useful and acceptable to the public. We solicit the aid of friendly and patriotic correspondents to enable us to accomplish those objects above mentioned. We should be thankful to receive for publication,

descriptions of improved implements, machines, &c. new and useful plants, improved breeds of animals, and all other articles useful or ornamental, which promise to give interest to the Farmer, and profit to its patrons and perusers.

Volumes of the New England Farmer for Agricultural Premiums. In the List of Premiums to be awarded by the Agricultural Society in Washington, Penn. in October next, we were much gratified to observe that sundry volumes of the New England Farmer are included. The most successful cultivators are to be rewarded by those most appropriate of all donations which not only afford encouragement and compensation for past, but contribute means for future improvement. We hope our New England Agricultural Societies will do likewise, and not suffer us to send all our good works to the other end of the Union, instead of distributing a part among our good neighbors.

N. B. Volumes of the New England Farmer, commencing on the 16th of July, 1834, will be furnished to Agricultural Societies, to be distributed for premiums in any number.

While speaking of encouragement afforded us by Agricultural Societies we cannot forbear to tender our thanks to the *Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry*, for their continued and liberal patronage of the New England Farmer.

The Index to the present Volume will be issued with the next Number if practicable, but if not, with the succeeding one.

From the Maine Farmer.

GARGET.

It cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the feelings of every one who is interested in the prosperity of our State, to view the general excitement which appears to be waking up in relation to the improvement of the breed of stock. But in proportion as our improvements progress, it becomes a matter of importance for us to acquire and disseminate every item of information within our reach for the prevention and cure of those disorders to which our cattle are mostly subject.

It is well known that the GARGET prevails among cows in this State to a very serious degree; and I believe in general the best cows are the most liable to have it, which often renders them as to milk, partially or wholly valueless. A friend of mine suggests the propriety and utility of raising Garget, (*Phytolacca decandra*.) His plan is to box up a small corner of the barn-yard and fill it with rich earth; in this the berries may be planted or the roots or plants set, so that the cattle may have free access to it through the season. He says that in the incipient stages of the disorder the cows will instinctively crop the leaves of the plant, and thus become their own physicians.

His cows have never been troubled with the garget since he has adopted this method, although he suffered considerably prior to it; and he very justly observes, that in those States where this plant grows in abundance, the garget among cows is unknown.

The *Phytolacca decandra*, or garget, is common in almost all countries. In Europe, it is found in Switzerland, Milan, Florence, Portugal, and Piedmont. I believe it is also a native of Japan. In America it inhabits a very extensive tract of coun-

try from New Hampshire to Mexico, and perhaps farther south. It generally grows along roadsides, along hedges, and in old fields. This is the proper season for setting the plants. The berries are at first of a green color, then red, and when fully ripe they are black; and the proper season for gathering them is in October, when they become soft and ripe. The root of the plant is to be gathered in November when the stalk is perfectly dead, and a bunch of berries may be planted in its stead at the same season of the year.

Its medicinal qualities have been held in high estimation by some, in Fevers, Cancers, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Dysentery, Eruptions, &c. It operates both as an emetic and cathartic, in its different preparations and application.

If a variety of names applied to a plant is in any way indicative of its usefulness, then surely this must be eminently so; for we find that in different places it is known by one or more of the following names: Garget, Cunicum, Cokecum, Julap, Poke, Poke-weed, Pork-weed, Pork-physis, Red weed of Virginia, Virginian Poke, Brauching Phytolacca, Skoke Cancer-root, American nightshade, and Red nightshade. But in New England, I believe it is mostly known by the name of Garget.

CAROLUS.

June 21, 1834.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Locust. These noisy visitors have been with us about a month, and the extinction of the present generation of them is apparent from the numbers that are found dead, and the feeble tones of the remainder. The power applied to their incisors in penetrating the young branches of trees, wherein to deposit their eggs, is almost incredible. We have twigs of last year's growth, upwards of a quarter of an inch in thickness, penetrated to the heart by these insects.—*Harrisburg Chronicle*.

Northern Adventure. Among the adventurous excursions planned by Englishmen for the present summer is one to visit a mountain between the 66th and 67th degree of north latitude, not far distant from Tornes, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, from which point, during the latter part of the next month the sun may be seen at midnight. The facilities for this undertaking are, however, greater than is generally imagined. By the steamboats from Hull, Stockholm may be reached in eight days, and the river may be ascended in boats to nearly the point desired; while to those who prefer travelling by land, relays of horses, which are abundant in that country, are to be obtained on moderate terms. The natives go from great distances to visit the spot mentioned, and to pass Midsummer-eve on the mountain, of which a species of festival is made, (from the varieties of costume and rustic finery,) said to be of a very striking and picturesque effect.

Cat and Rabbits. On a journey recently, while stopping for a short time at the house of a gentleman in Orange, Vermont, we were somewhat interested and amused at seeing a lot of young rabbits nursed by a cat.—The owner of the cat had destroyed two of her kittens, preserving only one.—The night after she took to the woods, returning in the morning with two young rabbits, and the next night, repeating her visit, brought home a third, all of which she has adopted, and the kitten and three rabbits are thriving together, under the impartial and affectionate attention of Grimalkin.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

The present number of members of Temperance Societies in England and Wales is 80,198, showing an increase during the last month of 3,621, of whom 783 are the produce of 14 new societies.

There is an orange tree in Versailles which is still vigorous and flourishing, and is ascertained to be over 400 years old. It is called the Bourbon, and belonged to the constable of that name in the beginning of the 16th century, and confiscated to the crown in 1522, when it was already 100 years old.

Singular Tree. We have observed, on the farm of Mr. George Pettit, a mile below the village, a somewhat curious tree. A large chesnut, four feet in diameter, was felled close to the ground, some years since, and a number of scions, to the amount of twenty, have sprung out of, and ranged themselves around the edge of the stump in regular succession, forming a complete circle, and leaving the centre perfectly empty. These scions are now from three to five inches in thickness, and the whole resembles more the precision of art than the irregularities of nature.—*Hempstead (L. I.) Inq.*

Effects of the May Frost in Ohio. The following is an extract from a letter of a correspondent at Loydsville, Ohio, dated June 17, 1834:

"The frosts have been terrible. All the standard fruits are dead—one eighth exotic gooseberries left—more natives—currants plenty; also, native strawberries—the cultivated kinds chiefly killed. Grapes all killed, except a few dormant buds that pushed forward after the frost. The leaves of the fox grape were not killed. The Isabella stood the freeze on the 27th April—thermometer 27 deg. before sunrise; but was killed 15th May, thermometer 25 deg. All other kinds, including the wild chicken grape, were killed by the first frost. Forest trees were generally killed. No rain of consequence since last frost. The wheat killed has sent out suckers, and the crop will have short straw and heads, but may be tolerably fair."

To destroy Caterpillars.—To fifteen gallons of water add 1-4 pounds of common soap, the same quantity of flowers of sulphur, and 2 pounds of mushrooms, (the poisonous kind.) Put the whole over a moderate fire and keep it stirring. Caterpillars, grubs, &c. watered with this liquor, immediately perish.

This recipe is said to come from Germany, where it has extraordinary success.

Scotch Method of preserving Eggs. Dip them during one or two minutes in boiling water. The white of the egg then forms a kind of membrane, which envelops the interior and defends it from the air. This method is preferable to the varnish proposed by Reaumur.

Substitute for India Ink.—Boil in water some parchment, or pieces of fine gloves, until it is reduced to paste. Apply to its surface while still warm, a porcelain dish which has been held over a smoking lamp: the lamp-black which adheres to it will become detached and mingle with the paste or glue. Repeat the operation until the composition has acquired the requisite color. It is not necessary to grind it. It flows as freely from the pencil as India Ink, and has the same transparency.

The use of Gunpowder on the Fourth has caused a number of distressing accidents, but it is thought not so many as in former celebrations.

DISHLEY, OR NEW LEICESTER SHEEP.

Two Rams and one Ewe, with her Ewe Lamb of four months old, of the pure breed as above—were imported from England last year from one of the most celebrated flocks, superior as a large mutton breed, and also very heavy fleeces of long combing or worsted wool.

Also, a very fine, 3 year old Bull, 3-4 blood Durham Short Horn.

Apply to JOHN PRINCE.
Jumica Plains, June 25th, 1834.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed, and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c.

at GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

ISLAND IN THE WINNEPISGEE LAKE FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the seventeenth day of July (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) the Island in Winnepesaukee Lake known as MERINO ISLAND.

This island is situated within the limits of Tuftonborough, N. H. about 35 miles from Concord, and one quarter of a mile from the mainland. It contains between five and six hundred acres, and is admirably calculated for a sheep and dairy farm, for which it has for several years past been very successfully cultivated. It is in two parts, connected by a neck two rods wide. One part (of which about one half is cleared, and the other in forest) contains the pasture, nearly 300 acres in extent, of very high and sweet feed—the other part, about 200 acres, (of which two thirds are cleared,) contains all the buildings, which are extensive and very convenient, having all been erected by the present proprietor within ten years. There is a comfortable farm house, of 48 by 24 feet; a barn 80 by 40, with a shed up to the eaves on three sides, of 15 feet wide for sheep; another barn of 50 by 30 feet for cattle and horses; a dairy and cheese house, with ice house connected; corn-barn, and wind-mill, nearly new.

At the same time and place, will be sold the STOCK now upon the island, consisting of about 500 Sheep and Lambs, of the best merino and Saxony blood; an imported Bull (full blood North Devon); about 30 Cows and Heifers, chiefly of the Alderney and Durham breeds; a yoke of Oxen, and two yoke of Steers. The horned stock are all very superior animals, and the butter and cheese from this dairy has commanded the highest prices in Boston for the last three years.

Also, two MARES, four and five years old, sired by Barefoot, of much promise; one other Mare;—also the Swine—and all the Farming Tools.

The Steamboat leaves Alton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Centre Harbor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will land passengers on the island.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to PRESCOTT & DERBY, No. 16 Court st. Boston, and for view of the premises to Capt. PILSBURY, on the island. jy 2

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambrie Dimities, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. isif. a 16.

C. G. GREENE'S

IMPROVED SILK REEL—PRICE \$20—For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, and by the Patentees, Windsor, Vermont. ap 23



FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 3 1/2 miles from Boston by the City Mills, and 1/2 a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.

A rare collection of Fruit trees, Trees and shrubs of ornament, Roses, Dahlias, &c. This Nursery now covers compactly, the most part of 18 acres; and includes of Trees and plants in different stages of growth, from two to three hundred thousand. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which having been already proved in our climate, are especially recommended. Of Peaches, a Capital Collection, for extensive numbers and fine kinds—Apples—Cherries—Plums—Nectarines—Apricots—Almonds—Quinces—Grape Vines—Currants—Raspberries—Gooseberries—Strawberries—Figs, &c.—Selections from the best varieties known.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, OR NEW CHINESE MULBERRY, so celebrated for the food of silkworms.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering Plants, 300 choice varieties, including the finest kinds of Paeonies, and 100 splendid varieties of Double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early in Autumn, being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Je 25

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | | FROM | TO |
|--|--------|----------|-------|
| APPLES, russets, | barrel | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| BRAN, white, | bushel | 2 00 | 2 12 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 10 00 | |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | 7 50 | 7 75 |
| prime, | " | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BEEFWAX, (American) | pound | 18 | 22 |
| BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, | " | 12 | 14 |
| CRANBERRIES, | bushel | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skinned milk, | " | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 40 |
| FLAX, American, | pound | 9 | 10 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 37 1/2 | 1 62 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, | barrel | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Baltimore, Howard str. new | " | 5 37 1/2 | |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Alexandria, | " | 5 25 | 5 37 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | 73 | 75 |
| southern yellow, | " | 70 | 71 |
| white, | " | 69 | 70 |
| Rye, (scarce) Northern, | " | 65 | 75 |
| Barley, | " | 60 | 65 |
| Oats, Northern, (prime) | " | 40 | 43 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | " | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Hard pressed, | " | 13 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 36 | 46 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 9 | 12 |
| 2d quality | " | 7 | 8 |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | pound | 8 | 8 1/2 |
| Southern, 1st sort, | " | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, | " | 17 | 18 |
| " upper, | lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Dry Hide, sole, | pound | 15 | 17 |
| " upper, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | pound | 21 | 23 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 22 | 24 |
| LIME, best sort | cask | 85 | 90 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, | barrel | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| Navy, Mass., | " | 10 00 | 13 50 |
| Bone, middlings, | " | | |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, northern, (none) | " | 7 | 8 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 25 | 33 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle | " | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt | 58 | 62 |
| WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 50 | 55 |
| American, full blood, washed | " | 45 | 50 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 37 | 42 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 30 | 35 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 38 | 40 |
| Native washed, | " | 50 | 55 |
| do. Pulled superfine, | " | 43 | 46 |
| Northern pulled, 1st Lambs, | " | 30 | 35 |
| 2d " | " | 25 | 28 |
| 3d " | " | 45 | 48 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | | |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

| RETAIL PRICES. | | | |
|---|--------|-------|------|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| southern, | " | 8 | 9 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| POULTRY, (uncertain) | " | | |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 12 | 14 |
| lump, new, | " | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 14 | 15 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 28 | 33 |
| CIDER, (according to quality) | barrel | 2 00 | 3 00 |

Faneuil Hall Vegetable Market, July 9, 1834.

Radishes, 3 cents—New Onions, 6 cents—Turnips, 6 cents—Lettuce, 3 cents—Cucumbers, from 6 to 8 cts apiece—Peas, 3 1/2 a bushel—Early York Cabbages, 75 cents per doz. or 6 1/2 cts. apiece—Carrots, 6 cents a bunch—Beets, 10 cents—Strawberries, 25 cents a box—Gooseberries, 12 1/2 cts. a quart—Cherries, 12 1/2 to 25 cts per quart—Rhubarb Stalk, 8 cts per lb.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 7, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 290 Beef Cattle, 28 cows and calves, 3275 sheep, and 50 swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—A falling off from last week of nearly 25c per hundred lbs. the cattle generally being of an unusual good quality, a few were sold nearly as high as last week. We quote prime at 5 67 a 6; good at 5 50; thin at 4 25 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27 1/2, 30, and one at \$40.

Sheep—There was a great difference in the quality, and sales were effected to correspond. We noticed lots taken at 1 33, 1 33, 1 42, 1 62, 1 71, 1 88, 2, and 2 17; also lots at 2 25 and 2 37. Weathers at 3, 3 33, and 3 50.

Swine—We noticed one lot of large hogs, more than half barrows, taken at 5c.

MISCELLANY.

TO THE SUN.

From the Pearl.

BY MISS A. C. LYNCH, OF HARTFORD.

Thou glorious lamp of Space! Thou that dost flood
The void of heaven with brightness! in thy glow
Unnumbered worlds, age after age, have trod
In their appointed paths, and yet thy flow
Of lustre hath not ebbed.—Before thy brow
The stars still veil themselves—thy burning glance
Is all unquenched, undimmed, unchanged e'en now
As when the finger of Omnipotence
Pointed to thee thy throne amid the vast expanse.

Yes, all unchanged.—As on that morn when rang
The shouts of joy as forth thy rays were spread,
While all the morning stars together sang,
So thou art now! The morning stars have fled,
The towering hill with age has bowed its head,
The sea has changed its home with the dry land,
The earth has gathered in her countless dead
Again and yet again—but thou dost stand
Exhaustless and unmoved, upheld by God's own hand!

Thy beams rest not alone where monarchs dwell,—
They linger round the cottage of the poor,
And pierce the gratings of the captive's cell—
And when thou lookest on the lowliest flower
That lifts its head to thee but for an hour,
Thy glances just as mildly, gently burn
As when thou gazest on the loftiest tower,
Or on the countless worlds that round thee turn.

Oh! what a lesson here might human frailty learn.
Thou lookest upon the earth, and in thy rays
She brings her increase forth. Thine early light
Unfolds the bud, and thy intenser gaze
The blushing summer flower. Thou takest thy flight
And o'er the earth then walks the starry night.
Thou guidest the waters of the unquiet main
Whose billows foam and tremble in their might—
For o'er the winds of heaven thou holdest thy reign
From the soft flower-kissed breeze to the wild hurricane.

When I behold thy bright, alchemic glance
A flood of gold-light o'er the landscape throw,
Or every cloud that decks the blue expanse
Beneath thy gaze with deepening blushes glow,
Or when I see thee tint the heavenly bow,
Or with thy gaze the ice-bound waters melt
As spring returns before thy burning brow,
I wonder not that Persia's children knelt
And deemed thou wast the Heaven wherein the Eternal dwelt!

Thou isle of brightness mid an azure sea!
As oft I gaze on thee at closing day,
I feel my spirit fluttering to be free,—
To cast its bonds of ignorance away,
And learn thy mysteries—and then I say
Peace my sad thoughts! but yet a little time
And your frail prison will have changed to clay
And ye shall stand before the throne of Him
To whose veiled brow of light this glorious lamp is dim!

FIRE.

ACCORDING to Pliny, fire for a long time was unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians; and when Euxodus, the celebrated astronomer, showed it to them, they were absolutely in raptures.

The Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledged their ancestors were once without the use of fire; the Chinese confessed the same of their progenitors. Pomponius Mela, Plutarch, and other ancient authors, speak of nations, who, at the time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had but just learnt it. Facts of the same kind are also attested of several modern nations.

The inhabitants of the Marian islands, which were discovered in 1521, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs, when they saw it

on the descent of Maghellan on one of their islands. At first they believed it to be some kind of animal that fixed itself to and fed upon wood. The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canary Islands were formerly equally ignorant. Africa presents, even in our days, some nations in this deplorable state.—*Park's Chemical Essays.*

ANTIQUITIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE following article appears in a late number of the Monthly Review.

A German merchant residing at Valparaiso in Chili, who is a great amateur of antiquarian research, some time ago engaged an intelligent Dane named Kenons, to explore some of the wild regions of Chili, which probably had never before been visited by European travellers. This man is said to have made the most interesting discoveries. Among the Andes of Chilon he has found an extensive plain, over which were scattered the ruins of a considerable city. As the Indians of Chili have always been nomades, and as the incas never succeeded in establishing their power in that country, it may be concluded that the city above mentioned was built and inhabited by a civilized people, who have subsequently entirely disappeared. It is alleged that in other parts of South America there have also been discovered traces of high civilization, no remains of which are observable among the Indians who now inhabit those countries.

SAGACITY OF ELEPHANTS.

ELEPHANTS in peace and war know their duty; and are more obedient to the word of command than many rational beings. It is said they can travel on an emergency, two hundred miles in forty-eight hours, but will hold on for a month at the rate of 40 or 50 miles a day with cheerfulness and alacrity. I performed my long journey upon an elephant given by Ragobah to Col. Keating; nothing could exceed the sagacity, docility and affection of this noble quadruped; if I stopped to enjoy a prospect, he remained immovable until my sketch was finished; if I wished for ripe mangoes, growing out of the common reach, he selected the most fruitful branch, and breaking it off with his trunk, offered it to the driver, for the company in the houdah, accepting of any part given to himself with a respectful salaam by raising his trunk three times above his head, in the manner of the oriental obeisance, and often did he express his thanks by a murmuring noise. When a bough obstructed the houdah, he twisted his trunk around it, and though of considerable magnitude, broke it off with ease, and often gathered a leafy branch, either to keep off the flies, or as a fan to agitate around him, by waving it with his trunk. He generally paid a visit to the tent door during breakfast, to procure sugar candy or fruit, and to be cheered by the encomiums and caresses he so deservedly met with; no spaniel could be more innocently playful, or fonder of those who noticed him, than this docile animal, who, on particular occasions appeared conscious of his exaltation above the brute creation.—*Forbes.*

PRIVATE LIFE IN A PUBLIC HOUSE.

A PERSON from the country, who had been some months landlord of an Alnwick public house, was complaining to his friends of the dulness of trade, and said, if he could make up his mind to lead a retired private life he would certainly keep a public house at Alnwick.—*Newcastle Press.*

FOR THE CURIOUS GRAMMARIAN.

THERE is some ingenuity in the grammatical play upon the word *THAT* in the following lines which we copy from the Catskill Recorder, though they do not appear to be original in that paper. One would hardly believe it possible, without seeing an example, that any word in the English language was so variable in its signification, that it might be used seven times in succession without any intervening word, and yet preserve sense and grammatical correctness. The last line but one contains the word *that* seven times, which may be parsed as follows:—

The first is a conjunction; 2d is a demonstrative adjective pronoun agreeing with the 3d; the 3d is a noun, the nominative to *is* in the following line; the 4th is a demonstrative adjective pronoun agreeing with the 5th, the 5th is a noun in apposition with the 3d; the 6th is a relative pronoun referring to the 5th for its antecedent and governed by *begin*; and the 7th is a noun and governs *begin*.—*Portland Argus.*

GRAMMATICAL TAUTOLOGY.

I'll prove the word that I have made my theme
Is that that may be doubled without blame;
And that that *that* thus trebled I may use,
And that that *that* that critics may abuse
May be correct. Further the Dons to bother—
Five *thats* may closely follow one another!
For be it known that we may safely write
Or say, that that *that* that that man writ was right;
Nay, e'en that that *that* that *that* that followed
Through six repeats the grammar's rule has hallowed;
And that that *that* (that *that* that *that* began)
Repeated seven times is right!—Deny it who can.

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